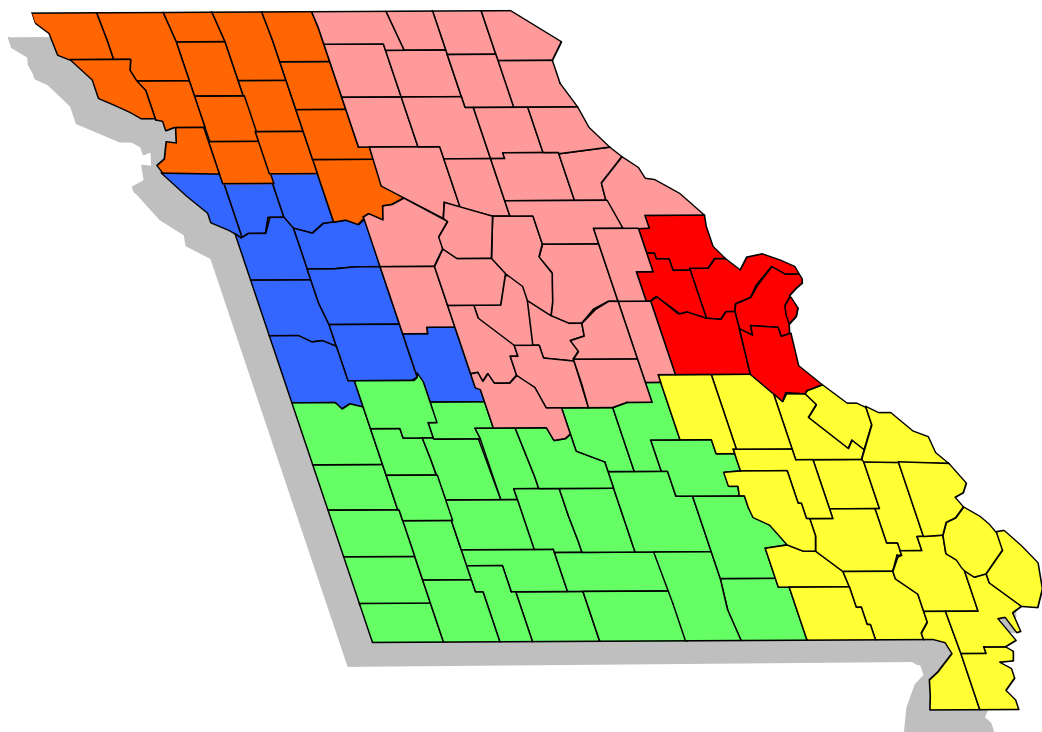


2002 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri



**Office of Surveillance
Division of Environmental Health
and Communicable Disease Prevention
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services**

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

As the writers of the Missouri HIV Disease and STDs Epidemiological Profiles, the Office of Surveillance and the Office of Epidemiology are indebted to those persons who have demonstrated their support by providing insight, time, and data for this document. We are especially grateful to the staff, past and present, of the STD/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, who collected much of the data presented in this profile.

We would also like to thank those persons who have tirelessly been involved in the HIV Prevention and Community Planning Groups for providing comments and feedback over the years regarding which data may be most helpful in their planning activities.

Lastly, we would like to thank our new partners, the Ryan White Title II Regional Care consortia and the staff of the HIV Prevention and Care Programs. We look forward to working with them on future editions of the Missouri Epidemiological Profiles.

We would like to recognize the following individuals who contributed substantially to the data collection, writing, organizing, or editing of this document.

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**MISSOURI 2002 *EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILES of HIV DISEASE
and STDs in MISSOURI***

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General Guidelines for Interpreting the 2002 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri

- The *2002 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri* is intended to be a generally comprehensive summary of the epidemiology (i.e., occurrence) of HIV Disease and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs, specifically the bacterial STDs gonorrhea, syphilis, and chlamydia) in Missouri through December 2002. Its primary audience is persons engaged in developing, evaluating, and modifying HIV/STD prevention services. The *2002 Epidemiologic Profiles* should also serve as a useful reference for anyone wishing to understand the epidemiology of HIV disease and STDs in Missouri, and in each of the state's six HIV Regions.
- It is obvious that persons with different interests and different purposes have need for HIV Disease and STD data. To respond to these differences, The *Epidemiologic Profiles* uses several different formats to present these data, as well as other information important for understanding the occurrence of these diseases in Missouri:
 - **Executive Summary and Analysis of HIV Disease and Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Missouri**
A summary/analysis of the epidemiology of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri, including implications for prevention efforts.
 - **Missouri Demographic Data**
Uses material developed by the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center (MERIC) based on the results of the 2000 census.
 - **Missouri State Summary**
A detailed description – using tables, graphs, maps and text – of the epidemiology of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri.
 - **Summaries of the Epidemiology of HIV Disease and STDs in each of Missouri's six HIV Regions**
These summaries are similar to the Missouri State Summary in presenting a detailed description – using tables, graphs, maps, and text – of the epidemiology of HIV Disease and STDs in each of the state's HIV Regions.
 - **Behavioral Survey Information**
Presents data from selected sections of the Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Missouri Youth Risk Behavior (YRBS) surveys.
 - **HIV/AIDS Care Data**
Presents data on access and utilization of care among HIV-infected individuals in Missouri.
 - **Internet Resources**
The Internet has become a very important source of information of HIV Disease and STDs for medical professionals, policy makers, and the general public. This section provides a listing of useful web sites.
 - **HIV/STD Statistics**
An 8-page summary – using tables, graphs, and maps – of the epidemiology of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri.
- In order to understand the epidemiology of HIV Disease in Missouri as presented in this document, it is essential to know what is meant by the terms HIV Disease, HIV case, and AIDS case. From the time a person is infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) until death, he/she has **HIV Disease**. All

persons with HIV Disease can be subclassified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS) or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier states of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). Additional discussion of these terms is found throughout the document.

- The patterns of occurrence of AIDS cases (and deaths) are not only the result of past trends in HIV infections, but also reflect access to, utilization of, and the effectiveness of available treatments. In recent years, with the advent of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), treatment-related issues have become very important factors in determining numbers of new AIDS cases (and deaths), and trends in AIDS cases can no longer be seen as reflecting trends in new HIV infections.
- HIV cases, which generally represent persons more recently infected, can potentially provide information regarding current HIV infection trends. HIV cases can also provide information on which subpopulations are presently at increased risk for acquiring HIV infection, and toward which prevention efforts should be targeted.
- AIDS cases, and in some instances HIV cases, are described by year of report. In addition, HIV cases are also described by year of diagnosis, which represents an attempt to approximate trends in new HIV infections (HIV incidence).
- Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2002, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002, which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included (instead, these cases are included among AIDS cases reported in 2002).
- The information obtained on each reported case of HIV Disease includes the person's race/ethnicity. As a result, each case is classified as one of the following: White, non-Hispanic, Black, non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaskan Native. In the text of this document, whenever HIV Disease cases are being discussed, the term "white" means White, non-Hispanic, and "black" means Black, non-Hispanic.
- Reports of the geographic location of HIV Disease or STD cases are based on the patient's residence at the time of diagnosis, which may or may not correspond to his/her residence at the time of initial infection, or to his/her current residence.
- The term "Outstate Missouri" refers to all of Missouri outside St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Kansas City.
- Persons living in Federal correctional facilities located in Missouri at the time of their diagnosis as an HIV or AIDS case are not included in the data presented in this profile. These individuals were generally not residents of Missouri prior to their incarceration, and to include them in the analysis of the epidemic in the state would result in a distorted epidemiologic picture.
- Persons living in Missouri correctional facilities (which include state, county, and local facilities) at the time of their HIV/AIDS diagnosis are included in the statewide data, since most of these individuals were probably Missouri residents prior to their incarceration. However, persons living in Missouri correctional facilities are not included in the HIV/AIDS data for specific geographic regions (e.g., St. Louis City, Kansas City, the HIV Regions). This is based on the fact that these individuals, especially those in the state prison system, are often incarcerated in another location from where they resided (and were likely infected) prior to their imprisonment. If they were included among the cases from the area

where they were imprisoned at the time of diagnosis, this would distort the picture of the epidemic in that area.

- The data in this profile do not include cases of HIV infection reported in persons anonymously tested at the state's four anonymous testing sites in St. Louis City, Kansas City, Springfield, and Columbia.
- In order to help compare the relative impact of HIV Disease and specific STDs in different racial/ethnic groups and in different geographic areas, disease case rates are presented throughout this document. The population data used in calculating these rates are 2000 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.
- It may be impossible to make meaningful statements concerning trends in regions with low numbers of HIV or AIDS cases. In general, examining all text and appropriate charts, tables, and graphs, including total numbers of cases and case rates, is crucial to successfully interpreting the profile.
- In the St. Louis and Kansas City regional profiles, AIDS data from adjoining areas of Illinois and Kansas, respectively, are included to provide a more comprehensive description of the impact of the epidemic in the state's two largest metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).
- In January 1993, the AIDS case definition was broadened to include individuals with HIV infection who have a CD4+ count less than 200 cells/mm³ or a CD4+ percentage less than 14%, as well as HIV-infected persons with one of three additional conditions (pulmonary tuberculosis, invasive cervical cancer, or recurrent pneumonia). These changes in the case definition primarily account for the dramatic, one-time increase in the number of AIDS cases reported during 1993.
- The document has a section entitled "Behavioral Studies", which includes results from selected questions contained in the 2000 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey and the 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The BRFSS data summarize HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes, and HIV testing history of participants 18-64 years of age who are representative of the general population of Missouri. The YRBS data summarize the responses of Missouri public high school students to questions about sexual behaviors.
- The document also has a section entitled "Internet Resources", which contains addresses to web sites that provide useful information on HIV Disease and STDs.
- The *2002 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri*, along with profiles from previous years, is available on the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) web site at http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/FactSheets_Reports/FS.html.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROFILE

The epidemiological profile is organized into two main sections, within which the five key questions are addressed:

Section 1: Core Epidemiological Questions

This section of the report deals with the understanding of the characteristics of the general population of the state of Missouri, the distribution of HIV Disease and STDs in the state, and a description of the population at risk for HIV and STD infection. This section is organized around three key questions:

Question 1: What are the Sociodemographic Characteristics of the General Population in Missouri? Describes briefly the overall demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the general population of Missouri.

Question 2: What is the Scope of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Missouri? Describes the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic among the population of Missouri.

Question 3: What are the Indicators of HIV/AIDS Infection Risk in Missouri? Provides an analysis of the high-risk populations. Both the direct and indirect measures of risk behaviors associated with HIV transmission and the indicators of high-risk behaviors are described in this section.

Section 2: Ryan White HIV/AIDS Care Act Special Questions and Considerations

This section focuses on the questions that pertain to Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) HIV/AIDS care planning groups. It describes access to, utilization of, and standard of care among persons in Missouri who are HIV infected. It is organized around the two key questions:

Question 1: What are the HIV Service Utilization Patterns of Individuals with HIV Disease in Missouri? Characterizes the patterns in the use of services by the population living with HIV/AIDS in Missouri.

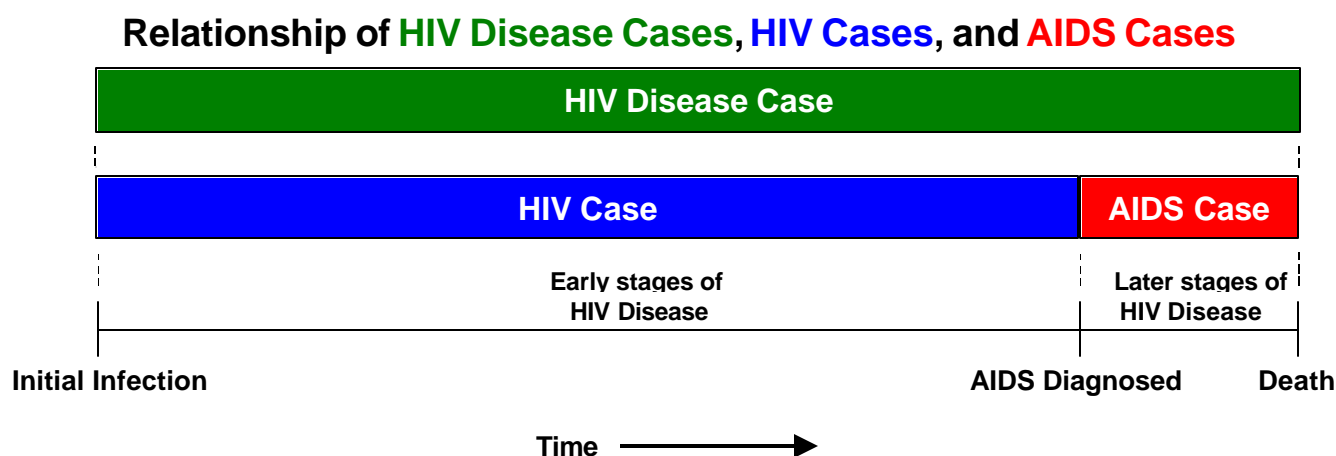
Question 2: What are the Number and Characteristics of the Individuals who Know They are HIV positive but who are not in Care? Assesses the unmet need of persons who know they are HIV positive, but are not in care. Describes their service needs and perception of care.

Executive Summary and Analysis of HIV Disease and Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Missouri

HIV Disease in Missouri - 2002 General Summary and Comments

HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases

From the time a person is infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) until death, he/she has **HIV Disease**. All persons with HIV Disease can be subclassified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS) or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). This is illustrated in the following figure.



To understand the epidemiology (i.e., occurrence) of HIV Disease in Missouri, it is necessary to examine not only HIV Disease cases, but also the subcategories of AIDS cases and HIV cases. The patterns of occurrence of AIDS cases (and deaths) are the result not only of past trends in HIV infections, but also access to, utilization of, and the effectiveness of available treatments. In recent years, with the advent of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), treatment-related issues have become very important factors in determining numbers of new AIDS cases (and deaths), and trends in AIDS cases can no longer be seen as reflecting trends in new HIV infections. HIV cases, which generally represent persons more recently infected, can potentially provide information regarding current HIV infection trends. HIV cases can also provide information on which subpopulations are presently at increased risk for acquiring HIV infection, and toward which prevention efforts should be targeted.

Magnitude of the Problem and General Trends

Since 1982, 14,135 HIV-infected Missouri residents (i.e., persons with HIV Disease) have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. Of these 14,135 HIV Disease cases, 9,478 (67.1%) are subcategorized as AIDS cases, and the remaining 4,657 (32.9%) are subcategorized as HIV cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

The annual number of newly reported (i.e., initially reported for the first time to public health officials) HIV Disease cases had decreased each year from 1992 through 2000. However, the 622 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Missouri residents in 2001 represented a 18.0% increase from the 527 cases reported in 2000; but the 487 new HIV Disease cases reported in 2002 represents a 21.7% decrease from the 622 cases reported in the previous year, and is consistent with the decreasing trend noted since 1992.

The decreases in recent years in annually reported HIV Disease cases and annually diagnosed HIV cases were believed to reflect, at least in part, a decrease in new HIV infections (i.e., a decrease in HIV Disease incidence), at least in some subpopulations. However, it was recognized that this decrease could also, to some extent, potentially reflect changes in the HIV testing behaviors of at-risk persons and/or changes in the HIV testing practices of providers.

Of the 14,135 reported HIV Disease cases, 8,918 (63.1%) are currently living, and 5,217 (36.9%) have died. The majority (5,023, or 96.3%) of these deaths have been in persons subcategorized as AIDS cases. The 5,023 AIDS cases who have died make up 53.0% of all reported cases of AIDS in the state. During 2002, 123 HIV-related deaths in Missouri residents were reported on death certificates, a decrease of 18.0% from the 150 HIV-related deaths reported in 2001.

Not all HIV-infected persons have been diagnosed and thus made aware of their infection status. It is estimated that the actual number of individuals infected with HIV (i.e., persons with HIV Disease) who are presently living in Missouri is in the approximate range of 9,500 to 13,500 persons. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has stated that, nationwide, approximately 30% of HIV-infected persons are not aware that they are infected¹ (although a more recent CDC report has indicated that among young gay and bisexual men infected with HIV, the percentage who do not know their infection status may be much higher²¹). An essential component of HIV prevention is to encourage/assist persons at risk for HIV infection to be tested so that, if infected, they can optimally benefit from available treatments, and be assisted in making behavioral changes to eliminate/reduce the risk of transmission to others.

Improved antiretroviral therapies (introduced since the mid-nineties) have slowed the progress of HIV Disease in many infected persons, an achievement especially reflected in the substantial decrease in reported AIDS cases in Missouri from 1996 to 1997, and in HIV Disease deaths from 1995 to 1997. The annual number of HIV Disease deaths has remained generally plateaued during the past 5 years. This likely reflects, at least in part, the limitations associated with current treatment regimens. Other factors that could potentially play a role here include delayed test seeking among certain populations, and limited access to or use of health care services.²

There is an obvious need for continued emphasis on prevention of new infections, and for trying to ensure that all infected persons can access needed care services. Everyone needs to clearly understand that “despite medical advances, HIV infection remains a serious, usually fatal disease that requires complex, costly, and difficult treatment regimens that do not work for everyone. As better treatment options are developed, we must not lose sight of the fact that preventing HIV infection in the first place precludes the need for people to undergo these difficult and expensive therapies.”³

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

The ability of improved treatments to extend the lifespan of AIDS patients is reflected in the consistent increase in the number of persons living with AIDS in recent years, even though the annual numbers of new AIDS cases have been decreasing. At the end of 2002, 4,455 persons who were Missouri residents at the time of diagnosis were living with AIDS; the corresponding numbers for 2001, 2000, 1999, 1998, 1997, and 1996 were 4,262, 4,049, 3,784, 3,496, 3,235, and 3,055, respectively.

Where

Of the 4,657 reported HIV cases: 1,340 (28.8%) were from St. Louis City, 1,190 (25.6%) were from Outstate Missouri*, 1,155 (24.8%) were from Kansas City, and 629 (13.5%) were from St. Louis County.

Of the 9,478 reported AIDS cases: 2,693 (28.4%) were from St. Louis City, 2,615 (27.6%) were from Kansas City, 2,475 (26.1%) were from Outstate Missouri, and 1,466 (15.5%) were from St. Louis County.

Cases of HIV Disease disproportionately occur in the state's two major metropolitan areas (St. Louis and Kansas City). The highest rates of both HIV and AIDS cases, as well as the largest numbers of cases, are found in these two areas. St. Louis City consistently has the highest case rates, followed by Kansas City, St. Louis County, and Outstate Missouri*.

Of total reported HIV Disease cases, 70.0% come from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City (which together comprise 32.3% of the state's population). However, 3,665 cases of HIV Disease have been reported from Outstate Missouri, and only 5 (4.4%) Missouri counties have no reported HIV or AIDS cases. Clearly, HIV prevention efforts are needed throughout the whole state.

Within St. Louis City/County and Kansas City, both HIV Disease cases and cases of bacterial STDs generally tend to occur in the same specific areas.** It is within these areas that the needs for prevention and care services are the greatest.

Who

Of the 4,657 reported HIV cases: 3,848 (82.6%) were in males and 809 (17.4%) were in females.

Of the 9,478 reported AIDS cases: 8,520 (89.9%) were in males and 958 (10.1%) were in females.

Of the 4,657 reported HIV cases: 2,504 (53.8%) were in whites, 1,981 (42.5%) were in blacks, 114 (2.4%) were in Hispanics, 16 (0.3%) were in Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 15 (0.3%) were in American Indians.

Of the 9,478 reported AIDS cases: 6,098 (64.3%) were in whites, 3,125 (33.0%) were in blacks, 197 (2.1%) were in Hispanics, 32 (0.3%) were in American Indians, and 26 (0.3%) were in Asian/Pacific Islanders.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported HIV Disease cases, but certain populations of females appear to be increasingly affected by HIV Disease. Of AIDS cases reported in 2002, females made up 20.9%; by comparison, of AIDS cases reported six years previously (in 1996), only 12.1% were in females.

In 2002, blacks made up 43.0% of reported HIV cases and 44.4% of reported AIDS cases. Given that blacks make up only about 11% of the state's population, this clearly indicates their very disproportionate representation among HIV-infected persons. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2002 in blacks (21.6) was

* The term "Outstate Missouri" refers to all of Missouri outside St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Kansas City.

** See the zip code maps in the St. Louis and Kansas City HIV Regions sections of the *Epidemiologic Profiles*.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

6.5 times the rates in whites (3.3). Also, 57% of AIDS-related deaths in 2002 were in blacks. Blacks are also highly disproportionately represented among reported cases of gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis (see the discussion of these diseases later in the summary).

For Hispanics, although the total numbers of cases reported for HIV and AIDS in Missouri is small (14 HIV cases and 14 AIDS cases in 2002), the rates for HIV and AIDS cases reported were 3.6 times those seen in whites. There are some reasons for concern that HIV Disease might be a more significant problem for Hispanics in Missouri than current numbers seem to indicate. First, it is possible that among reported HIV and AIDS cases, because of incorrect information provided on the case report forms, a higher proportion may actually be of Hispanic ethnicity than is indicated by the current numbers. Second, the Hispanic population is increasing rapidly in Missouri. According to 2000 census data, Missouri's Hispanic population grew by 92.2% during the period from 1990 to 2000 (from 61,698 in 1990 to 118,592 in 2000); in contrast, Missouri's total population grew by only 9.3% during this time.⁴ Another point with regard to persons identified as Hispanics is that these individuals actually consist of a diverse mixture of ethnic groups and cultures. This points to the need for specifically targeted prevention efforts.⁵

Numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and American Indians have been very small; each of these two groups comprises less than 0.5% of total reported HIV and AIDS cases. In 2002, no AIDS cases and only 2 HIV cases each were reported in Asians and in American Indians in Missouri.

It should be emphasized that race/ethnicity in itself is not a risk factor for HIV infection; however, among many racial/ethnic minority populations, social, economic and cultural factors are associated with high rates of HIV risk behavior. These factors also may be barriers to receiving HIV prevention information or accessing HIV testing, diagnosis, and treatment.⁶

The majority of new HIV infections (71.5% in 2002) are acquired by persons 20-39 years of age. Although relatively small in number, infections are also occurring in teenagers (4.4% in 2002) in Missouri. CDC estimates that, nationwide, about half of all new HIV infections are in young people under 25 years of age.¹

In 2002, no infected infants were born to HIV-infected mothers. More generally, the proportion of HIV-exposed infants who became infected was noticeably less for those born during the period from 1995-2002 compared to those born during the earlier period from 1993-1994 (6.9% vs. 26.4%). This difference reflects the use, starting in mid-to late-1994, of zidovudine (AZT, ZDV) treatment to reduce the risk of perinatal HIV transmission. It remains vitally important for all pregnant women to receive adequate prenatal care, starting early in their pregnancy, and to know their HIV status so that, if infected, they can take advantage of antiretroviral treatment to significantly reduce the risk of HIV transmission to their child, and also receive optimal treatment for their own disease. Prenatal providers should encourage all pregnant women to undergo voluntary HIV testing. Such testing should be viewed as a routine part of prenatal care for all women who are pregnant.⁷

Major Exposure Categories

There are currently four major exposure categories into which almost all adults/adolescents recently infected with HIV can be placed: 1) men who have sex with men (MSM); 2) heterosexual contacts; 3) injecting drug users (IDU); and 4) men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

It is estimated that 2,931 (63.6%) of the total reported 4,612 adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 6,672 (70.9%) of the total reported 9,406 adult/adolescent AIDS cases in Missouri are in MSM. It is also estimated that approximately 193 (61.3%) of the 315 new adult/adolescent HIV cases and 220 (61.8%) of the 356 new adult/adolescent AIDS cases diagnosed in 2002 in Missouri were in MSM.

Although the largest numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases continue to be in MSM, there is evidence that, among persons more recently infected with HIV, a smaller proportion are MSM.

HIV infection is a problem among both white and black MSM. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 61.1% were in white men, 35.2% were in black men, and 2.6% were in Hispanic men. White men comprise 69.4%, black men 28.2% and Hispanic men 1.9% of the total reported AIDS cases in MSM in Missouri. It is apparent that although more cases of HIV and AIDS have been reported from white MSMs (61.1% of HIV cases and 69.4% of AIDS cases), black MSMs experience higher rates of infection (35.2% of HIV cases and 28.2% of AIDS cases), given that blacks make up only 11% of the state's population.

Most MSM who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties, but infections are also occurring in teenagers. Black MSM in Missouri may, in general, be infected at somewhat younger ages compared to white MSM (44.2% of black MSM were in their twenties, while 42.9% of white MSM were in their thirties in 2002). CDC data from other states suggest that, in general, racial/ethnic minority MSM may become infected at younger ages compared with white MSM.⁸

The majority of HIV-infected MSM are from either the St. Louis or Kansas City metropolitan areas. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 73.6% were in men living in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis. In addition, 67.0% of white MSM HIV cases, 84.6% of black MSM cases, and 84.3% of Hispanic MSM cases were from one of these three locations.

It is estimated that approximately 193 new HIV cases and 220 new AIDS cases were diagnosed in MSM in 2002. The estimates for 2001 were 246 new HIV cases and 221 new AIDS cases respectively. There has been a drop in HIV incidence among MSM from 2001 to 2002, while the number has remained almost unchanged for AIDS cases in MSM. This is indicative of proportionately fewer infections occurring in MSM and is consistent with the generalized decline noticed during the period from 1990-2000 in Missouri. However, there was an increase by approximately 40 cases from 2000-2001. Most of the increase in 2001 was from St. Louis City, where the estimated numbers of diagnosed cases in black and white MSM increased by about 20 cases and 10 cases, respectively. In Kansas City, a smaller increase of about 10 diagnosed HIV cases appeared to occur in 2001, involving mostly white MSM.

It should be noted that CDC has been expressing concern that the risk for HIV transmission among MSM may be increasing, at least in some parts of the country. Evidence for this includes the fact that increased rates of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydial infection, largely among HIV-infected MSM, have been recently reported in many cities in the U.S. Preliminary data also indicate higher frequencies of unsafe sex, and suggest that the incidence of HIV infection may be rising among MSM in some cities. The underlying behavioral changes likely are related to effects of improved HIV/AIDS therapy on quality of life and survival, "safer sex burnout," and in some cities, adverse trends in substance abuse.⁹

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Heterosexual Contacts

It is estimated that 931 (20.2%) of the total reported 4,612 adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 912 (9.7%) of the total reported 9,406 adult/adolescent AIDS cases in Missouri are in heterosexual contacts. It is also estimated that approximately 91 (28.9%) of the 315 new adult/adolescent HIV cases and 76 (21.3%) of the 356 new adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts.

Certain subpopulations of heterosexuals appear to be increasingly affected by HIV Disease. There is, in contrast to the situation in MSM, evidence that in persons more recently infected with HIV, a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts.

The majority of reported heterosexual contact HIV and AIDS cases have been in women. The fact that there are fewer male cases may, in part, be related to two factors. First, some heterosexual contact female cases were infected by bisexual men. However, if these bisexual men are themselves diagnosed and reported, they will, according to the current classification scheme, be categorized as MSM (not heterosexual contact) cases. Second, adolescent and young adult men are less likely to be seen by a medical provider than are females of the same age. Consequently, young females may have more opportunity to receive HIV testing and thus be more likely, if infected, to be diagnosed and reported than are young men.

Black women are especially affected, making up 45.3% of total reported heterosexual contact HIV cases (white women make up an additional 27.8%). Heterosexual contact is the predominant way that women in Missouri are infected with HIV (slightly more than 74% of female HIV cases were probably infected through heterosexual contact), and among more recently infected women, a higher proportion are likely to have been infected through this mode of transmission.

The largest proportion of female heterosexual contact cases were probably initially infected while in their twenties. However, teenagers (especially females) are also being infected with HIV through heterosexual transmission (15.0% of black female heterosexual contact HIV cases, and 11.1% of white female heterosexual contact HIV cases, were initially diagnosed while in their teens; in addition, it is highly likely that some persons diagnosed as HIV cases in their twenties were initially infected while in their teens).

The majority of HIV-infected heterosexual contacts are from either the St. Louis or Kansas City metropolitan areas. Of total reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, 62.4% were in persons living, at the time of diagnosis, in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City (which together comprise 32.3% of the state's population). In addition, 34.2% of white heterosexual contact HIV cases, 78.7% of black heterosexual contact cases, and 50.0% of Hispanic heterosexual contact cases were from one of these three locations.

It is estimated that approximately 91 new HIV cases were diagnosed in heterosexual contacts in 2002. Since 1990, and in contrast to trends in the other major exposure categories, the annual number and proportion of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has generally been increasing. However, this general upward trend in diagnosed cases is only seen in blacks, whereas in whites the annual number of diagnosed cases has essentially remained plateaued.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Given the increasing number of heterosexual contact HIV cases being reported, and the known presence of high-risk sexual behaviors among many heterosexuals, prevention efforts directed to at-risk subpopulations of heterosexuals are vital.

Among the subpopulations of concern are teenagers. Results from the Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) indicate that many teenagers are engaging in sexual behaviors that place them at risk for sexually transmitted infections, including infection with HIV.¹¹ Such risky behaviors are reflected in the fact that teenagers make up a substantial proportion of reported cases of gonorrhea and chlamydia. Among gonorrhea cases reported in Missouri in 2002, persons 13-19 years of age made up 40.0% of black female cases, 37.0% of white female cases, 19.6% of black male cases, and 15.2% of white male cases.

Behavioral survey (HITS II) results from STD clinic patients indicated the continuing presence of behaviors associated with HIV and STD transmission, such as multiple sexual partners, inconsistent condom use and drug use. The findings also indicated that some of these individuals might be less careful than before regarding sexual (or drug-using) behaviors because of their knowledge of more effective HIV treatment regimens. Persons who receive services in STD clinics, as well as other persons with a recent history of an STD, comprise populations in continuing need of effective prevention services.¹⁰

Prevention activities must additionally address bisexual men with or at risk for HIV infection, since these individuals form a bridge between infected or high-risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations. In this regard, it is significant that information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 24% of reported MSM HIV Disease cases state they have also had sex with a female(s), and among reported cases in MSM/IDUs, the figure is at least 44%. This latter percentage is consistent with the results of a CDC-supported study that interviewed HIV-infected MSM/IDUs in 12 states (not including Missouri) and found that 43% reported having had sex with women in the preceding five years.¹²

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

It is estimated that 418 (9.1%) of the 4,612 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 739 (7.9%) of the 9,406 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in Missouri are IDUs. It is also estimated that approximately 17 (5.4%) of the 315 new adult/adolescent HIV cases and 37 (10.4%) of the 356 new adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in IDUs.

Sharing of syringes and other drug paraphernalia among persons who inject drugs has been a less common means of transmitting HIV in Missouri compared to the situation in a number of other states. However, IDUs do make up approximately 9% of Missouri's total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases and an additional 6% of HIV cases are in MSM who also report injecting drug use (MSM/IDU]. Also, IDUs make up approximately 8% of Missouri's total AIDS cases and an additional approximately 9% of AIDS cases are in MSM/IDU.

Males, and blacks, are disproportionately represented among reported HIV cases in IDUs. Of total reported IDU HIV cases, males make up approximately 68%, and blacks comprise approximately 48%.

Among black and white male and black female HIV-infected IDUs, approximately half (47%) were 30-39 years of age. A relatively small number appear to acquire their infection while teenagers.

Of total reported HIV cases in IDUs, slightly less than half (48.6%) were in persons living in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis. One out of every five (19.8%) IDU HIV cases

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were diagnosed while in correctional facilities. By contrast, 5.2% of heterosexual contact HIV cases were diagnosed while in a correctional facility setting.

It is estimated that approximately 17 new HIV cases and 37 new AIDS cases were diagnosed in IDUs in 2002. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs generally decreased during the period from 1990-1999, then during 2000-2001, the number of diagnosed cases rose slightly, then again fell to a lower level in 2002.

Behavioral survey (HITS II) findings indicate the presence of behaviors associated with HIV transmission, such as multiple sexual partners, inconsistent condom use, and non-injectable drug use in the populations of Missouri IDUs surveyed.¹⁰ Some HIV-infected IDUs likely became infected through sexual contact rather than sharing of syringes/drug paraphernalia. The presence of such risky behaviors, coupled with the fact that, according to a recent estimate, there are almost 12,000 IDUs currently living in Missouri¹³, point to the ongoing need for prevention efforts directed to both drug-using and sexual behaviors in IDU populations.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

It is estimated that 287 (6.2%) of the 4,612 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 830 (8.8%) of the 9,406 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in Missouri are MSM/IDUs. It is also estimated that approximately 14 (4.4%) of the 315 new adult/adolescent HIV cases and 18 (5.1%) of the 356 new adult/adolescent AIDS cases in 2002 were in MSM/IDUs.

HIV infection is a problem among both white and black MSM/IDUs; more cases have been reported from white MSM/IDUs, but black MSM/IDUs are likely experiencing higher rates of infection. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 64.1% were in white men, 32.6% were in black men, and 1.8% were in Hispanic men.

Most MSM/IDUs who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties.

The majority of HIV-infected MSM/IDUs are from either the St. Louis or Kansas City metropolitan areas. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 54.9% were in men living in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis; in addition, 49.7% of white MSM/IDU HIV cases and 64.0% of black MSM/IDU cases were from one of these three locations.

It is estimated that approximately 14 new HIV cases and 18 new AIDS cases were diagnosed in MSM/IDUs in 2002. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDUs generally decreased during the period from 1990-2000, but then apparently increased by approximately 10 cases from 2000-2001. The number has again started to fall since 2001.

A recent CDC report on MSM/IDUs pointed out that because these individuals have multiple risks for HIV infection, they are particularly vulnerable to infection and can transmit HIV across multiple populations, including MSM, IDU, and heterosexual women. Prevention strategies must provide the information, skills, and support necessary to reduce both sexual and drug-related risk behaviors among MSM/IDUs, and include access to drug treatment and case management.¹⁴

Additional Comments

HIV/AIDS Care Planning

In 1990, Congress enacted the Ryan White CARE Act to provide funding for states, territories, and eligible metropolitan areas (EMA) to offer primary care and support services for individuals living with HIV Disease who lack health insurance and financial resources for their care. Congress reauthorized the Ryan White CARE Act in 1996 and again in 2000 to support Titles I-IV, Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS), the HIV/AIDS Education Training Centers and the Dental Reimbursement Program, all of which are a part of the CARE Act.

In Missouri, there are at least 10 distinct entities directly receiving Ryan White funds through the various Titles for the provision of services. Included are the two Title I cities of St. Louis and Kansas City, the single Title II recipient which is the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, four community-based organizations that receive Title III funds, two Title IV funded agencies, and the University of Missouri-Kansas City Dental School receives funding under Part F.

During 2002, in the state of Missouri, the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act Title II funds provided assistance through HIV Case Management to approximately 42% of persons living with HIV. The HIV Case Management Program provides access and referrals to clients for all Title II services. Services provided by the Ryan White Title II CARE Act in Missouri include FDA approved HIV-related prescriptions drugs (ADAP); primary care, housing and utility assistance, food and other needed support services.

Due to mandatory reporting of CD4 cell counts to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, and based on collaboration with Ryan White grantees nationally, access to primary care is defined as having had a CD4 count within a 12-month period of time. Approximately, 44% of persons living with HIV (PLWH) enrolled in case management had a reported CD4 count in 2002 compared to 29.8% for all PLWH. Thirty percent (30%) of PLWH enrolled in case management had a CD4 count greater than 200 cell/mm³ compared to 20% of all PLWH. Along with access to primary care and other indicators such as disease progression, the HIV Case Management Program demonstrates a positive impact on the health of PLWH in Missouri.

Substance Abuse, Including Non-Injecting Drug Use

CDC has stated that substance abuse is fueling the sexual spread of HIV in the U.S., especially in minority communities with high rates of STDs.¹⁵ Sharing of syringes and other drug paraphernalia is a well known route of HIV transmission, yet injection drug use contributes to the HIV epidemic's spread far beyond the circle of those who inject. People who have sex with an IDU also are at risk for infection through the sexual transmission of HIV. Children born to mothers who contracted HIV through sharing needles or having sex with an IDU may become infected as well. Noninjection drugs (such as "crack" cocaine or methamphetamines) also contribute to the spread of the epidemic when users trade sex for drugs or money, or when they engage in risky sexual behaviors that they might not engage in when sober. One CDC study of more than 2,000 young adults in three inner-city neighborhoods found that crack smokers were three times more likely to be infected with HIV than non-smokers. Effective substance abuse treatment that helps people stop using drugs not only eliminates the risk of HIV transmission from sharing contaminated syringes, but, for many, reduces the risk of engaging in risky behaviors that might result in sexual transmission.¹⁶

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Civilian Applicants for Military Service

Civilian applicants for military service are routinely tested for HIV infection, and the results of this testing provide information on trends in HIV Disease within this particular population of young people. Among the 134,364 Missouri military service applicants tested for HIV during the period from 1986 through 1999, only a very small percentage (0.06%) have tested positive.

The HIV seropositivity rate was higher in males than in females (0.07% vs 0.04%), and in blacks compared to whites (0.21% vs 0.04%). The highest seropositivity rate was in black males (0.25%), followed by black females (0.08%), white males (0.04%), and white females (0.03%).

The overall seropositivity rate for Missouri civilian applicants for military service has, in general, been decreasing since 1987. The seropositivity rate in blacks has fluctuated during this period, but has decreased during each of the past 3 years. The white seropositivity rate has been very low in recent years without noticeable upward or downward trends.

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Missouri - 2002 General Summary and Comments

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) such as gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis are important public health problems in Missouri. Each of these diseases has the potential to cause very serious long-term consequences in infected persons. In addition, the presence of any of these diseases makes HIV transmission from an HIV-infected person to his/her non-HIV-infected sexual partner 2-5 times more likely to occur. More specifically, biological factors make people who are infected with an STD more likely to become infected with HIV if exposed sexually; and HIV-infected people with an STD are more likely to transmit HIV to their sex partners. It follows that an essential component of HIV prevention consists of ~~efforts to decrease the occurrence of STDs~~.¹⁷

Gonorrhea

Large numbers of Missourians are infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* each year; 8,952 gonorrhea cases were reported in the state in 2002, and many additional persons were undoubtedly infected but not diagnosed and reported. Blacks continue to be very disproportionately affected. In 2002, 6,289 (70.3%) gonorrhea cases were reported in blacks compared to 1,339 (15.0%) cases in whites, and the rate of reported black cases (999.2) was 35 times the rate for whites (28.2). For both blacks and whites, the largest numbers of cases are reported from persons in their late teens and early twenties. Among females, the late teens is the age group with the most reported cases, whereas among males, the largest numbers of cases are in the 20-24 age group.

In 2002, the largest numbers of gonorrhea cases, and the highest rates, were reported from St. Louis City, followed by Kansas City, St. Louis County, and Outstate Missouri. Cases were reported from 91 (79.8%) of Missouri's 114 counties (and from St. Louis City). The annual number of reported gonorrhea cases in Missouri decreased each year from 1989 to 1997; since that time, no sustained upward or downward trends have been seen. The 8,952 cases reported in 2002 represented a 2.6% increase from the 8,723 cases reported the preceding year. In 2002, Missouri ranked 13th among the 50 states in rates of reported gonorrhea cases; in addition, with a rate of 786.1 cases per 100,000 population, St. Louis topped the list and Kansas City (Jackson County) ranked 5th (with a rate of 580.9) among U.S. cities of >200,000 population in reported rates of gonorrhea cases.¹⁸

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Comment:

Most gonococcal infections among men produce symptoms that cause them to seek curative treatment soon enough to prevent serious sequelae, but this may not be soon enough to prevent transmission to others. Among women, many infections with *N. gonorrhoeae* do not produce recognizable symptoms until complications (e.g., pelvic inflammatory disease, or PID) have occurred. If not adequately treated, 10% to 40% of women infected with gonorrhea develop PID. Among women with PID, tubal scarring will cause involuntary infertility in 20%, ectopic pregnancy in 9%, and chronic pelvic pain in 18%. Both symptomatic and asymptomatic cases of PID can result in tubal scarring that can lead to these other complications.^{9,18}

In Missouri, as well as nationwide, the largest burden of infection is in blacks, among teenagers and young adults, and in urban areas. However, gonococcal infections, although on a smaller scale, are also occurring in other groups of individuals and in non-urban areas. The rate for gonorrhea cases reported in Missouri in 2002, 160.0 cases per 100,000 persons, is above the national rate of 122.0 cases per 100,000, and is way above the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) national objective of 19 cases per 100,000 persons.¹⁹

The fact that large numbers of new infections are taking place each year in Missouri is an ongoing cause for concern, especially because of the potential sequelae (particularly in women) that can result, and because the presence of an inflammatory STD such as gonorrhea can facilitate the transmission of HIV. In addition, the occurrence of large numbers of gonococcal infections reflects the substantial prevalence of unsafe sexual practices, which can cause transmission of other STDs and HIV.

Prevention of new gonococcal infections should be an important priority, and can include efforts to provide education and promote behavior change among high-risk individuals and groups. In addition, medical providers should be encouraged and assisted to properly diagnose and treat gonorrhea in their patients. New guidelines⁹ for managing patients with gonorrhea were published by CDC in May 2002, and are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/default.htm>. Because gonococcal infections among women often are asymptomatic, an important component of gonorrhea control continues to be the screening of women at high risk for STDs.⁹

Chlamydia

Large numbers of Missourians are infected with *Chlamydia trachomatis* each year; 16,181 chlamydia cases were reported in the state in 2002, and many additional persons were undoubtedly infected but not diagnosed and reported. Because of incomplete information, the race of about one-fifth of reported cases is not known. However, based on available data, it is evident that blacks are disproportionately affected by chlamydia, although not to the extent seen with syphilis and gonorrhea. The rate for cases reported in 2002 in blacks (1,256.7 cases per 100,000) was approximately 11 times the rate for cases in whites (115.3). For all racial groups, the largest numbers of cases are reported from persons in their late teens and early twenties; among both white and black females, the late teens is the age group with the most reported cases.

In 2002, the largest numbers (43.5%) of chlamydia cases were reported from Outstate Missouri, followed by St. Louis City (19.8%), St. Louis County (18.5%), and Kansas City (18.2%). However, the highest case rates were in St. Louis City (919.6 cases per 100,000), followed by Kansas City (666.5), St. Louis County (295.2), and Outstate Missouri (185.7). Only two Missouri counties did not report a chlamydia case in 2002. The annual number of reported chlamydia cases increased dramatically from 1985 through 1990, reflecting a marked increase in chlamydia testing during this period. Since 1990, the number of cases reported each year has, in general, continued to increase although at a much slower rate. The 16,181 cases reported in 2002 represented a 16.0% increase from the 13,949 cases reported the preceding year.

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In 2002, Missouri ranked 23rd among the 50 states in rates of reported chlamydia cases (289.2 cases per 100,000 population), slightly above the national rate of 288.6 cases. St. Louis City ranked 5th and Kansas City (Jackson County) 13th among U.S. cities of >200,000 population in reported rates of chlamydia cases.¹⁸

Comment:

Because chlamydial infection frequently occurs without symptoms, the disease is often not diagnosed, or, in some instances, not diagnosed until complications develop. Consequently, screening of persons at increased risk for *C. trachomatis* infection, such as young, sexually active women, is very important in finding infected persons so that they can be treated and further spread of infection halted, and also so that the extent of the infection can be determined. The numbers of chlamydia cases reported, and their distribution, significantly depend on where and in what populations screening is taking place. In this regard, the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP) has been important in making chlamydia screening available to large numbers of young women throughout the state. This results in many additional infected individuals being detected, thus providing a more representative picture of chlamydia in Missouri. However, many women who are at risk for this infection are still not being tested, reflecting the lack of awareness among some health care providers and the limited resources available to support screening. Chlamydia screening and reporting are likely to expand further in response to the recently implemented Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) measure for chlamydia screening of sexually active women 15 through 25 years of age who are provided medical care through managed care organizations.¹⁸

In parts of the United States where large-scale chlamydia screening programs have been instituted, prevalence of the disease has declined substantially.¹⁸ There is also evidence that screening and treatment of chlamydial cervical infection can reduce the likelihood of PID. The 2000 STD treatment guidelines from CDC state that “sexually active adolescent women should be screened for chlamydial infection at least annually, even if symptoms are not present. Annual screening of all sexually active women aged 20–25 years is also recommended, as is screening of older women with risk factors (e.g., those who have a new sex partner and those with multiple sex partners). An appropriate sexual risk assessment should always be conducted and may indicate more frequent screening for some women.”⁹

Prevention of new chlamydial infections should be an important priority and, besides screening of high risk women, can include efforts to provide education and promote behavior change among high-risk and potentially high-risk groups. In addition, medical providers should be encouraged and assisted to properly diagnose and treat chlamydia in their patients (the new guidelines⁹ for managing patients with chlamydia, published by CDC in May 2002, are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/default.htm>).

Syphilis

Primary and Secondary Syphilis

The annual number of reported cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis has been decreasing since 1993. The 26 cases of P&S syphilis reported in Missouri in 2001 represented a 10.3% decrease from the 29 cases reported the preceding year. (An additional 33 cases of early latent syphilis [duration of less than 1 year] were reported during 2001, a 36.5% decrease from the 52 cases reported in 2000.) Blacks continue to be very disproportionately affected by syphilis, with few P&S syphilis cases being reported in whites (only 5 cases in 2001). The average age at time of diagnosis is higher for reported cases of P&S syphilis as compared to reported cases of chlamydia or gonorrhea, and a noticeable proportion of cases are seen in persons greater than 35 years of age. In 2001, 15 (57.7%) of the 26 reported P&S syphilis cases were from St. Louis City, followed by 5 (19.2%) cases from Kansas City, 4 (15.4%) cases from the Outstate area, and 1 (3.8%) case from St. Louis County. The highest rates of

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

reported P&S syphilis cases were in St. Louis City; much lower rates were seen in Kansas City, St. Louis County, and the Outstate area. Only 6 of the state's 114 counties (and St. Louis City) reported P&S syphilis cases in 2001. In 2000 (the last year for which national data are available), Missouri ranked 29th among the 50 states in rates of reported P&S syphilis cases; in addition, St. Louis ranked 26th and Kansas City 59th among U.S. cities of >200,000 population in reported rates of P&S cases.¹⁸

The annual number of reported cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis in Missouri has been decreasing since 1993. However, the 34 cases of P&S syphilis reported in 2002 represented a 30.8% increase from the 26 cases reported the preceding year. An additional 51 cases of early latent syphilis (duration of less than 1 year) were reported during 2002, a 54.5% increase from the 33 cases reported in 2001.

Blacks continue to be very disproportionately affected by syphilis (58.8% of the cases reported in 2002), and the rate (3.2 cases per 100,000) is approximately 11 times the rate for whites (0.3). The average age at the time of diagnosis is higher for reported cases of P&S syphilis as compared to reported cases of chlamydia or gonorrhea, and a noticeable proportion of cases are seen in persons greater than 35 years of age. In 2002, 13 (38.2%) of the 34 reported P&S syphilis cases were from St. Louis City, followed by 7 (20.6%) cases each from St. Louis County, Kansas City and the Outstate area. The highest rates of reported P&S syphilis cases were in St. Louis City (3.7 cases per 100,000); much lower rates were seen in Kansas City, St. Louis County, and the Outstate area. Only 9 of the state's 114 counties (and St. Louis City) reported P&S syphilis cases in 2002.

In 2002, Missouri ranked 38th among the 50 states in rates of reported P&S syphilis cases. St. Louis City ranked 29th and Kansas City 46th among U.S. cities of >200,000 population in reported rates of P&S cases.¹⁸

Congenital Syphilis

In 2002, only one case of congenital syphilis was reported. This case was reported in St. Louis City.

Comment:

The clear majority of syphilis cases continue to occur in the St. Louis area (especially St. Louis City). The largest burden of infection is clearly in blacks. In contrast to chlamydia and gonorrhea, cases of P&S syphilis are more likely to be seen in persons in their later 30's and older. The numbers of reported cases of P&S syphilis in Missouri are much smaller in comparison to other STDs such as gonorrhea and chlamydia. However, because of the severe disease that can result from untreated syphilis infection, and because the presence of an ulcerative STD such as syphilis can facilitate the transmission of HIV, and also because of the significant resources that must be devoted to the investigation and follow-up of even a single syphilis case, the control and eventual elimination of this infection remains an important priority. Also, although the number of cases reported in 2002 was small, the potential still remains for the recurrence of significant outbreaks of syphilis in the state.

Prevention of new syphilis infections can include efforts to provide education and promote behavior change among high-risk and potentially high-risk groups. In addition, medical providers should be encouraged and assisted to properly diagnose and treat syphilis in their patients. New guidelines⁹ for managing patients with syphilis were published by CDC in May 2002, and are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/default.htm>.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

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SECTION 1

CORE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL QUESTIONS

Question 1: What are the Sociodemographic Characteristics of the General Population in Missouri?

Question 2: What is the Scope of the HIV/AIDS and STD Epidemic in Missouri?

Question 3: What are the Indicators of Risk for HIV/AIDS in Missouri?

Question 1:

What are the Sociodemographic Characteristics of the General Population in Missouri?

Missouri Demographic Summary

Based On Data From Census 2000

All the material in this section is from the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center (MERIC) <http://www.ecodev.state.mo.us/business/researchandplanning/indicators/population/index.shtml>

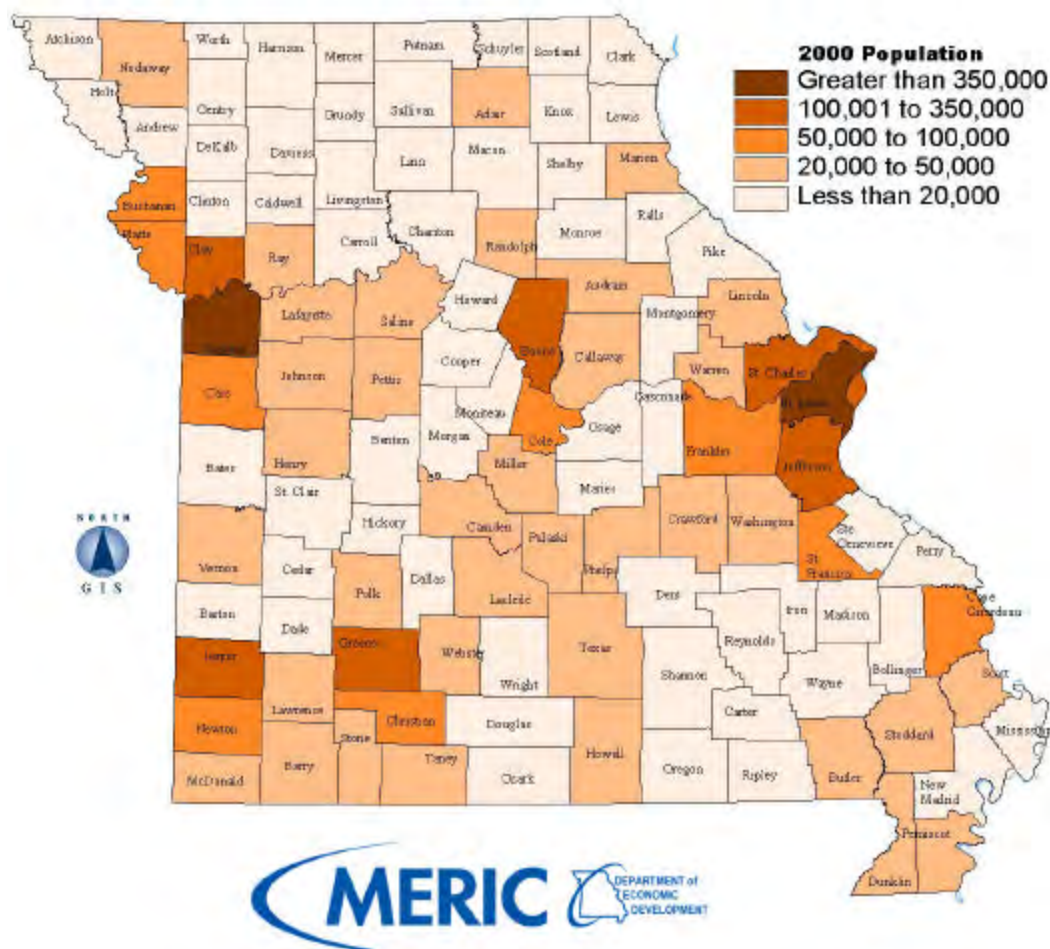
Missouri's total resident population in Census 2000 was 5,595,211, ranking the state 17th among all U.S. states. St. Louis County remained the state's largest county, surpassing the million-population threshold.

Resident Population Characteristics of Selected Missouri Counties (Census 2000)

| Ten Largest Counties | | Ten Smallest Counties | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| County | Population | County | Population |
| St. Louis | 1,016,315 | Worth | 2,382 |
| Jackson | 654,880 | Mercer | 3,757 |
| St. Louis City | 348,189 | Schuyler | 4,170 |
| St. Charles | 283,883 | Knox | 4,361 |
| Greene | 240,391 | Scotland | 4,983 |
| Jefferson | 198,099 | Putnam | 5,223 |
| Clay | 184,006 | Holt | 5,351 |
| Boone | 135,454 | Carter | 5,941 |
| Jasper | 104,686 | Atchison | 6,430 |
| Franklin | 93,807 | Reynolds | 6,689 |
| Largest Growth | | Smallest Growth | |
| County | Population | County | Population |
| St. Charles | 70,976 | St. Louis City | -48,496 |
| Greene | 32,442 | Pemiscot | -1,874 |
| Clay | 30,595 | New Madrid | -1,168 |
| Jefferson | 26,719 | Atchison | -1,027 |
| Boone | 23,075 | Mississippi | -1,015 |
| St. Louis | 22,786 | Chariton | -764 |
| Jackson | 21,648 | Holt | -683 |
| Christian | 21,641 | Carroll | -463 |
| Cass | 18,284 | Shelby | -143 |
| Platte | 15,914 | Pulaski | -142 |
| Fastest Growth | | Slowest Growth | |
| County | Percentage Change | County | Percentage Change |
| Christian | 66.3% | Atchison | -13.8% |
| Taney | 55.3% | St. Louis City | -12.2% |
| Stone | 50.2% | Holt | -11.3% |
| Lincoln | 34.8% | Pemiscot | -8.5% |
| Camden | 34.8% | Chariton | -8.3% |
| St. Charles | 33.3% | Mississippi | -7.0% |
| Webster | 30.7% | New Madrid | -5.6% |
| Cass | 28.7% | Carroll | -4.3% |
| McDonald | 28.0% | Knox | -2.7% |
| Platte | 27.5% | Worth | -2.4% |

Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

Total Resident Population of Missouri Counties (Census 2000)



Population Changes

Missouri's population grew by 478,138 persons since 1990—a growth rate of 9.3 percent. This growth was larger than in any other decade this past century. As in recent decades, there were substantial population gains in the Ozarks and in the state's metropolitan areas. But there also was new growth in many rural counties north and south. Regional population shifts show a continued expansion outward from older, larger urban centers. In fact, the population outside Missouri's combined municipal areas grew at a faster rate in the 1990s (12.1%) than the combined population within them (7.9%).

Among Missouri's counties, Christian County grew by the highest percentage rate (66.3%) and St. Charles County gained the most population (70,976) last decade. Worth County is Missouri's least populous county, with 2,382 citizens. Pemiscot County lost 1,874 citizens, the most of any county outside St. Louis City. Atchison County suffered through the fastest rate of decline, losing 13.8% of its residents.

Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

Resident Population in Missouri by HIV Region and County in 2000 and 1990,
and Change in Population From 1990 To 2000 (Census 2000)

| 1990-2000 Change | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|---------|------|
| HIV Region | County | 2000 | 1990 | Total | Rank | Percent | Rank |
| | Missouri | 5,595,211 | 5,117,073 | 478,138 | - | 9.3% | - |
| | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | Bates | 16,653 | 15,025 | 1,628 | 53 | 10.8% | 54 |
| Kansas City | Benton | 17,180 | 13,859 | 3,321 | 35 | 24.0% | 14 |
| Kansas City | Cass | 82,092 | 63,808 | 18,284 | 9 | 28.7% | 8 |
| Kansas City | Clay | 184,006 | 153,411 | 30,595 | 3 | 19.9% | 21 |
| Kansas City | Henry | 21,997 | 20,044 | 1,953 | 45 | 9.7% | 57 |
| Kansas City | Jackson | 654,880 | 633,232 | 21,648 | 7 | 3.4% | 79 |
| Kansas City | Johnson | 48,258 | 42,514 | 5,744 | 25 | 13.5% | 42 |
| Kansas City | Lafayette | 32,960 | 31,107 | 1,853 | 47 | 6.0% | 75 |
| Kansas City | Platte | 73,781 | 57,867 | 15,914 | 10 | 27.5% | 10 |
| Kansas City | Ray | 23,354 | 21,971 | 1,383 | 59 | 6.3% | 72 |
| | | | | | | | |
| North Central | Adair | 24,977 | 24,577 | 400 | 84 | 1.6% | 90 |
| North Central | Audrain | 25,853 | 23,599 | 2,254 | 43 | 9.6% | 58 |
| North Central | Boone | 135,454 | 112,379 | 23,075 | 5 | 20.5% | 20 |
| North Central | Callaway | 40,766 | 32,809 | 7,957 | 18 | 24.3% | 12 |
| North Central | Camden | 37,051 | 27,495 | 9,556 | 16 | 34.8% | 5 |
| North Central | Chariton | 8,438 | 9,202 | -764 | 110 | -8.3% | 111 |
| North Central | Clark | 7,416 | 7,547 | -131 | 104 | -1.7% | 104 |
| North Central | Cole | 71,397 | 63,579 | 7,818 | 19 | 12.3% | 47 |
| North Central | Cooper | 16,670 | 14,835 | 1,835 | 48 | 12.4% | 46 |
| North Central | Gasconade | 15,342 | 14,006 | 1,336 | 60 | 9.5% | 59 |
| North Central | Howard | 10,212 | 9,631 | 581 | 80 | 6.0% | 74 |
| North Central | Knox | 4,361 | 4,482 | -121 | 103 | -2.7% | 107 |
| North Central | Lewis | 10,494 | 10,233 | 261 | 87 | 2.6% | 85 |
| North Central | Linn | 13,754 | 13,885 | -131 | 104 | -0.9% | 101 |
| North Central | Macon | 15,762 | 15,345 | 417 | 83 | 2.7% | 83 |
| North Central | Maries | 8,903 | 7,976 | 927 | 71 | 11.6% | 48 |
| North Central | Marion | 28,289 | 27,682 | 607 | 78 | 2.2% | 88 |
| North Central | Miller | 23,564 | 20,700 | 2,864 | 39 | 13.8% | 38 |
| North Central | Moniteau | 14,827 | 12,298 | 2,529 | 40 | 20.6% | 19 |
| North Central | Monroe | 9,311 | 9,104 | 207 | 89 | 2.3% | 87 |
| North Central | Montgomery | 12,136 | 11,355 | 781 | 75 | 6.9% | 70 |
| North Central | Morgan | 19,309 | 15,574 | 3,735 | 33 | 24.0% | 13 |
| North Central | Osage | 13,062 | 12,018 | 1,044 | 69 | 8.7% | 64 |
| North Central | Pettis | 39,403 | 35,437 | 3,966 | 32 | 11.2% | 51 |
| North Central | Pike | 18,351 | 15,969 | 2,382 | 42 | 14.9% | 32 |
| North Central | Putnam | 5,223 | 5,079 | 144 | 93 | 2.8% | 81 |
| North Central | Ralls | 9,626 | 8,476 | 1,150 | 67 | 13.6% | 40 |
| North Central | Randolph | 24,663 | 24,370 | 293 | 86 | 1.2% | 91 |

Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

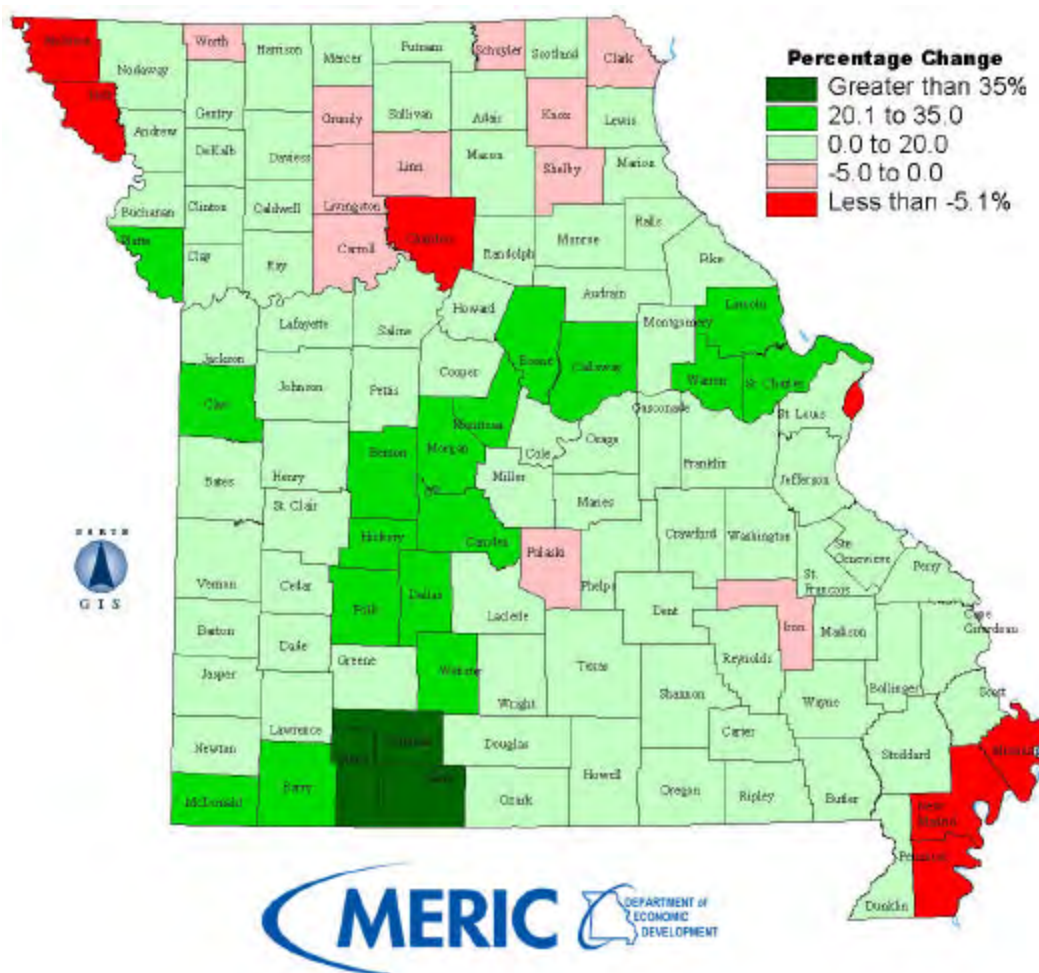
| 1990-2000 Change | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|------|---------|------|
| HIV Region | County | 2000 | 1990 | Total | Rank | Percent | Rank |
| North Central | Saline | 23,756 | 23,523 | 233 | 88 | 1.0% | 92 |
| North Central | Schuyler | 4,170 | 4,236 | -66 | 101 | -1.6% | 103 |
| North Central | Scotland | 4,983 | 4,822 | 161 | 91 | 3.3% | 80 |
| North Central | Shelby | 6,799 | 6,942 | -143 | 107 | -2.1% | 105 |
| North Central | Sullivan | 7,219 | 6,326 | 893 | 72 | 14.1% | 37 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Northwest | Andrew | 16,492 | 14,632 | 1,860 | 46 | 12.7% | 45 |
| Northwest | Atchison | 6,430 | 7,457 | -1,027 | 112 | -13.8% | 115 |
| Northwest | Buchanan | 85,998 | 83,083 | 2,915 | 38 | 3.5% | 78 |
| Northwest | Caldwell | 8,969 | 8,380 | 589 | 79 | 7.0% | 69 |
| Northwest | Carroll | 10,285 | 10,748 | -463 | 108 | -4.3% | 108 |
| Northwest | Clinton | 18,979 | 16,595 | 2,384 | 41 | 14.4% | 35 |
| Northwest | Daviess | 8,016 | 7,865 | 151 | 92 | 1.9% | 89 |
| Northwest | DeKalb | 11,597 | 9,967 | 1,630 | 52 | 16.4% | 28 |
| Northwest | Gentry | 6,861 | 6,848 | 13 | 97 | 0.2% | 96 |
| Northwest | Grundy | 10,432 | 10,536 | -104 | 102 | -1.0% | 102 |
| Northwest | Harrison | 8,850 | 8,469 | 381 | 85 | 4.5% | 77 |
| Northwest | Holt | 5,351 | 6,034 | -683 | 109 | -11.3% | 113 |
| Northwest | Livingston | 14,558 | 14,592 | -34 | 99 | -0.2% | 98 |
| Northwest | Mercer | 3,757 | 3,723 | 34 | 95 | 0.9% | 94 |
| Northwest | Nodaway | 21,912 | 21,709 | 203 | 90 | 0.9% | 93 |
| Northwest | Worth | 2,382 | 2,440 | -58 | 100 | -2.4% | 106 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Southeast | Bollinger | 12,029 | 10,619 | 1,410 | 58 | 13.3% | 43 |
| Southeast | Butler | 40,867 | 38,765 | 2,102 | 44 | 5.4% | 76 |
| Southeast | Cape Girardeau | 68,693 | 61,633 | 7,060 | 21 | 11.5% | 49 |
| Southeast | Carter | 5,941 | 5,515 | 426 | 82 | 7.7% | 65 |
| Southeast | Crawford | 22,804 | 19,173 | 3,631 | 34 | 18.9% | 23 |
| Southeast | Dunklin | 33,155 | 33,112 | 43 | 94 | 0.1% | 97 |
| Southeast | Iron | 10,697 | 10,726 | -29 | 98 | -0.3% | 99 |
| Southeast | Madison | 11,800 | 11,127 | 673 | 77 | 6.0% | 73 |
| Southeast | Mississippi | 13,427 | 14,442 | -1,015 | 111 | -7.0% | 110 |
| Southeast | New Madrid | 19,760 | 20,928 | -1,168 | 113 | -5.6% | 109 |
| Southeast | Pemiscot | 20,047 | 21,921 | -1,874 | 114 | -8.5% | 112 |
| Southeast | Perry | 18,132 | 16,648 | 1,484 | 56 | 8.9% | 63 |
| Southeast | Reynolds | 6,689 | 6,661 | 28 | 96 | 0.4% | 95 |
| Southeast | Ripley | 13,509 | 12,303 | 1,206 | 64 | 9.8% | 56 |
| Southeast | Scott | 40,422 | 39,376 | 1,046 | 68 | 2.7% | 84 |
| Southeast | St. Francois | 55,641 | 48,904 | 6,737 | 22 | 13.8% | 39 |
| Southeast | Ste. Genevieve | 17,842 | 16,037 | 1,805 | 49 | 11.3% | 50 |
| Southeast | Stoddard | 29,705 | 28,895 | 810 | 74 | 2.8% | 82 |

Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

| 1990-2000 Change | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|------|---------|------|
| HIV Region | County | 2000 | 1990 | Total | Rank | Percent | Rank |
| North Central | Saline | 23,756 | 23,523 | 233 | 88 | 1.0% | 92 |
| North Central | Schuyler | 4,170 | 4,236 | -66 | 101 | -1.6% | 103 |
| North Central | Scotland | 4,983 | 4,822 | 161 | 91 | 3.3% | 80 |
| North Central | Shelby | 6,799 | 6,942 | -143 | 107 | -2.1% | 105 |
| North Central | Sullivan | 7,219 | 6,326 | 893 | 72 | 14.1% | 37 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Northwest | Andrew | 16,492 | 14,632 | 1,860 | 46 | 12.7% | 45 |
| Northwest | Atchison | 6,430 | 7,457 | -1,027 | 112 | -13.8% | 115 |
| Northwest | Buchanan | 85,998 | 83,083 | 2,915 | 38 | 3.5% | 78 |
| Northwest | Caldwell | 8,969 | 8,380 | 589 | 79 | 7.0% | 69 |
| Northwest | Carroll | 10,285 | 10,748 | -463 | 108 | -4.3% | 108 |
| Northwest | Clinton | 18,979 | 16,595 | 2,384 | 41 | 14.4% | 35 |
| Northwest | Daviess | 8,016 | 7,865 | 151 | 92 | 1.9% | 89 |
| Northwest | DeKalb | 11,597 | 9,967 | 1,630 | 52 | 16.4% | 28 |
| Northwest | Gentry | 6,861 | 6,848 | 13 | 97 | 0.2% | 96 |
| Northwest | Grundy | 10,432 | 10,536 | -104 | 102 | -1.0% | 102 |
| Northwest | Harrison | 8,850 | 8,469 | 381 | 85 | 4.5% | 77 |
| Northwest | Holt | 5,351 | 6,034 | -683 | 109 | -11.3% | 113 |
| Northwest | Livingston | 14,558 | 14,592 | -34 | 99 | -0.2% | 98 |
| Northwest | Mercer | 3,757 | 3,723 | 34 | 95 | 0.9% | 94 |
| Northwest | Nodaway | 21,912 | 21,709 | 203 | 90 | 0.9% | 93 |
| Northwest | Worth | 2,382 | 2,440 | -58 | 100 | -2.4% | 106 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Southeast | Bollinger | 12,029 | 10,619 | 1,410 | 58 | 13.3% | 43 |
| Southeast | Butler | 40,867 | 38,765 | 2,102 | 44 | 5.4% | 76 |
| Southeast | Cape Girardeau | 68,693 | 61,633 | 7,060 | 21 | 11.5% | 49 |
| Southeast | Carter | 5,941 | 5,515 | 426 | 82 | 7.7% | 65 |
| Southeast | Crawford | 22,804 | 19,173 | 3,631 | 34 | 18.9% | 23 |
| Southeast | Dunklin | 33,155 | 33,112 | 43 | 94 | 0.1% | 97 |
| Southeast | Iron | 10,697 | 10,726 | -29 | 98 | -0.3% | 99 |
| Southeast | Madison | 11,800 | 11,127 | 673 | 77 | 6.0% | 73 |
| Southeast | Mississippi | 13,427 | 14,442 | -1,015 | 111 | -7.0% | 110 |
| Southeast | New Madrid | 19,760 | 20,928 | -1,168 | 113 | -5.6% | 109 |
| Southeast | Pemiscot | 20,047 | 21,921 | -1,874 | 114 | -8.5% | 112 |
| Southeast | Perry | 18,132 | 16,648 | 1,484 | 56 | 8.9% | 63 |
| Southeast | Reynolds | 6,689 | 6,661 | 28 | 96 | 0.4% | 95 |
| Southeast | Ripley | 13,509 | 12,303 | 1,206 | 64 | 9.8% | 56 |
| Southeast | Scott | 40,422 | 39,376 | 1,046 | 68 | 2.7% | 84 |
| Southeast | St. Francois | 55,641 | 48,904 | 6,737 | 22 | 13.8% | 39 |
| Southeast | Ste. Genevieve | 17,842 | 16,037 | 1,805 | 49 | 11.3% | 50 |
| Southeast | Stoddard | 29,705 | 28,895 | 810 | 74 | 2.8% | 82 |

Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

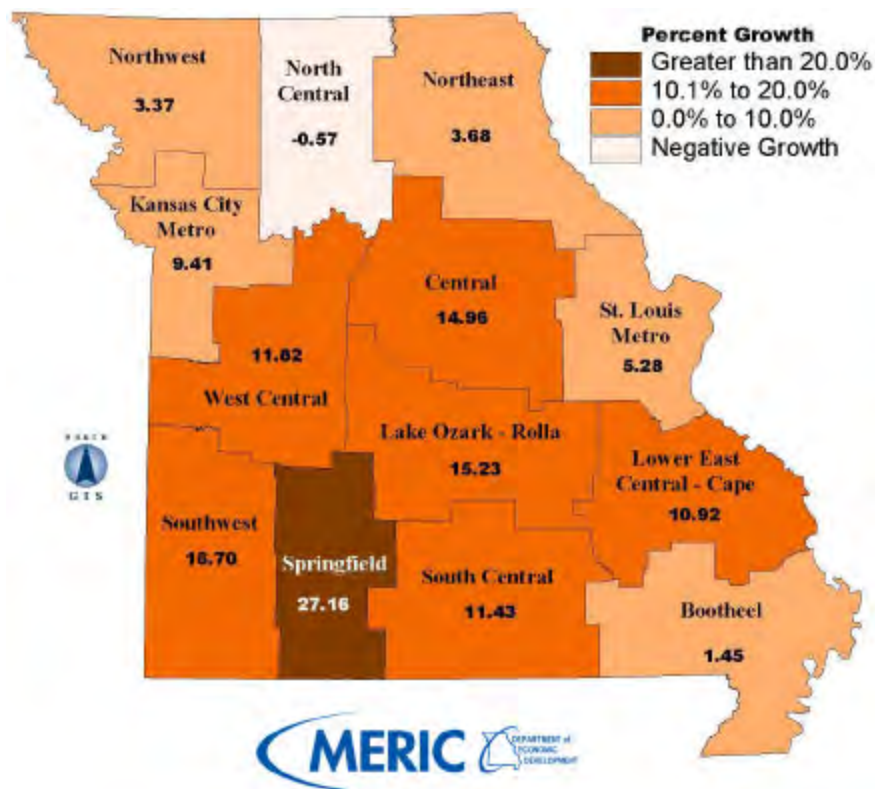
Percent Change in Missouri Resident Population
by County From 1990 to 2000 (Census 2000)



The greatest population growth was 27.16 percent in the Springfield region. Other regions in Missouri experiencing rapid growth in that period were the Southwest (16.7 percent), Lake Ozark-Rolla (15.2 percent), and Central (15.0 percent) regions. The North Central region had negative growth (-0.57 percent) followed by slow growth in the Bootheel (1.45 percent), Northwest (3.37 percent), and Northeast (3.68 percent) regions. [Note that these regions are not the same as the HIV Regions used in some of the tables in this section and in other sections of the *2001 Epidemiologic Profiles*.]

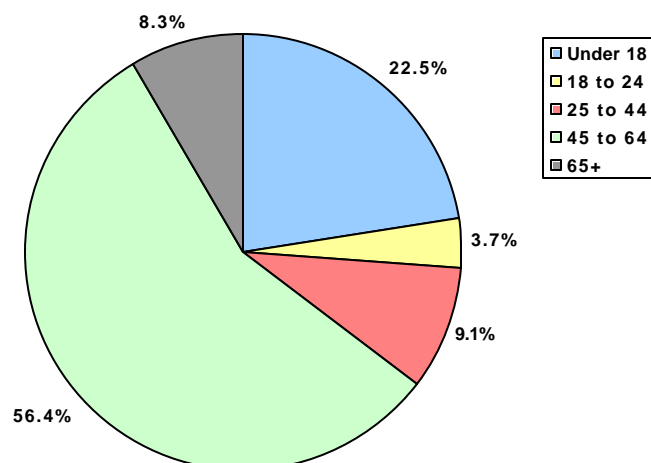
Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

Percent Change in Missouri Resident Population
by Region From 1990 to 2000 (Census 2000)



Of the 478,310 person increase in Missouri between 1990 and 2000, more than half (56.4 percent) was in the 45 to 64 year old age bracket. The Under 18 age bracket followed (22.5 percent). The smallest portion of the overall Missouri population increase was in the 18 to 24 age bracket (3.7 percent).

Age Group Contribution to Missouri
Resident Population Growth, 1990-2000



Within the age brackets, and taken into account the total population, the 45 to 64 group had tremendous growth in the state from 1990. Overall growth for this age bracket in Missouri between 1990 and 2000 was 27.6 percent. This increase is not surprising as it contains the Baby Boomer generation. The Baby Boomer generation is defined as those born between 1946 and 1964. It is likely that the 45 to 64 age bracket will continue to grow in the next decade as the second half of the Baby Boomer generation reaches this age bracket.

Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

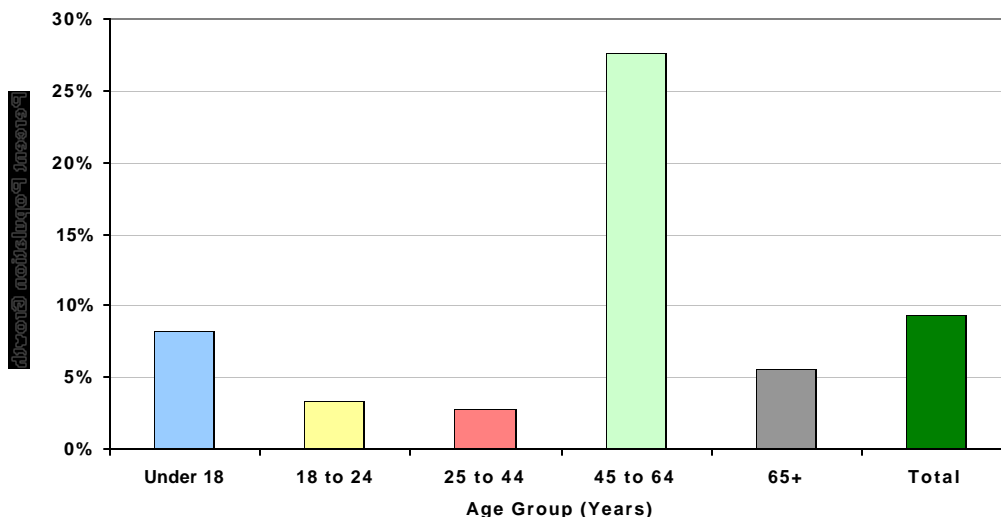
The Under 18 age group had the second largest growth rate of 8.2 percent. This group includes the children, or even grandchildren, of the Baby Boomers.

The largest age category in Missouri in 1990 as well as 2000 continues to be the 25 to 44 age bracket. This group realized a modest 2.8 percent growth during the time period, the least of any age category. The pattern of growth within the age brackets suggests that by the next census, the 45 to 64 age bracket may become the largest age group in the state.

**Growth of Missouri Resident Population
by Age Group, 1990 - 2000**

| Age Group | 1990 | 2000 | Population Increase | Percent Change |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Under 18 | 1,319,066 | 1,426,779 | 107,713 | 8.2% |
| 18 to 24 | 519,675 | 537,140 | 17,465 | 3.4% |
| 25 to 44 | 1,584,566 | 1,628,206 | 43,640 | 2.8% |
| 45 to 64 | 978,098 | 1,247,732 | 269,634 | 27.6% |
| 65+ | 715,496 | 755,353 | 39,857 | 5.6% |
| Total | 5,116,901 | 5,595,210 | 478,309 | 9.3% |

**Percent Growth of Missouri Resident Population
by Age Group, 1990 to 2000**



Growth in the 45 to 64 age bracket was also significant regionally. Within the four regions having the largest population growth between 1990 and 2000, the 45 to 64 age bracket contributed most to the population increase in each region. In the Central region, 48.4 percent of the population increase was from the 45 to 64 group, more than twice that of any other group. Similar patterns were seen in the Lake Ozark-Rolla (45.9 percent), Southwest (37.4 percent), and Springfield (35.0 percent) regions.

It is clear that the Baby Boomer generation has had a significant impact on population trends in the last ten years. As this generation ages, continued growth in the 45 to 64 bracket followed by increases in the 65+ group can be expected.

Missouri Minority Populations: Blacks

Missouri's largest race category, Black or African American, reported significant population increases during the 1990's. The black population grew 14.5% from 549,719 in 1990 to 629,391 in 2000. In contrast, Missouri's total population grew by 9.3% from just over 5.1 million in 1990 to slightly under 5.6 million in 2000.

Black Resident Population of Selected Missouri Counties (Census 2000)

| Ten Largest Counties | | Ten Smallest Counties | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| County | Population | County | Population |
| St. Louis County | 193,306 | Mercer County | 7 |
| City of St. Louis | 178,266 | Holt County | 6 |
| Jackson County | 152,391 | Ripley County | 6 |
| Boone County | 11,572 | Carter County | 5 |
| St. Charles County | 7,635 | Clark County | 5 |
| Cole County | 7,084 | Daviess County | 4 |
| Greene County | 5,426 | Knox County | 4 |
| Pemiscot County | 5,259 | Worth County | 4 |
| Pulaski County | 4,935 | Putnam County | 3 |
| Clay County | 4,894 | Schuyler County | 2 |
| Ten Largest Growth | | Ten Smallest Growth | |
| County | Population | County | Population |
| St. Louis County | 53,711 | City of St. Louis | -10,399 |
| Jackson County | 16,084 | Pulaski County | -770 |
| Boone County | 3,165 | Johnson County | -382 |
| St. Charles County | 2,681 | Pemiscot County | -338 |
| Cole County | 2,235 | New Madrid County | -244 |
| Clay County | 2,185 | Stoddard County | -139 |
| Greene County | 1,665 | Lafayette County | -133 |
| Platte County | 1,348 | Randolph County | -106 |
| Buchanan County | 1,098 | Saline County | -79 |
| Pike County | 834 | Lewis County | -78 |
| Ten Fastest Growth | | Ten Slowest Growth | |
| County | Percentage Change | County | Percentage Change |
| Cedar County | 1366.7% | Osage County | -46.2% |
| Reynolds County | 1066.7% | Stoddard County | -34.0% |
| Crawford County | 1000.0% | Knox County | -33.3% |
| Sullivan County | 900.0% | Linn County | -29.3% |
| McDonald County | 850.0% | Lewis County | -22.7% |
| Taney County | 762.5% | Ralls County | -22.5% |
| Ozark County | 600.0% | Chariton County | -20.2% |
| Dent County | 490.0% | Carroll County | -19.9% |
| Carter County | 400.0% | Johnson County | -15.5% |
| Douglas County | 366.7% | Lafayette County | -15.1% |

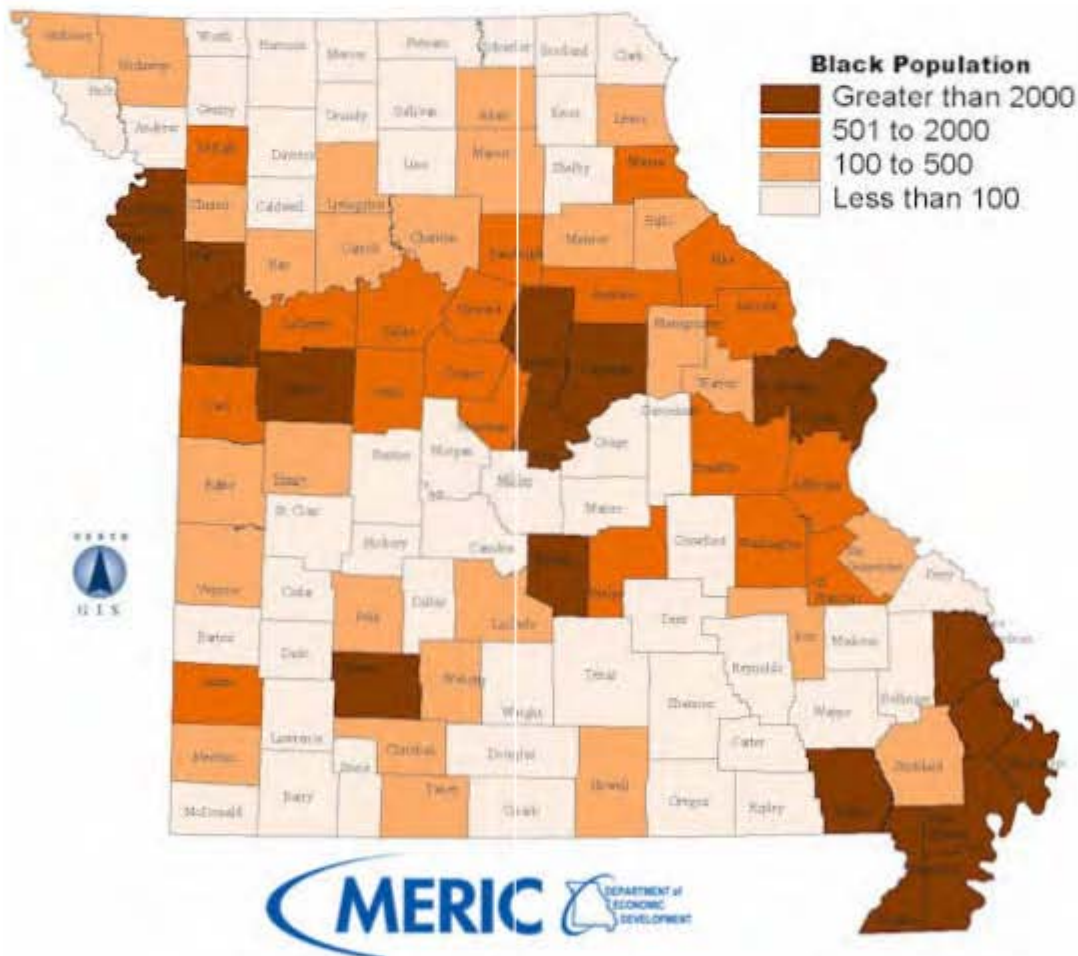
Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

Cedar (1,366.7%), Reynolds (1,066.7%), and Crawford (1,000%) counties reported enormous percent increases since 1990 in Black population. St. Louis County reported the largest increase in persons - 53,711, a 38.5% increase; followed by Jackson County with 16,084, an 11.8% increase; and Boone County with 3,165, a 37.6% increase. Thirty-two of Missouri's 114 counties reported percentage increases from 1990 of over 100%, with three reporting increases of 1,000% or higher.

Not all of Missouri counties experienced positive growth in Black population. Osage (-46.2%), Stoddard (-34.0%), and Knox (-33.3%) counties experienced the largest percent declines in Black population. St. Louis City experienced the largest decline in the number of Black persons, 10,399, a 5.5% decrease; followed by Pulaski County with a loss of 770 persons, a 13.5% decrease; and Johnson County with a loss of 382 persons, a 15.5% decrease. Overall, twenty-five of Missouri's 114 counties and St. Louis City reported negative growth in the Black population, while three counties reported no change.

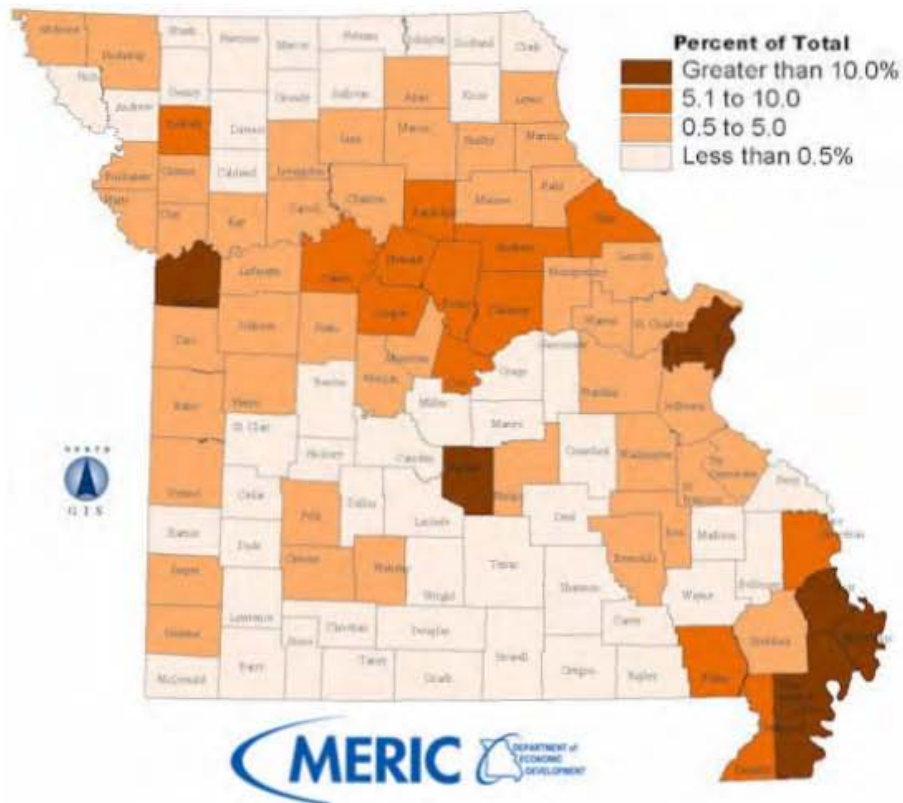
Census data for the 1990 and 2000 census are not directly comparable because individuals could report only one race in the 1990 census and could report multiple races in the 2000 census. Thus the difference in population is due both to changes in the census questionnaire and to real population change.

Total Black Resident Population of Missouri Counties (Census 2000)

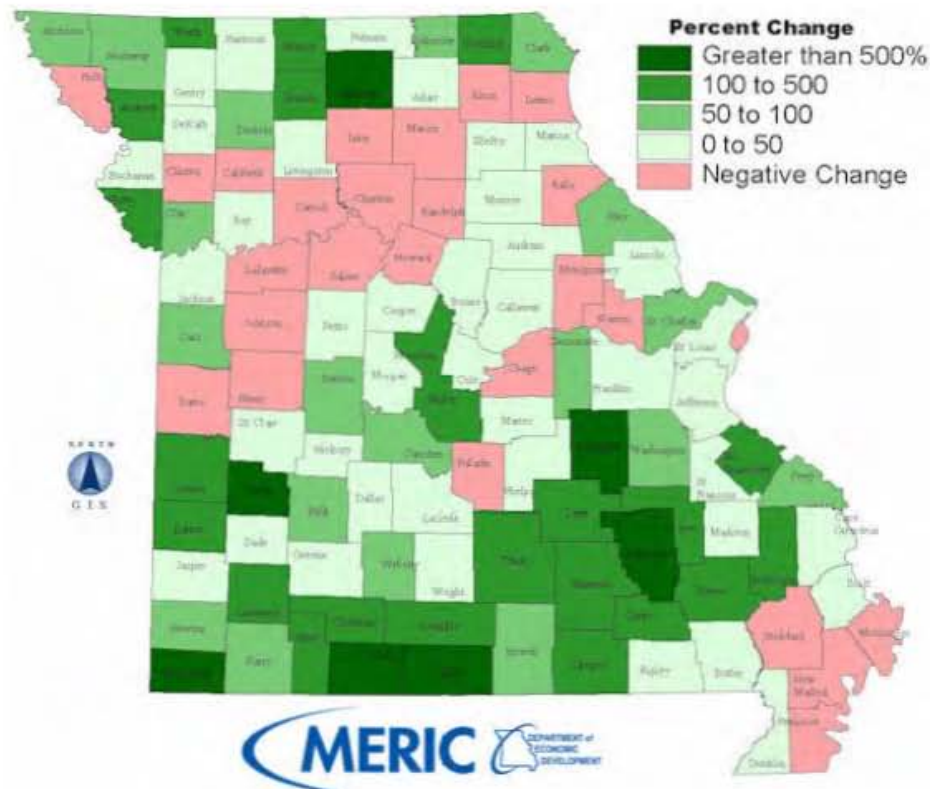


Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

Percent of Total Resident Population
of Missouri Counties That is Black (Census 2000)



Percent Change in Black Resident Population
for Missouri Counties From 1990 to 2000 (Census 2000)



Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

Resident Black Population in Missouri by HIV Region and County in 2000
and 1990, and Change in Black Population From 1990 To 2000 (Census 2000)

| HIV Region | County | 2000 Total Population | 2000 Black Population | 1990 Black Population | Total Change from 1990 | % Change from 1990 |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | Missouri | 5,595,211 | 629,391 | 549,719 | 79,672 | 14.5% |
| | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | Bates | 16,653 | 101 | 108 | -7 | -6.5% |
| Kansas City | Benton | 17,180 | 25 | 13 | 12 | 92.3% |
| Kansas City | Cass | 82,092 | 1,166 | 687 | 479 | 69.7% |
| Kansas City | Clay | 184,006 | 4,894 | 2,709 | 2,185 | 80.7% |
| Kansas City | Henry | 21,997 | 225 | 227 | -2 | -0.9% |
| Kansas City | Jackson | 654,880 | 152,391 | 136,307 | 16,084 | 11.8% |
| Kansas City | Johnson | 48,258 | 2,089 | 2,471 | -382 | -15.5% |
| Kansas City | Lafayette | 32,960 | 749 | 882 | -133 | -15.1% |
| Kansas City | Platte | 73,781 | 2,574 | 1,226 | 1,348 | 110.0% |
| Kansas City | Ray | 23,354 | 341 | 303 | 38 | 12.5% |
| | | | | | | |
| North Central | Adair | 24,977 | 299 | 223 | 76 | 34.1% |
| North Central | Audrain | 25,853 | 1,859 | 1,421 | 438 | 30.8% |
| North Central | Boone | 135,454 | 11,572 | 8,407 | 3,165 | 37.6% |
| North Central | Callaway | 40,766 | 2,307 | 1,582 | 725 | 45.8% |
| North Central | Camden | 37,051 | 95 | 58 | 37 | 63.8% |
| North Central | Chariton | 8,438 | 269 | 337 | -68 | -20.2% |
| North Central | Clark | 7,416 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 66.7% |
| North Central | Cole | 71,397 | 7,084 | 4,849 | 2,235 | 46.1% |
| North Central | Cooper | 16,670 | 1,493 | 1,150 | 343 | 29.8% |
| North Central | Gasconade | 15,342 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 63.6% |
| North Central | Howard | 10,212 | 699 | 733 | -34 | -4.6% |
| North Central | Knox | 4,361 | 4 | 6 | -2 | -33.3% |
| North Central | Lewis | 10,494 | 265 | 343 | -78 | -22.7% |
| North Central | Linn | 13,754 | 82 | 116 | -34 | -29.3% |
| North Central | Macon | 15,762 | 349 | 363 | -14 | -3.9% |
| North Central | Maries | 8,903 | 29 | 27 | 2 | 7.4% |
| North Central | Marion | 28,289 | 1,308 | 1,251 | 57 | 4.6% |
| North Central | Miller | 23,564 | 65 | 23 | 42 | 182.6% |
| North Central | Moniteau | 14,827 | 561 | 158 | 403 | 255.1% |
| North Central | Monroe | 9,311 | 357 | 357 | 0 | 0.0% |
| North Central | Montgomery | 12,136 | 248 | 289 | -41 | -14.2% |
| North Central | Morgan | 19,309 | 98 | 94 | 4 | 4.3% |
| North Central | Osage | 13,062 | 21 | 39 | -18 | -46.2% |
| North Central | Pettis | 39,403 | 1,197 | 1,172 | 25 | 2.1% |
| North Central | Pike | 18,351 | 1,682 | 848 | 834 | 98.3% |
| North Central | Putnam | 5,223 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 50.0% |
| North Central | Ralls | 9,626 | 107 | 138 | -31 | -22.5% |
| North Central | Randolph | 24,663 | 1734 | 1840 | -106 | -5.8% |

Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

| HIV Region | County | 2000 Total Population | 2000 Black Population | 1990 Black Population | Total Change from 1990 | % Change from 1990 |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| North Central | Saline | 23,756 | 1,280 | 1,359 | -79 | -5.8% |
| North Central | Schuyler | 4,170 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| North Central | Scotland | 4,983 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 233.3% |
| North Central | Shelby | 6,799 | 66 | 56 | 10 | 17.9% |
| North Central | Sullivan | 7,219 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 900.0% |
| | | | | | | |
| Northwest | Andrew | 16,492 | 69 | 32 | 37 | 115.6% |
| Northwest | Atchison | 6,430 | 132 | 87 | 45 | 51.7% |
| Northwest | Buchanan | 85,998 | 3,751 | 2,653 | 1,098 | 41.4% |
| Northwest | Caldwell | 8,969 | 12 | 14 | -2 | -14.3% |
| Northwest | Carroll | 10,285 | 177 | 221 | -44 | -19.9% |
| Northwest | Clinton | 18,979 | 288 | 337 | -49 | -14.5% |
| Northwest | Daviess | 8,016 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 100.0% |
| Northwest | DeKalb | 11,597 | 1,028 | 749 | 279 | 37.2% |
| Northwest | Gentry | 6,861 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 33.3% |
| Northwest | Grundy | 10,432 | 42 | 11 | 31 | 281.8% |
| Northwest | Harrison | 8,850 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 50.0% |
| Northwest | Holt | 5,351 | 6 | 7 | -1 | -14.3% |
| Northwest | Livingston | 14,558 | 339 | 319 | 20 | 6.3% |
| Northwest | Mercer | 3,757 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 133.3% |
| Northwest | Nodaway | 21,912 | 295 | 166 | 129 | 77.7% |
| Northwest | Worth | 2,382 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 300.0% |
| | | | | | | |
| Southeast | Bollinger | 12,029 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 108.3% |
| Southeast | Butler | 40,867 | 2,132 | 1,983 | 149 | 7.5% |
| Southeast | Cape Girardeau | 68,693 | 3,624 | 2,993 | 631 | 21.1% |
| Southeast | Carter | 5,941 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 400.0% |
| Southeast | Crawford | 22,804 | 33 | 3 | 30 | 1000.0% |
| Southeast | Dunklin | 33,155 | 2,879 | 2,635 | 244 | 9.3% |
| Southeast | Iron | 10,697 | 167 | 49 | 118 | 240.8% |
| Southeast | Madison | 11,800 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 50.0% |
| Southeast | Mississippi | 13,427 | 2,757 | 2,804 | -47 | -1.7% |
| Southeast | New Madrid | 19,760 | 3,035 | 3,279 | -244 | -7.4% |
| Southeast | Pemiscot | 20,047 | 5,259 | 5,597 | -338 | -6.0% |
| Southeast | Perry | 18,132 | 33 | 17 | 16 | 94.1% |
| Southeast | Reynolds | 6,689 | 35 | 3 | 32 | 1066.7% |
| Southeast | Ripley | 13,509 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Southeast | Scott | 40,422 | 4,246 | 3,499 | 747 | 21.3% |
| Southeast | St. Francois | 55,641 | 1,126 | 969 | 157 | 16.2% |
| Southeast | Ste. Genevieve | 17,842 | 128 | 45 | 83 | 184.4% |
| Southeast | Stoddard | 29,705 | 270 | 409 | -139 | -34.0% |

Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

| HIV Region | County | 2000 Total Population | 2000 Black Population | 1990 Black Population | Total Change from 1990 | % Change from 1990 |
|------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Southeast | Washington | 23,344 | 578 | 378 | 200 | 52.9% |
| Southeast | Wayne | 13,259 | 22 | 8 | 14 | 175.0% |
| | | | | | | |
| Southwest | Barry | 34,010 | 39 | 25 | 14 | 56.0% |
| Southwest | Barton | 12,541 | 36 | 11 | 25 | 227.3% |
| Southwest | Cedar | 13,733 | 44 | 3 | 41 | 1366.7% |
| Southwest | Christian | 54,285 | 145 | 35 | 110 | 314.3% |
| Southwest | Dade | 7,923 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 5.0% |
| Southwest | Dallas | 15,661 | 19 | 16 | 3 | 18.8% |
| Southwest | Dent | 14,927 | 59 | 10 | 49 | 490.0% |
| Southwest | Douglas | 13,084 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 366.7% |
| Southwest | Greene | 240,391 | 5,426 | 3,761 | 1,665 | 44.3% |
| Southwest | Hickory | 8,940 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 40.0% |
| Southwest | Howell | 37,238 | 114 | 62 | 52 | 83.9% |
| Southwest | Jasper | 104,686 | 1,551 | 1,155 | 396 | 34.3% |
| Southwest | Laclede | 32,513 | 138 | 96 | 42 | 43.8% |
| Southwest | Lawrence | 35,204 | 95 | 24 | 71 | 295.8% |
| Southwest | McDonald | 21,681 | 38 | 4 | 34 | 850.0% |
| Southwest | Newton | 52,636 | 312 | 175 | 137 | 78.3% |
| Southwest | Oregon | 10,344 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 233.3% |
| Southwest | Ozark | 9,542 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 600.0% |
| Southwest | Phelps | 39,825 | 596 | 398 | 198 | 49.7% |
| Southwest | Polk | 26,992 | 122 | 70 | 52 | 74.3% |
| Southwest | Pulaski | 41,165 | 4,935 | 5,705 | -770 | -13.5% |
| Southwest | Shannon | 8,324 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 366.7% |
| Southwest | St. Clair | 9,652 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Southwest | Stone | 28,658 | 21 | 6 | 15 | 250.0% |
| Southwest | Taney | 39,703 | 138 | 16 | 122 | 762.5% |
| Southwest | Texas | 23,003 | 49 | 16 | 33 | 206.3% |
| Southwest | Vernon | 20,454 | 125 | 59 | 66 | 111.9% |
| Southwest | Webster | 31,045 | 359 | 190 | 169 | 88.9% |
| Southwest | Wright | 17,955 | 50 | 36 | 14 | 38.9% |
| | | | | | | |
| St. Louis | Franklin | 93,807 | 882 | 752 | 130 | 17.3% |
| St. Louis | Jefferson | 198,099 | 1,354 | 1,209 | 145 | 12.0% |
| St. Louis | Lincoln | 38,944 | 677 | 591 | 86 | 14.6% |
| St. Louis | St. Charles | 283,883 | 7,635 | 4,954 | 2,681 | 54.1% |
| St. Louis | St. Louis City | 348,189 | 178,266 | 188,665 | -10,399 | -5.5% |
| St. Louis | St. Louis | 1,016,315 | 193,306 | 139,595 | 53,711 | 38.5% |
| St. Louis | Warren | 24,525 | 476 | 513 | -37 | -7.2% |

Missouri Minority Populations: Hispanics

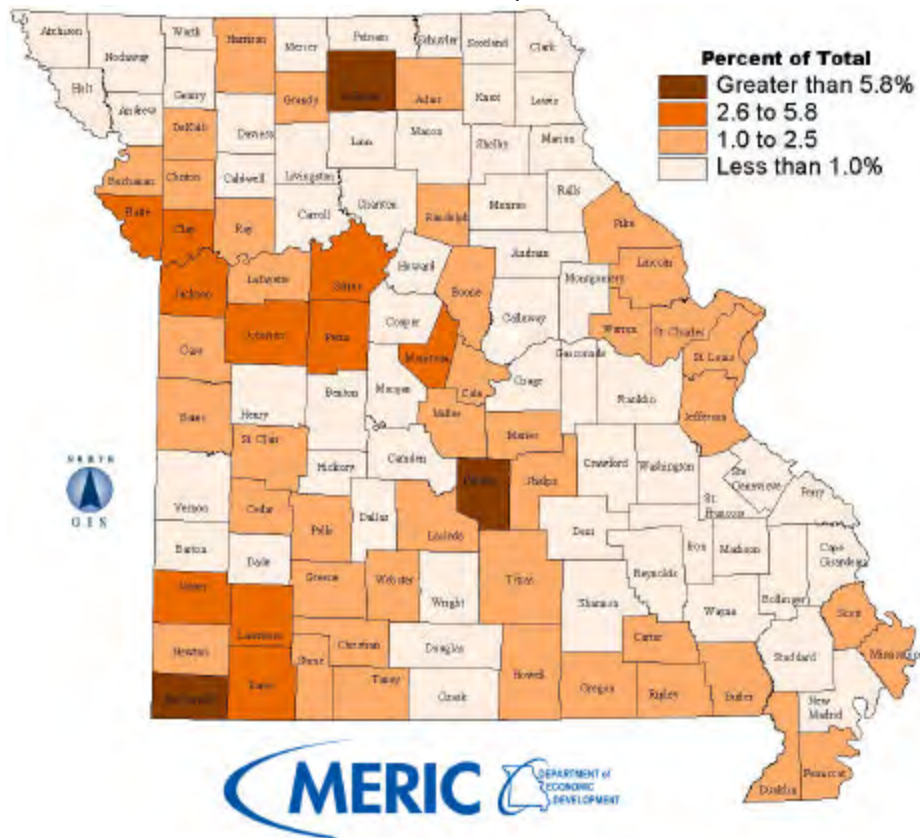
Missouri's Hispanic population grew by a staggering 92.2% from 61,698 in 1990 to 118,592 in 2000. In contrast, Missouri's total population grew by 9.3% from just over 5.1 million in 1990 to slightly under 5.6 million in 2000.

Hispanic Resident Population of Selected Missouri Counties (Census 2000)

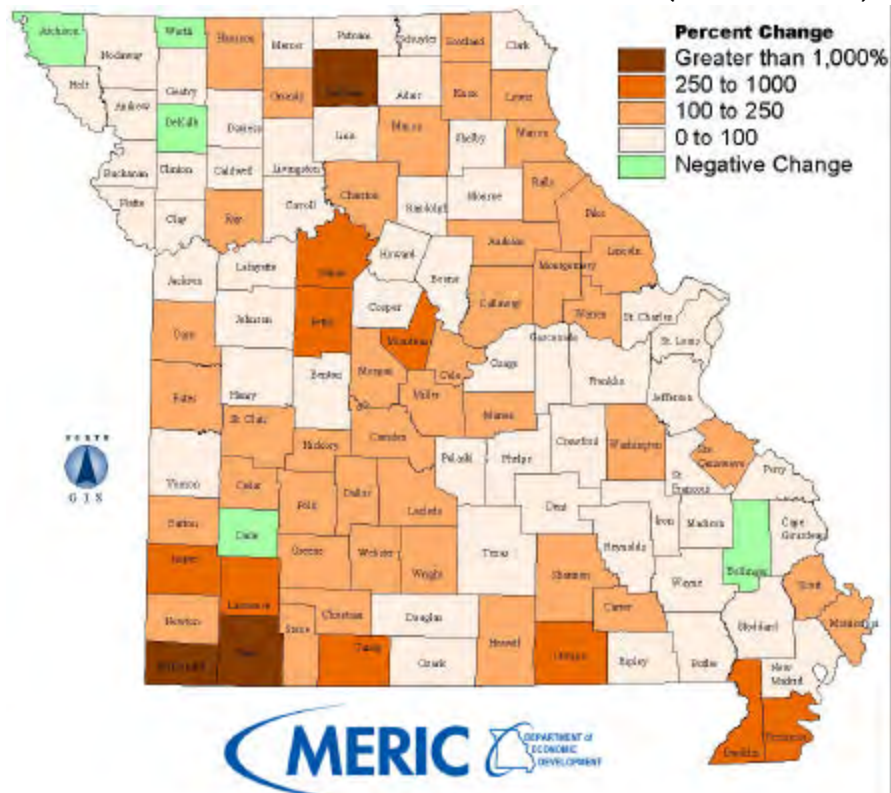
| Ten Largest Counties | | Ten Smallest Counties | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| County | Population | County | Population |
| Jackson County | 35,160 | Atchison County | 43 |
| St. Louis County | 14,577 | Shelby County | 43 |
| City of St. Louis | 7,022 | Ralls County | 42 |
| Clay County | 6,594 | Scotland County | 42 |
| Greene County | 4,434 | Putnam County | 32 |
| St. Charles County | 4,176 | Schuyler County | 27 |
| Jasper County | 3,615 | Knox County | 26 |
| Boone County | 2,413 | Holt County | 21 |
| Pulaski County | 2,404 | Mercer County | 11 |
| Platte County | 2,211 | Worth County | 7 |
| Ten Largest Growth | | Ten Smallest Growth | |
| County | Persons | County | Persons |
| Jackson County | 16,272 | Putnam County | 8 |
| St. Louis County | 4,766 | Holt County | 5 |
| Clay County | 3,055 | Madison County | 4 |
| Jasper County | 2,818 | Monroe County | 4 |
| Greene County | 2,659 | Mercer County | 4 |
| McDonald County | 1,909 | Bollinger County | -2 |
| City of St. Louis | 1,898 | Worth County | -2 |
| St. Charles County | 1,868 | Dade County | -9 |
| Barry County | 1,561 | Atchison County | -61 |
| Pettis County | 1,258 | DeKalb County | -75 |
| Ten Fastest Growth | | Ten Slowest Growth | |
| County | Percentage Change | County | Percentage Change |
| Sullivan County | 2164.3% | Daviess County | 19.6% |
| McDonald County | 1577.7% | Nodaway County | 14.8% |
| Barry County | 1027.0% | Linn County | 10.6% |
| Moniteau County | 845.7% | Monroe County | 8.3% |
| Pettis County | 467.7% | Madison County | 6.5% |
| Lawrence County | 466.4% | Bollinger County | -2.9% |
| Saline County | 404.8% | Dade County | -11.8% |
| Taney County | 395.9% | Worth County | -22.2% |
| Dunklin County | 387.6% | DeKalb County | -37.5% |
| Jasper County | 353.6% | Atchison County | -58.7% |

Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

Percent of Total Resident Population of Missouri Counties That is Hispanic (Census 2000)



Percent Change in Hispanic Resident Population for Missouri Counties From 1990 to 2000 (Census 2000)



Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

Resident Hispanic Population in Missouri by HIV Region and County in 2000 and 1990, and Change in Hispanic Population From 1990 To 2000 (Census 2000)

| 1990-2000 Change | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| HIV Region | County | 2000 | 1990 | % Change from 1990 | Total Change from 1990 |
| | Missouri | 118,592 | 61,698 | 92.2% | 56,894 |
| | | | | | |
| Kansas City | Bates | 179 | 82 | 118.3% | 97 |
| Kansas City | Benton | 153 | 78 | 96.2% | 75 |
| Kansas City | Cass | 1,816 | 829 | 119.1% | 987 |
| Kansas City | Clay | 6,594 | 3,539 | 86.3% | 3,055 |
| Kansas City | Henry | 201 | 144 | 39.6% | 57 |
| Kansas City | Jackson | 35,160 | 18,888 | 86.1% | 16,272 |
| Kansas City | Johnson | 1,407 | 709 | 98.4% | 698 |
| Kansas City | Lafayette | 386 | 219 | 76.3% | 167 |
| Kansas City | Platte | 2,211 | 1,161 | 90.4% | 1,050 |
| Kansas City | Ray | 253 | 119 | 112.6% | 134 |
| | | | | | |
| North Central | Adair | 315 | 182 | 73.1% | 133 |
| North Central | Audrain | 189 | 81 | 133.3% | 108 |
| North Central | Boone | 2,413 | 1,226 | 96.8% | 1,187 |
| North Central | Callaway | 377 | 171 | 120.5% | 206 |
| North Central | Camden | 346 | 170 | 103.5% | 176 |
| North Central | Chariton | 47 | 19 | 147.4% | 28 |
| North Central | Clark | 52 | 26 | 100.0% | 26 |
| North Central | Cole | 915 | 447 | 104.7% | 468 |
| North Central | Cooper | 143 | 96 | 49.0% | 47 |
| North Central | Gasconade | 64 | 35 | 82.9% | 29 |
| North Central | Howard | 88 | 45 | 95.6% | 43 |
| North Central | Knox | 26 | 9 | 188.9% | 17 |
| North Central | Lewis | 77 | 26 | 196.2% | 51 |
| North Central | Linn | 104 | 94 | 10.6% | 10 |
| North Central | Macon | 121 | 59 | 105.1% | 62 |
| North Central | Maries | 103 | 40 | 157.5% | 63 |
| North Central | Marion | 252 | 118 | 113.6% | 134 |
| North Central | Miller | 231 | 101 | 128.7% | 130 |
| North Central | Moniteau | 435 | 46 | 845.7% | 389 |
| North Central | Monroe | 52 | 48 | 8.3% | 4 |
| North Central | Montgomery | 94 | 45 | 108.9% | 49 |
| North Central | Morgan | 161 | 69 | 133.3% | 92 |
| North Central | Osage | 77 | 56 | 37.5% | 21 |
| North Central | Pettis | 1,527 | 269 | 467.7% | 1,258 |
| North Central | Pike | 295 | 119 | 147.9% | 176 |
| North Central | Putnam | 32 | 24 | 33.3% | 8 |
| North Central | Ralls | 42 | 14 | 200.0% | 28 |
| North Central | Randolph | 282 | 179 | 57.5% | 103 |

Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

| 1990-2000 Change | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------|-------|--------------------|------------------------|
| HIV Region | County | 2000 | 1990 | % Change from 1990 | Total Change from 1990 |
| North Central | Saline | 1,050 | 208 | 404.8% | 842 |
| North Central | Schuyler | 27 | 18 | 50.0% | 9 |
| North Central | Scotland | 42 | 12 | 250.0% | 30 |
| North Central | Shelby | 43 | 23 | 87.0% | 20 |
| North Central | Sullivan | 634 | 28 | 2164.3% | 606 |
| | | | | | |
| Northwest | Andrew | 138 | 103 | 34.0% | 35 |
| Northwest | Atchison | 43 | 104 | -58.7% | -61 |
| Northwest | Buchanan | 2,086 | 1,706 | 22.3% | 380 |
| Northwest | Caldwell | 67 | 50 | 34.0% | 17 |
| Northwest | Carroll | 73 | 40 | 82.5% | 33 |
| Northwest | Clinton | 205 | 139 | 47.5% | 66 |
| Northwest | Daviess | 55 | 46 | 19.6% | 9 |
| Northwest | DeKalb | 125 | 200 | -37.5% | -75 |
| Northwest | Gentry | 44 | 27 | 63.0% | 17 |
| Northwest | Grundy | 165 | 77 | 114.3% | 88 |
| Northwest | Harrison | 89 | 37 | 140.5% | 52 |
| Northwest | Holt | 21 | 16 | 31.3% | 5 |
| Northwest | Livingston | 94 | 63 | 49.2% | 31 |
| Northwest | Mercer | 11 | 7 | 57.1% | 4 |
| Northwest | Nodaway | 155 | 135 | 14.8% | 20 |
| Northwest | Worth | 7 | 9 | -22.2% | -2 |
| | | | | | |
| Southeast | Bollinger | 68 | 70 | -2.9% | -2 |
| Southeast | Butler | 412 | 217 | 89.9% | 195 |
| Southeast | Cape Girardeau | 624 | 313 | 99.4% | 311 |
| Southeast | Carter | 72 | 33 | 118.2% | 39 |
| Southeast | Crawford | 176 | 114 | 54.4% | 62 |
| Southeast | Dunklin | 824 | 169 | 387.6% | 655 |
| Southeast | Iron | 62 | 44 | 40.9% | 18 |
| Southeast | Madison | 66 | 62 | 6.5% | 4 |
| Southeast | Mississippi | 129 | 40 | 222.5% | 89 |
| Southeast | New Madrid | 183 | 93 | 96.8% | 90 |
| Southeast | Pemiscot | 315 | 89 | 253.9% | 226 |
| Southeast | Perry | 93 | 72 | 29.2% | 21 |
| Southeast | Reynolds | 55 | 28 | 96.4% | 27 |
| Southeast | Ripley | 132 | 78 | 69.2% | 54 |
| Southeast | Scott | 448 | 206 | 117.5% | 242 |
| Southeast | St. Francois | 447 | 239 | 87.0% | 208 |
| Southeast | Ste. Genevieve | 132 | 49 | 169.4% | 83 |
| Southeast | Stoddard | 231 | 132 | 75.0% | 99 |

Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

| 1990-2000 Change | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------|-------|--------------------|------------------------|
| HIV Region | County | 2000 | 1990 | % Change from 1990 | Total Change from 1990 |
| Southeast | Washington | 170 | 83 | 104.8% | 87 |
| Southeast | Wayne | 65 | 44 | 47.7% | 21 |
| | | | | | |
| Southwest | Barry | 1,713 | 152 | 1027.0% | 1,561 |
| Southwest | Barton | 119 | 57 | 108.8% | 62 |
| Southwest | Cedar | 153 | 58 | 163.8% | 95 |
| Southwest | Christian | 714 | 216 | 230.6% | 498 |
| Southwest | Dade | 67 | 76 | -11.8% | -9 |
| Southwest | Dallas | 147 | 65 | 126.2% | 82 |
| Southwest | Dent | 112 | 89 | 25.8% | 23 |
| Southwest | Douglas | 110 | 90 | 22.2% | 20 |
| Southwest | Greene | 4,434 | 1,775 | 149.8% | 2,659 |
| Southwest | Hickory | 68 | 29 | 134.5% | 39 |
| Southwest | Howell | 450 | 161 | 179.5% | 289 |
| Southwest | Jasper | 3,615 | 797 | 353.6% | 2,818 |
| Southwest | Laclede | 401 | 141 | 184.4% | 260 |
| Southwest | Lawrence | 1,195 | 211 | 466.4% | 984 |
| Southwest | McDonald | 2,030 | 121 | 1577.7% | 1,909 |
| Southwest | Newton | 1,147 | 353 | 224.9% | 794 |
| Southwest | Oregon | 113 | 32 | 253.1% | 81 |
| Southwest | Ozark | 90 | 56 | 60.7% | 34 |
| Southwest | Phelps | 485 | 303 | 60.1% | 182 |
| Southwest | Polk | 350 | 173 | 102.3% | 177 |
| Southwest | Pulaski | 2,404 | 1,953 | 23.1% | 451 |
| Southwest | Shannon | 77 | 22 | 250.0% | 55 |
| Southwest | St. Clair | 95 | 33 | 187.9% | 62 |
| Southwest | Stone | 298 | 114 | 161.4% | 184 |
| Southwest | Taney | 962 | 194 | 395.9% | 768 |
| Southwest | Texas | 221 | 113 | 95.6% | 108 |
| Southwest | Vernon | 172 | 102 | 68.6% | 70 |
| Southwest | Webster | 400 | 140 | 185.7% | 260 |
| Southwest | Wright | 139 | 61 | 127.9% | 78 |
| | | | | | |
| St. Louis | Franklin | 678 | 441 | 53.7% | 237 |
| St. Louis | Jefferson | 2,002 | 1,151 | 73.9% | 851 |
| St. Louis | Lincoln | 444 | 219 | 102.7% | 225 |
| St. Louis | St. Charles | 4,176 | 2,308 | 80.9% | 1,868 |
| St. Louis | St. Louis | 14,577 | 9,811 | 48.6% | 4,766 |
| St. Louis | St. Louis City | 7,022 | 5,124 | 37.0% | 1898 |
| St. Louis | Warren | 314 | 152 | 106.6% | 162 |

Missouri Minority Populations: American Indians

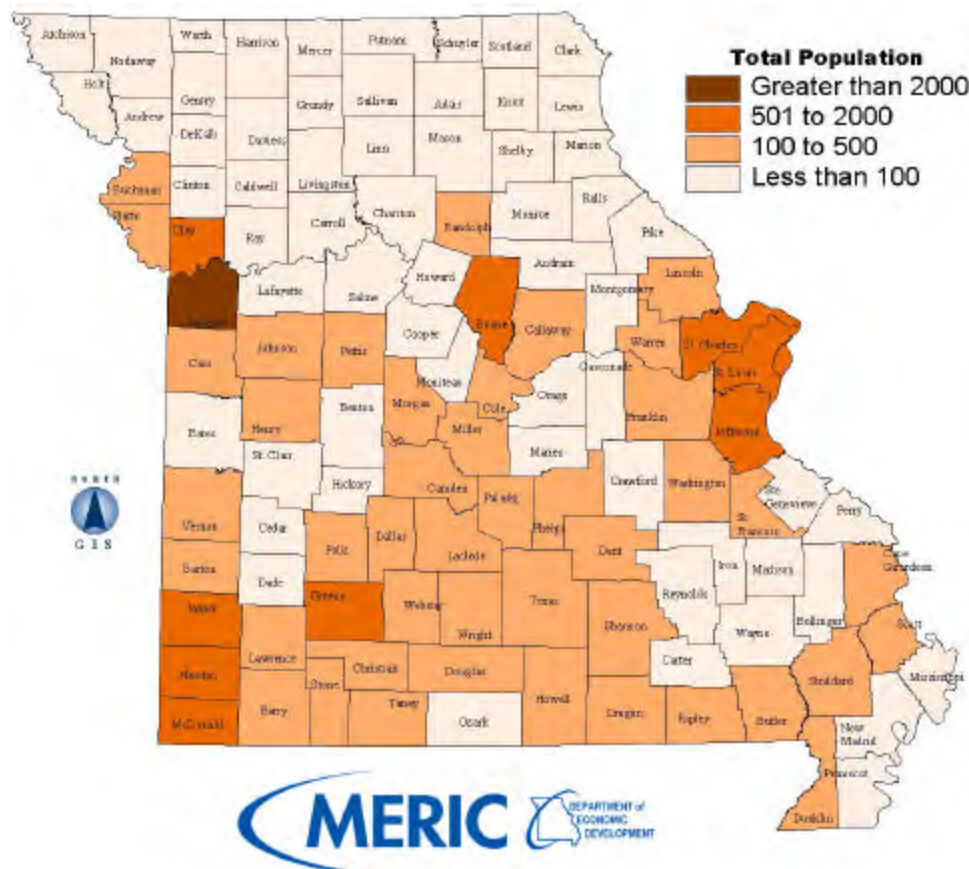
According to the 2000 Census figures, Missouri's population is more diverse than ever, especially urban areas. Missouri's American Indian and Alaska Native race category experienced a 24% growth from 20,221 in 1990 to 25,076 in 2000. Missouri's total population grew by 9.3% from just over 5.1 million in 1990 to slightly under 5.6 million in 2000.

Jackson County, St. Louis County, and Greene County led Missouri in American Indian and Alaska Native populations with 3,168, 1,717, and 1,583 persons respectively. Scotland, Putnam, and Knox counties reported Missouri's smallest American Indian and Alaska Native population with populations of 7, 5, and 1 respectively. Greene County reported the largest increase in population with a growth of 290 persons, a 22.4% increase since 1990. Worth County reported the largest percent increase, 700%, growing from a population of 1 in 1990 to 8 in 2000. Overall, 21 Missouri counties experienced a percent increase since 1990 of 100% or higher

Not all of Missouri counties experienced positive growth in the Native and Alaskan Indian populations. Jasper County reported the largest decline, losing 127, in Native and Alaskan Indian persons. Ray County and St. Louis City reported losses of 29 and 21 persons respectively. Knox, Putnam and Gentry counties reported the largest percentage decrease in Native and Alaskan populations with 90%, 44.4%, and 40% respectively. Overall 21 Missouri counties reported negative growth, while only Marion County reported no change in populations.

Census data for the 1990 and 2000 census are not directly comparable because individuals could report only one race in the 1990 census and could report multiple races in 2000. Thus the difference in population is due to both the changes in the census questionnaire and to real population change.

Total Indian Resident Population of Missouri Counties (Census 2000)



Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

Missouri Minority Populations: Asian/Pacific Islanders

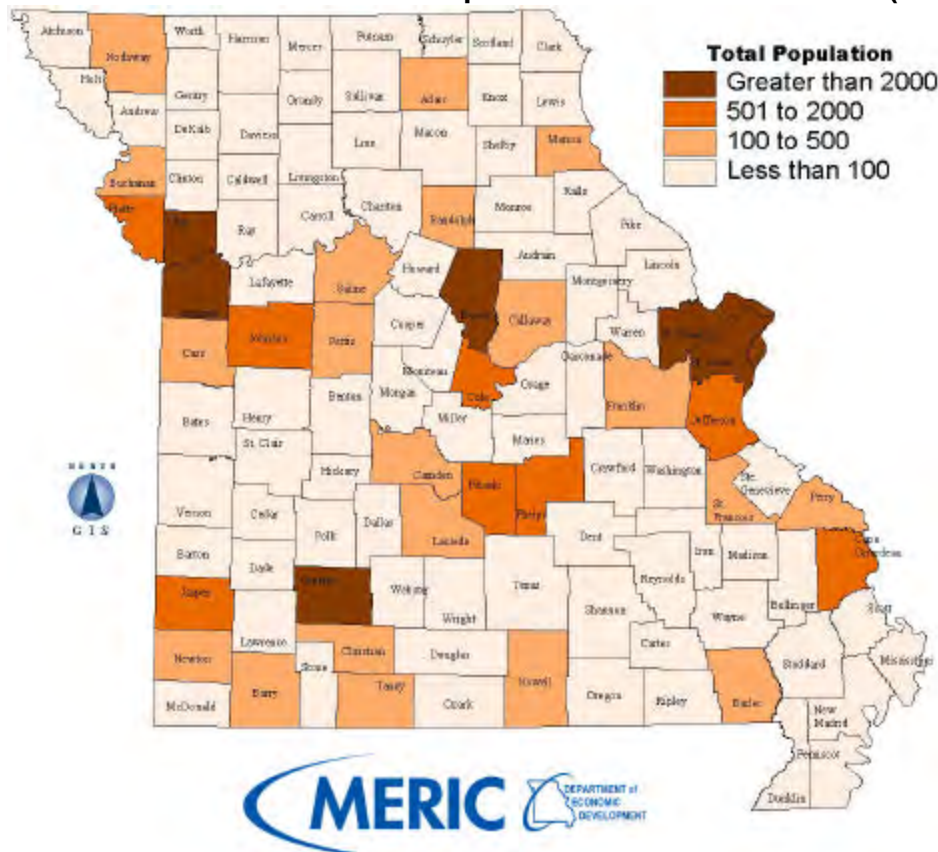
According to the 2000 Census figures, Missouri's population is more diverse than ever, especially in urban areas. Missouri's Asian and Pacific Islander race category experienced a 55.1% growth from 41,758 in 1990 to 64,773 in 2000. Missouri's total population grew by 9.3% from just over 5.1 million in 1990 to slightly under 5.6 million in 2000.

St. Louis County, Jackson County and St. Louis City lead Missouri in Asian and Pacific Islander populations with 22,857, 9,580, and 6,985 persons respectively. Knox, Mercer, and Worth Counties reported Missouri's smallest Asian and Pacific Islander populations with populations of 4, 2, and 2, respectively. St. Louis County reported the largest increase in the Asian and Pacific Islander population with a growth of 8,629 persons, a 60.6% increase since 1990. Sullivan County reported the largest percent increase, 650%, growing from a population of 2 in 1990 to 15 in 2000. Overall, 18 Missouri counties reported a percent increase since 1990 of 100% or higher.

Not all of Missouri's counties experienced positive change in Asian and Pacific Islander population. Pulaski County reported the largest decrease in persons, 199, a 15.7% decrease. Polk and Stoddard Counties both reported a loss of 16 persons. Worth, DeKalb, and Atchison Counties reported the largest percentage decreases with 60%, 40%, and 35.7%, respectively. Overall, 17 Missouri counties reported negative growth, while 4 reported no change, in Asian and Pacific Islander populations.

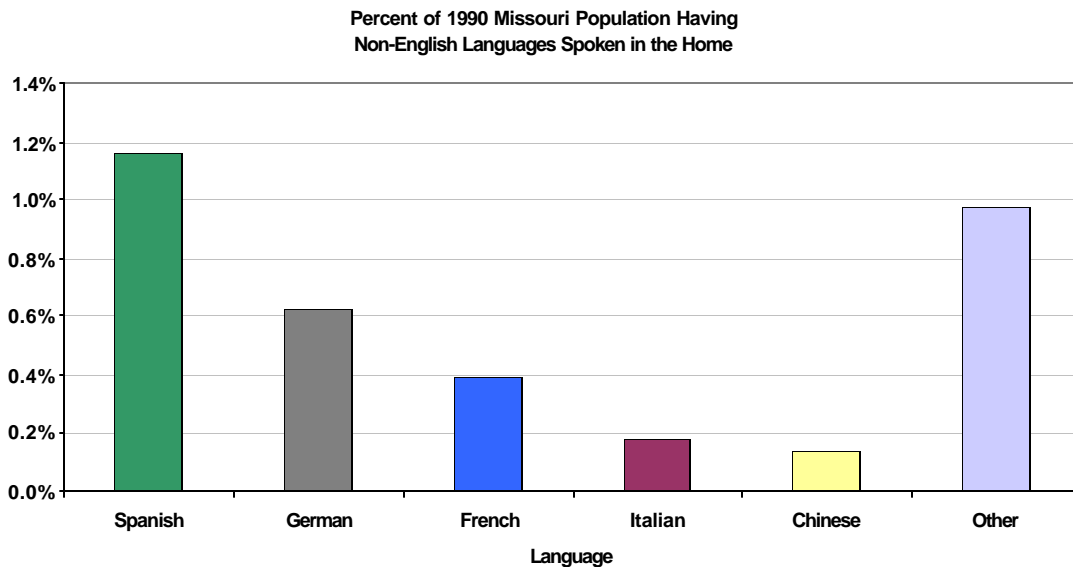
Census data for the 1990 and 2000 census are not directly comparable because individuals could report only one race in the 1990 census and could report multiple races in 2000. Thus the difference in population is due to both the changes in the census questionnaire and to real population change.

Total Asian/Pacific Islander Resident Population of Missouri Counties (Census 2000)



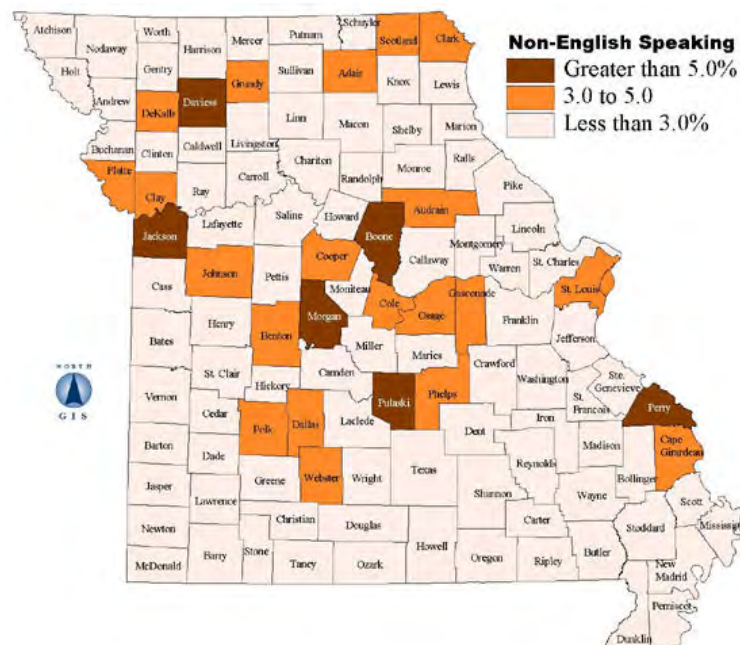
The Many Languages of Missouri

According to the 1990 Census, 3.48 percent (178,210) of Missouri's population spoke a language other than English in the home. The five most common languages spoken in the home were Spanish or Spanish Creole (1.16 percent), German (0.63 percent), French or French Creole (0.39 percent), Italian (0.18 percent), and Chinese (0.14 percent).



Within Missouri, the counties with the largest percentages of non-English speaking households in 1990 were Pulaski (8.32 percent), Daviess (7.51 percent), Morgan (6.77 percent), Perry (5.94 percent), Boone (5.81 percent) and Jackson (5.11 percent).

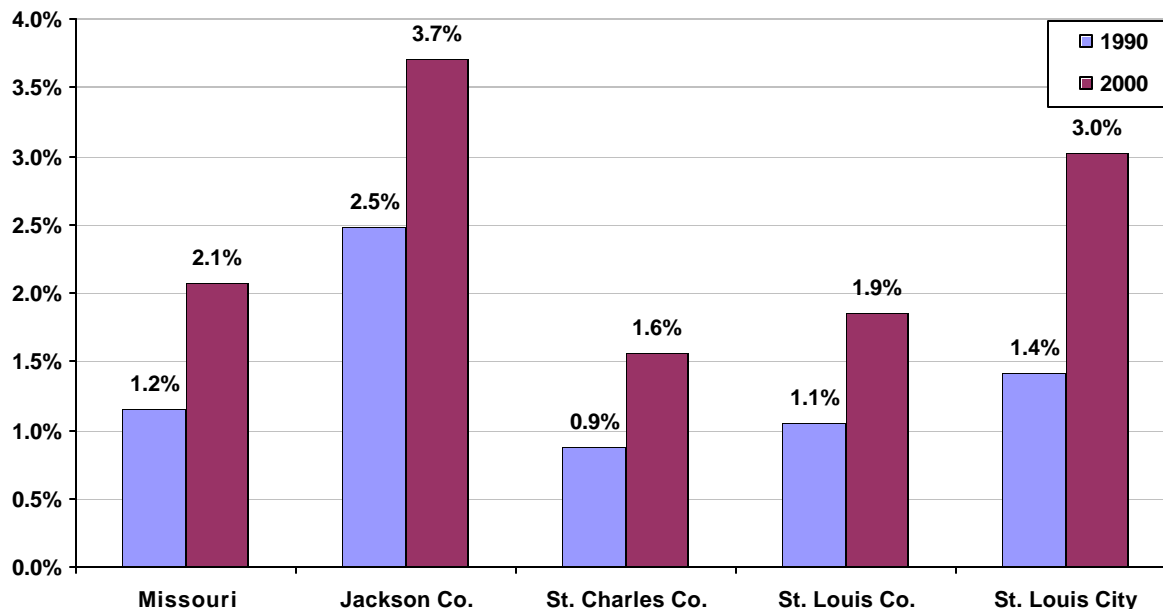
**Percent of the 1990 Population of Missouri Counties
Having Non-English Language Spoken in the Home**



Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

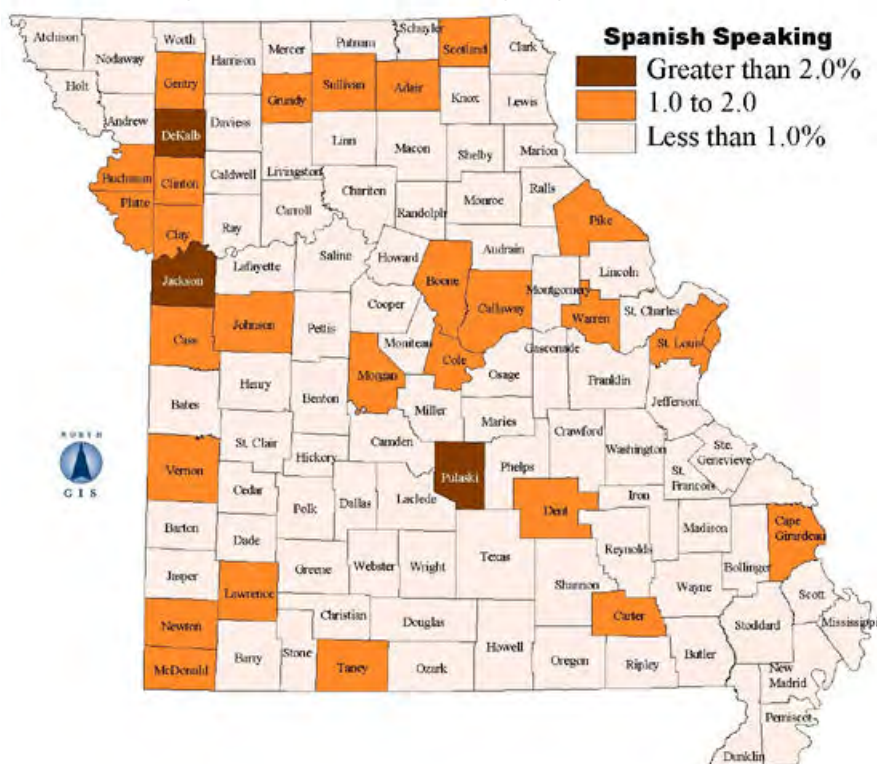
Spanish is the most common non-English language in Missouri. Data from the 1990 Census and 2000 Census estimates show that not only is Spanish dominant versus other non-English languages in Missouri, but also growing as a language used in the home.

Percent of Population with Spanish as Language Spoken in the Home, Missouri and Selected Missouri Counties



Counties in 1990 with the largest percentages of households speaking Spanish as the “language in the home” were Pulaski (2.92 percent), Jackson (2.48 percent), and Dekalb (2.05 percent) Counties.

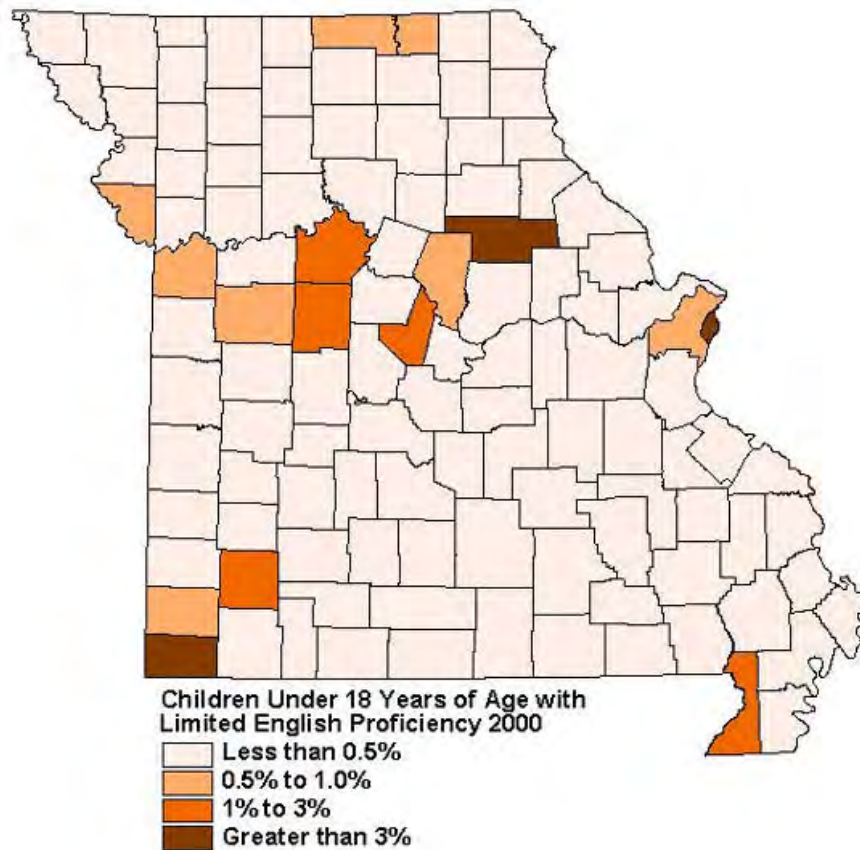
Percent of 1990 Population of Missouri Counties Having Spanish as the "Language in the Home"



Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

In Missouri, there are children under 18 years of age with limited English language proficiency found in counties across the state. According to data analyzed by MERIC (compiled from the Missouri Departments of Social Services and Elementary and Secondary Education, and Office of Administration), in 2000, the percent of children under 18 in Missouri that have limited English language proficiency was approximately 0.6 percent of the total under age 18 population. The most heavily concentrated locations where children with limited English language proficiency are along the I-70 corridor, around Kansas City and St. Louis, and in extreme southwest Missouri.

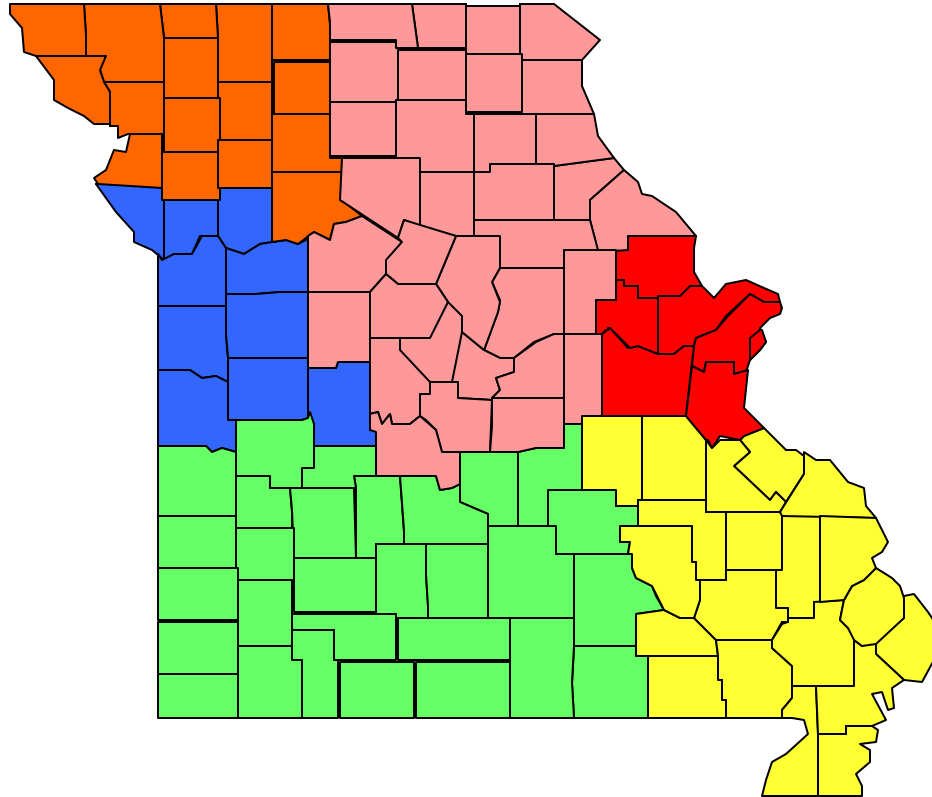
Percent of the Population of Missouri Counties in 2000
Having Children Under 18 With Limited English Proficiency



Question 2:

What is the Scope of the HIV/AIDS and STD Epidemic in Missouri?

Missouri



2000 Population Estimates for Missouri

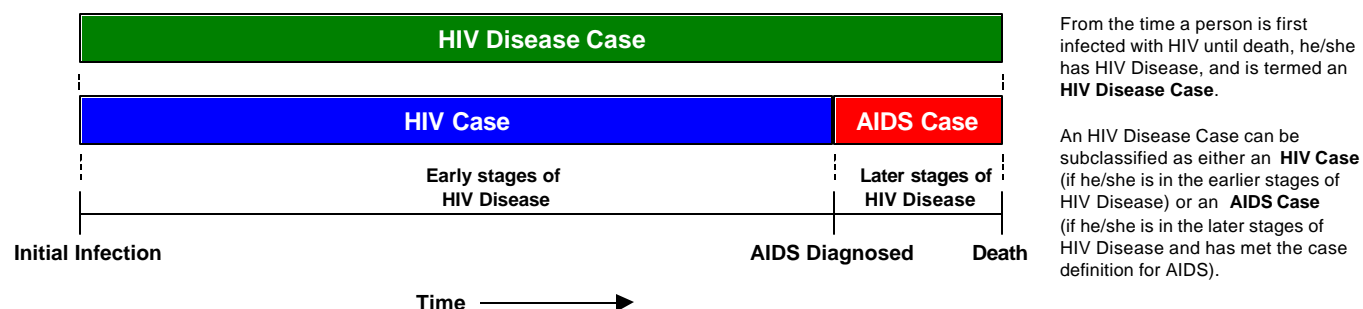
| Geographic Area | White | | African American | | American Indian | | Asian/Pacific Is. | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| St. Louis City | 152,666 | 3.2% | 178,266 | 28.3% | 950 | 3.8% | 6,985 | 10.8% | 7,022 | 5.9% | 348,189 | 6.2% |
| St. Louis County | 780,830 | 16.4% | 193,306 | 30.7% | 1,717 | 6.8% | 22,857 | 35.3% | 14,577 | 12.3% | 1,016,315 | 18.2% |
| Kansas City | 267,856 | 5.6% | 137,870 | 21.9% | 2,122 | 8.5% | 8,661 | 13.4% | 30,602 | 25.8% | 441,441 | 7.9% |
| Outstate | 3,546,731 | 74.7% | 119,949 | 19.1% | 20,287 | 80.9% | 26,270 | 40.6% | 66,391 | 56.0% | 3,789,266 | 67.7% |
| Missouri | 4,748,083 | 100.0% | 629,391 | 100.0% | 25,076 | 100.0% | 64,773 | 100.0% | 118,592 | 100.0% | 5,595,211 | 100.0% |

| HIV Region | White | | African American | | American Indian | | Asian/Pacific Is. | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| St. Louis Region Total | 1,547,742 | 32.6% | 382,596 | 60.8% | 4,378 | 17.5% | 33,397 | 51.6% | 29,213 | 24.6% | 2,003,672 | 35.8% |
| Kansas City Region Total | 926,963 | 19.5% | 164,555 | 26.1% | 5,710 | 22.8% | 14,892 | 23.0% | 48,360 | 40.8% | 1,155,161 | 20.6% |
| Northwest Region Total | 229,694 | 4.8% | 6,174 | 1.0% | 895 | 3.6% | 856 | 1.3% | 3,489 | 2.9% | 240,869 | 4.3% |
| North Central Region Total | 654,075 | 13.8% | 35,181 | 5.6% | 2,579 | 10.3% | 6,454 | 10.0% | 10,637 | 9.0% | 711,492 | 12.7% |
| Southwest Region Total | 948,191 | 20.0% | 9,456 | 1.5% | 7,496 | 29.9% | 7,496 | 11.6% | 22,281 | 18.8% | 1,006,115 | 18.0% |
| Southeast Region Total | 441,401 | 9.3% | 26,375 | 4.2% | 2,051 | 8.2% | 1,597 | 2.5% | 4,704 | 4.0% | 477,763 | 8.5% |
| Missouri | 4,748,083 | 100.0% | 629,391 | 100.0% | 25,076 | 100.0% | 64,773 | 100.0% | 118,592 | 100.0% | 5,595,211 | 100.0% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Introductory Comments

Figure 1. Relationship of HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases



- As indicated in Figure 1, each HIV-infected person is an **HIV Disease Case** and, given the lifelong nature of HIV infection, remains an HIV Disease Case for the remainder of his/her life.
- Each HIV Disease Case can be subclassified as either an **HIV Case** or an **AIDS case** (i.e., he/she cannot be both an HIV case and an AIDS case at the same time). Once a person progresses to the later stages of the disease and is diagnosed as an **AIDS case** (by meeting the CDC surveillance case definition), he/she will remain an AIDS case. This is true even if he/she met the AIDS case definition because of a CD4+ lymphocyte count <200 cells/mm³, and later (perhaps as a result of effective antiretroviral therapy) has a CD4+ count >200 cells/mm³.
- **HIV cases** generally represent persons who, in comparison to AIDS cases, were infected more recently. Thus the characteristics of reported HIV cases (e.g., race, gender, exposure category) would be expected to more closely represent the characteristics of persons who are currently at highest risk of being infected.
- **AIDS cases** represent persons in the later stages of HIV disease who are at risk for developing serious, potentially fatal, opportunistic diseases. Consequently, AIDS cases, as compared to HIV cases, are individuals who are likely to have relatively greater needs for medical and social services, as well as for service coordination assistance.

Trends in newly diagnosed AIDS cases (AIDS incidence) reflect, in part, the effects of antiretroviral treatment, since effective treatment given to infected persons while they are still HIV cases will slow the disease process, and consequently slow the progression to AIDS.

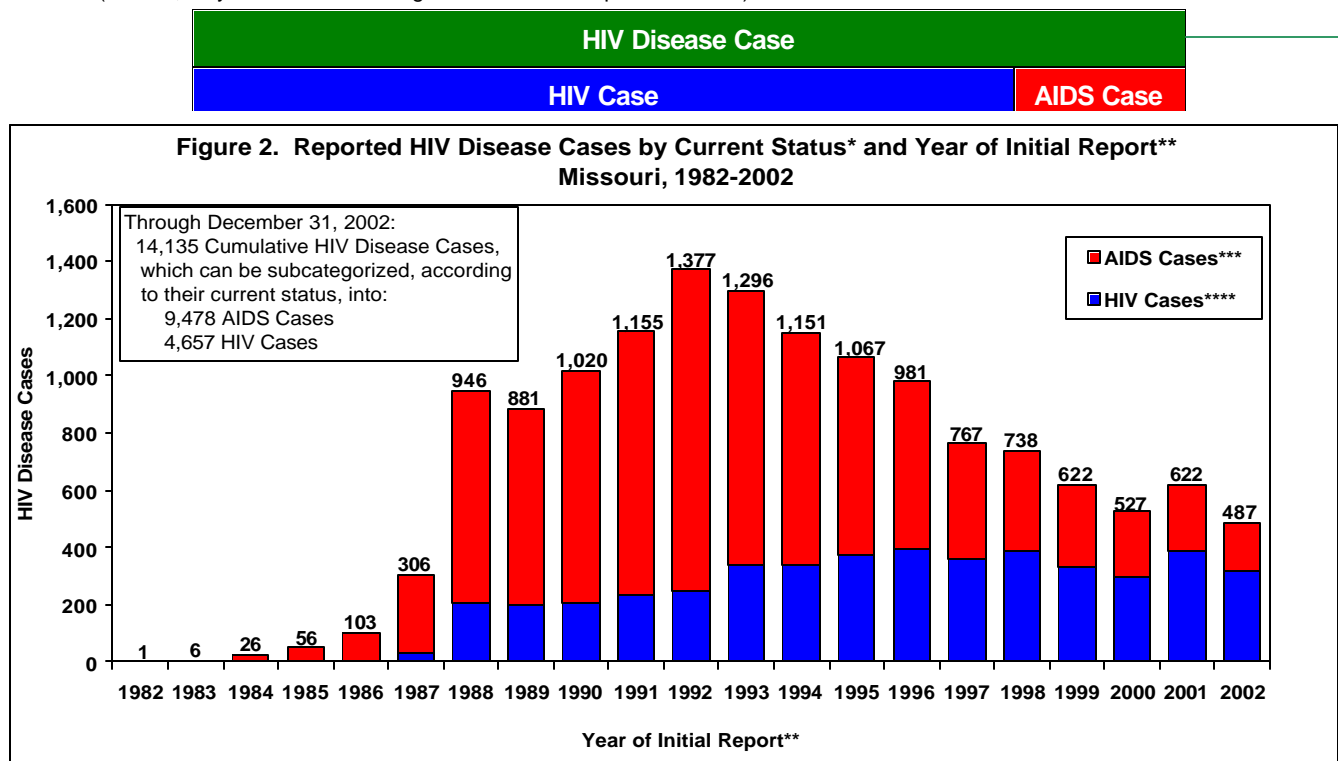
- In order to understand the epidemiology of HIV disease in Missouri (i.e., who is being infected, where are these persons located, what are the trends over time), it is necessary to examine not only HIV Disease Cases, but also the subcategories of HIV Cases and AIDS Cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 14,135 HIV Disease cases have been reported in Missouri residents; 5,217 (36.9%) of these persons are known to have died. In 2002, 487 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 2 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled “**Trends**” on pages 52 and 53.)
- Of these 14,135 HIV Disease cases, 9,478 (67.1%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 5,023 (53.0%) of the 9,478 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 4,455 (47.0%) are living (see Figure 3).
- During 2002, 123 HIV-related deaths in Missouri residents were reported on death certificates; in 2001, 150 HIV-related deaths were reported. Figure 4 shows HIV-related deaths by race/ethnicity and year of report for the period from 1990-2002 (see also the section entitled “**Trends**” on pages 52 and 53).
- In 2002, 360 new AIDS cases were reported. (Note that many of these persons had already, in previous years, been reported as HIV cases. However, during 2002, new reports were received indicating that they now met the case definition for AIDS, and thus they were reclassified as AIDS cases with 2002 as the date of report.) Figure 5 (page 44) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 52 and 53).
- The rate of reported AIDS cases in Missouri has been noticeably less than the overall rate nationwide. In 2001 (the most recent year for which national data are available), the AIDS rate per 100,000 population in Missouri was 7.9, compared to the U.S. rate of 14.7.
- Of the 14,135 reported HIV Disease cases, 4,657 (32.9%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases (see Figure 3); 316 new HIV cases* were reported in 2002, a significant decrease of 106 cases (25%) from the previous year.
- It is estimated that there are currently 9,500 to 13,500 HIV-infected persons (i.e., persons with HIV Disease) living in Missouri.

*Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2002, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included (instead, they are included among the AIDS cases reported in 2002).



* HIV Case vs. AIDS Case

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services(i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

*** These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

**** These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

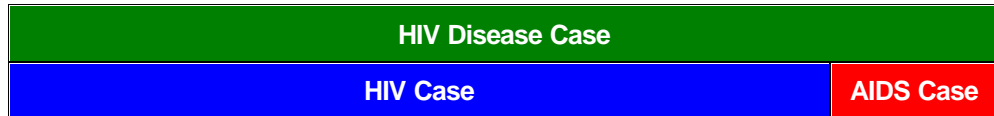


Figure 3. Reported HIV Disease Cases (Living and Deceased) by Current HIV vs. AIDS Status, Missouri, 1982-2002

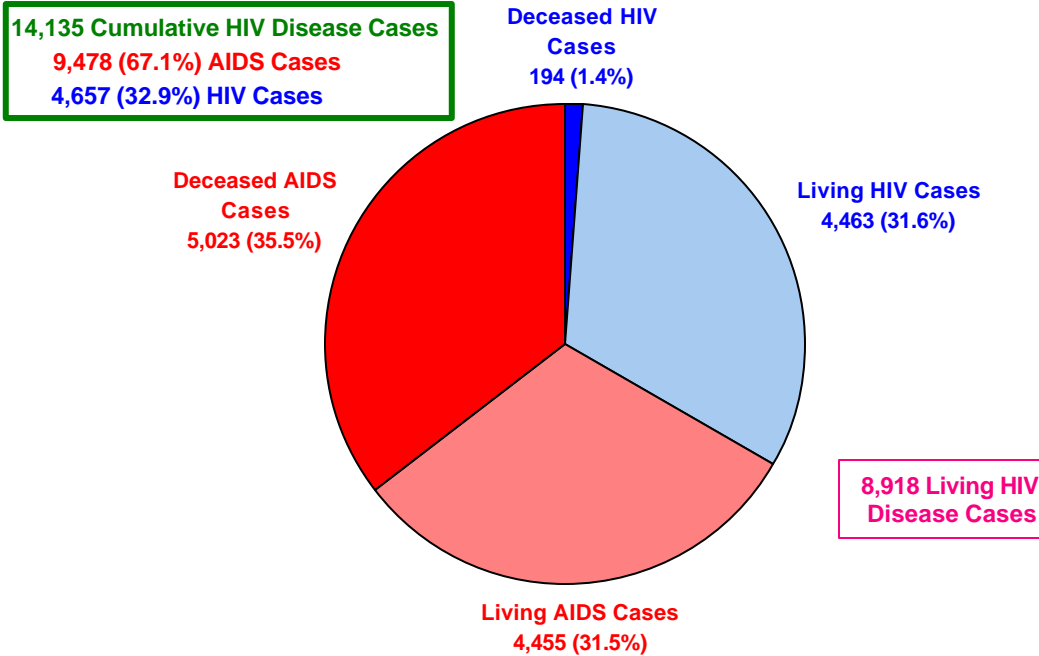
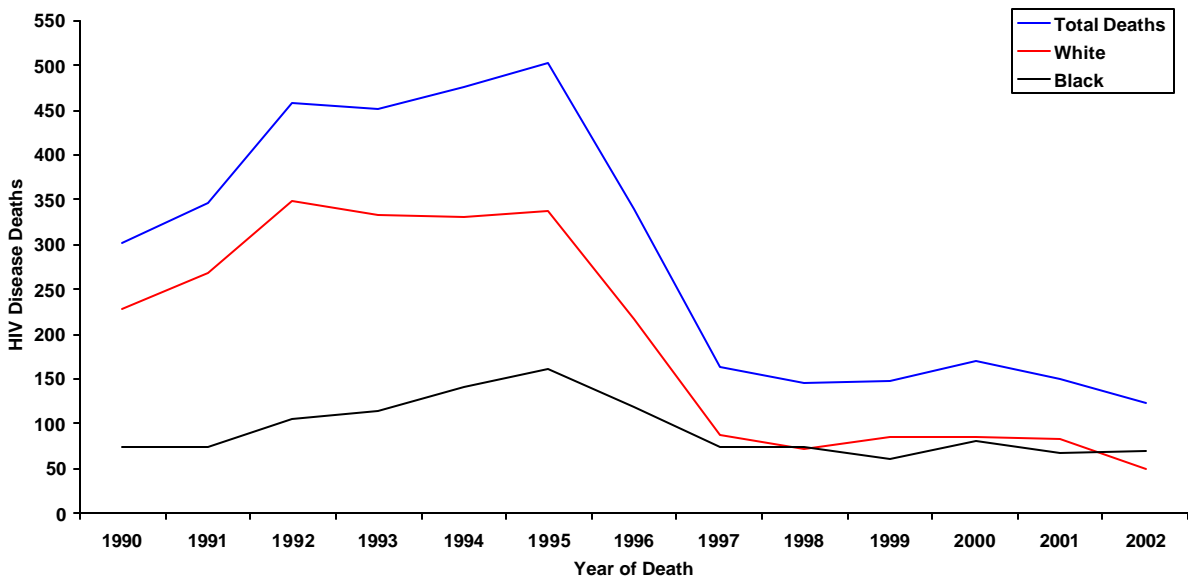


Figure 4. HIV Disease Deaths* by Race and Year of Death Missouri, 1990-2002

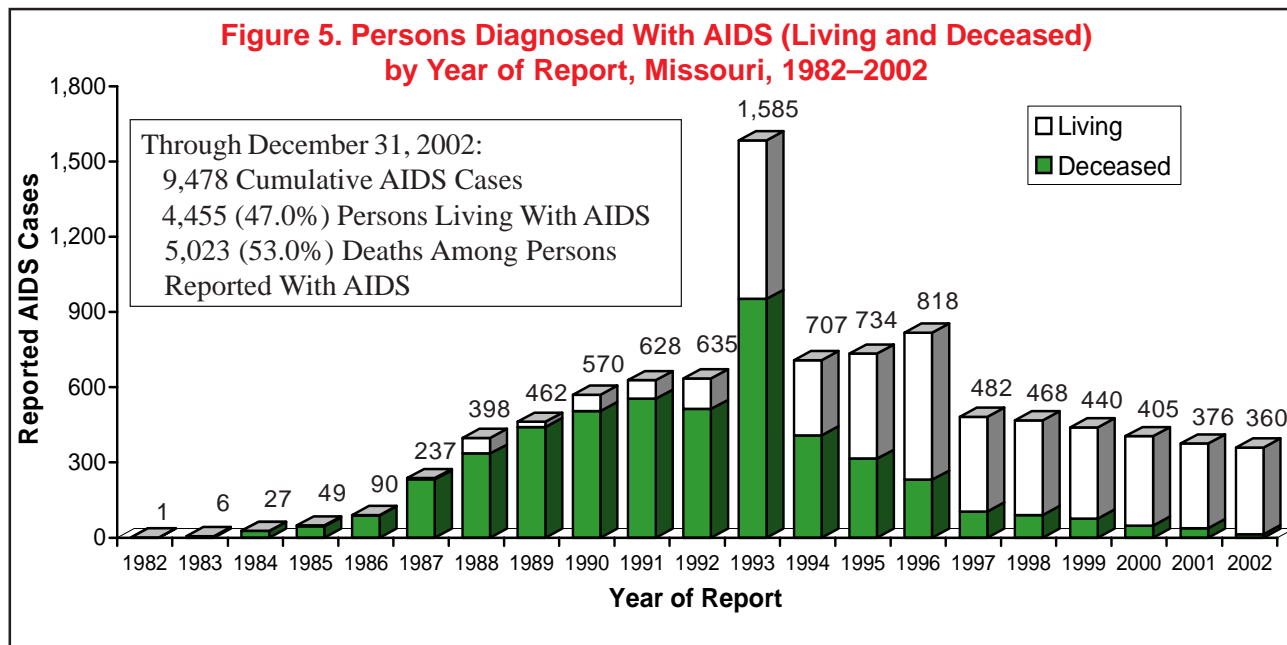


* Based on death certificate data.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri



Figure 5. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Missouri, 1982–2002



Who (1)

- Table 1 describes HIV and AIDS cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprised 79.1% of the 316 HIV cases and 82.8% of the 360 AIDS cases reported in 2002, proportionately higher than the 77.1% of HIV cases and 81.4% of AIDS cases reported in 2001.
- Blacks are disproportionately represented among reported HIV and AIDS cases. Although blacks make up only about 11% of Missouri's population, they accounted for 43.0% of HIV cases and 44.4% of AIDS cases reported in 2002. (See Figure 6, which shows total reported HIV and AIDS cases by race/ethnicity and gender.) The rate for HIV cases reported in 2002 in blacks (21.6) was 6.5 times the rate in whites (3.3). (See Table 9 on page 51.) Also, 57% of AIDS-related deaths in 2002 were in blacks, a significant rise in mortality from 45% in 2001.
- The over-representation of blacks is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 66 female HIV cases reported in 2002, 40 (60.6%) were in black females. However, this is a decrease of 23 from the previous year; 65.6% in 2001 to 60.6% in 2002. Of the 62 female AIDS cases reported in 2002, 41 (66.1%) were in black females, down from 49 (71.0%) reported in 2001. These decreases may be significant.
- For Hispanics, the rates for HIV and AIDS cases reported in 2002 were about 3.6 times those seen in whites. The increase is significant for both HIV cases and AIDS cases. Although the numbers of reported Hispanic cases (14 HIV cases and 14 AIDS cases in 2002) have been small, the rise (compared to 2001) has been 40% for HIV cases and 75% for AIDS cases.
- Asians and American Indians each comprise less than 0.5% of total reported HIV and AIDS cases. In 2002, 2 HIV cases were reported in Asians; and 2 HIV cases were reported in American Indians. No AIDS cases were reported in Asians and American Indians in 2002.
- Of the 316 HIV cases reported in 2002, 40.2% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 31.3% in 20-29 year olds, 18.7% in 40-49 year olds, 5.1% in persons 50 years of age and older, and 4.4% in 13-19 year olds. These data indicate that many infections are occurring in persons in their twenties, and that infections are certainly occurring in teenagers. (It should be noted that initial infection with HIV can occur several years before the person is tested and diagnosed.)
- Among reported HIV cases in white males, the largest number were diagnosed in men 30-34 years of age; for reported cases in black males, the largest number were diagnosed in men 25-29 years of age. Among HIV cases reported in white females, the largest number were diagnosed in women 25-29 years of age; for reported cases in black females, the largest number were diagnosed in women 30-34 years of age. Figure 7 shows total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in white males and females, and black males and females, by age group.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case

AIDS Case

Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Missouri, 1982–2002

| | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | | HIV Disease | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| | Reported 2002* | % | Cumulative | % | Reported 2002 | % | Cumulative | % | Cumulative | % |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 250 | (79.1%) | 3,848 | (82.6%) | 298 | (82.8%) | 8,520 | (89.9%) | 12,368 | (87.5%) |
| Female | 66 | (20.9%) | 809 | (17.4%) | 62 | (17.1%) | 958 | (10.1%) | 1,767 | (12.5%) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 156 | (49.4%) | 2,504 | (53.8%) | 185 | (51.4%) | 6,098 | (64.3%) | 8,602 | (60.9%) |
| Black | 136 | (43.0%) | 1,981 | (42.5%) | 160 | (44.4%) | 3,125 | (33.0%) | 5,106 | (36.1%) |
| Hispanic | 14 | (4.4%) | 114 | (2.4%) | 14 | (3.9%) | 197 | (2.1%) | 311 | (2.2%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | (0.6%) | 16 | (0.3%) | 1 | (0.3%) | 26 | (0.3%) | 42 | (0.3%) |
| American Indian | 2 | (0.6%) | 15 | (0.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 32 | (0.3%) | 47 | (0.3%) |
| Unknown | 6 | (1.9%) | 27 | (0.6%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 27 | (0.2%) |
| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Male | 131 | (41.5%) | 2,193 | (47.1%) | 168 | (46.7%) | 5,701 | (60.1%) | 7,894 | (55.8%) |
| Black Male | 96 | (30.4%) | 1,507 | (32.4%) | 119 | (33.1%) | 2,587 | (27.3%) | 4,094 | (29.0%) |
| Hispanic Male | 13 | (4.1%) | 101 | (2.2%) | 11 | (3.1%) | 181 | (1.9%) | 282 | (2.0%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Male | 2 | (0.6%) | 12 | (0.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 22 | (0.2%) | 34 | (0.2%) |
| American Indian Male | 2 | (0.6%) | 14 | (0.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 29 | (0.3%) | 43 | (0.3%) |
| Unknown Male | 6 | (1.9%) | 21 | (0.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 21 | (0.1%) |
| White Female | 25 | (7.9%) | 311 | (6.7%) | 17 | (4.7%) | 397 | (4.2%) | 708 | (5.0%) |
| Black Female | 40 | (12.7%) | 474 | (10.2%) | 41 | (11.4%) | 538 | (5.7%) | 1,012 | (7.2%) |
| Hispanic Female | 1 | (0.3%) | 13 | (0.3%) | 3 | (0.8%) | 16 | (0.2%) | 29 | (0.2%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (0.1%) | 1 | (0.3%) | 4 | (0.0%) | 8 | (0.1%) |
| American Indian Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.0%) | 4 | (0.0%) |
| Unknown Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 6 | (0.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 6 | (0.0%) |
| Age at Diagnosis[‡] | | | | | | | | | | |
| <13 | 1 | (0.3%) | 45 | (1.0%) | 1 | (0.3%) | 58 | (0.6%) | | |
| 13-19 | 14 | (4.4%) | 214 | (4.6%) | 5 | (1.4%) | 101 | (1.1%) | | |
| 20-29 | 99 | (31.3%) | 1,734 | (37.2%) | 50 | (13.9%) | 2,080 | (21.9%) | | |
| 30-39 | 127 | (40.2%) | 1,777 | (38.2%) | 151 | (41.9%) | 4,308 | (45.5%) | | |
| 40-49 | 59 | (18.7%) | 684 | (14.7%) | 108 | (30.0%) | 2,083 | (22.0%) | | |
| 50+ | 16 | (5.1%) | 203 | (4.4%) | 45 | (12.5%) | 848 | (8.9%) | | |
| Missouri Total | 316 (100.0%) | | 4,657 (100.0%) | | 360 (100.0%) | | 9,478 (100.0%) | | 14,135 (100.0%) | |

* HIV Cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

[‡] For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and (for Whites and Blacks) Gender, Missouri, 1985–2002 (n=4,657)

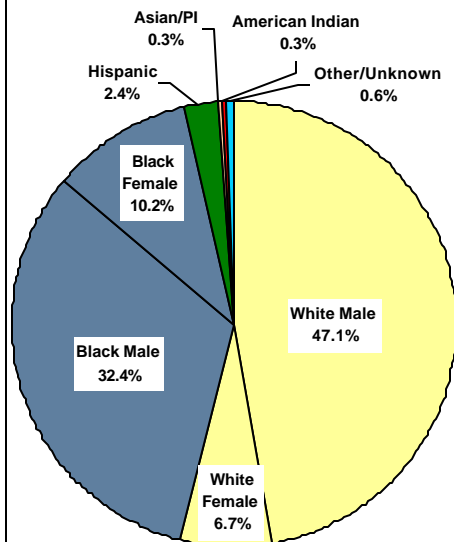
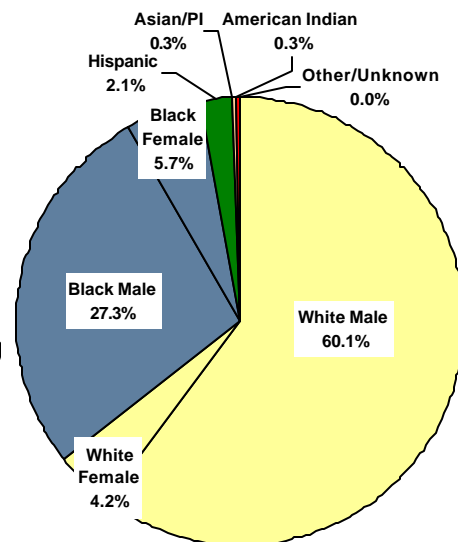
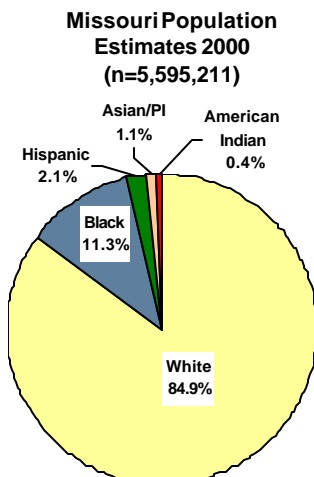


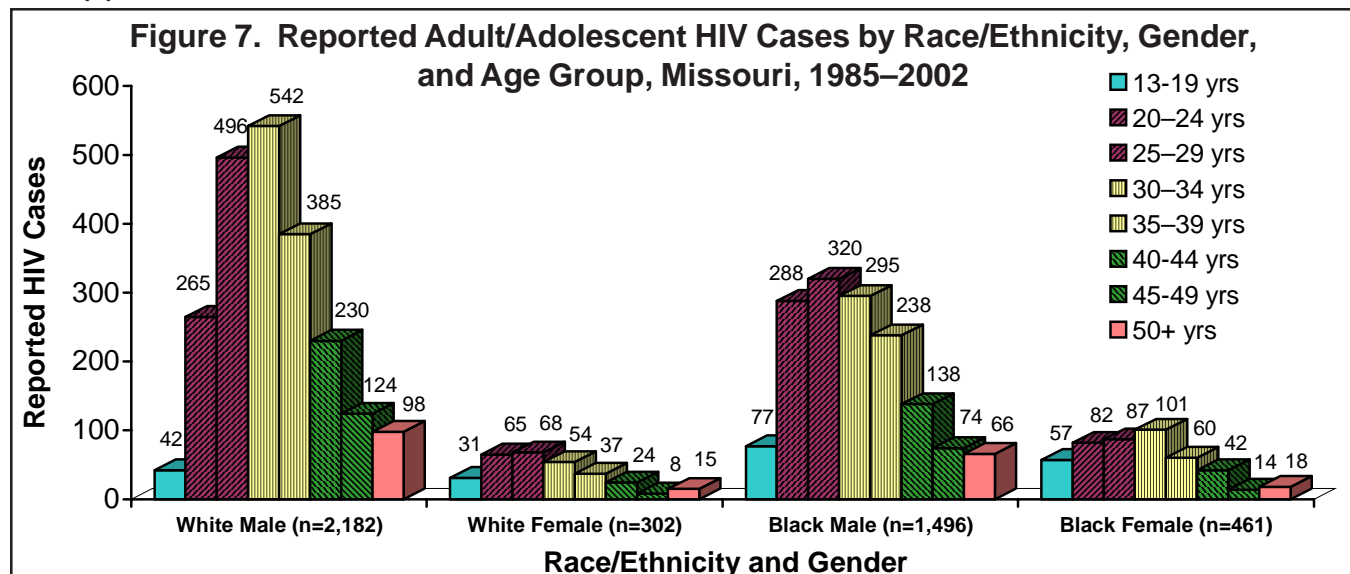
Figure 6

Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and (for Whites and Blacks) Gender, Missouri, 1982–2002 (n=9,478)



HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Who (1)



- Of the 315 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002: 120 (38.1%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 10 (3.2%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 10 (3.2%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 35 (11.1%) in heterosexual contacts; and 140 (44.4%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Of the 359 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002: 169 (47.1%) were in MSM; 13 (3.6%) in MSM/IDUs; 28 (7.8%) in IDUs; 47 (13.1%) in heterosexual contacts; 5 (1.4%) in hemophiliac patients; 2 (0.6%) in transfusion/transplant recipients; and 94 (26.2%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Table 2 shows HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. In this table, those cases currently classified as “Other/Unknown Adult,” many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.

**Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Missouri
Reported 2002 and Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Exposure Category | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002** | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % |
| Adult/Adolescent | | | | | | | | |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men | 193 | (61.3%) | 2,931 | (63.6%) | 220 | (61.8%) | 6,672 | (70.9%) |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs | 14 | (4.4%) | 287 | (6.2%) | 18 | (5.1%) | 830 | (8.8%) |
| Injecting Drug Use | 17 | (5.4%) | 418 | (9.1%) | 37 | (10.4%) | 739 | (7.9%) |
| Heterosexual Contact | 91 | (28.9%) | 931 | (20.2%) | 76 | (21.3%) | 912 | (9.7%) |
| Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder | 0 | (0.0%) | 30 | (0.7%) | 3 | (0.8%) | 148 | (1.6%) |
| Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient | 0 | (0.0%) | 15 | (0.3%) | 2 | (0.6%) | 105 | (1.1%) |
| Risk Not Specified | -- | --- | -- | --- | -- | --- | -- | --- |
| Adult/Adolescent Subtotal | 315 | (100.0%) | 4,612 | (100.0%) | 356 | (100.0%) | 9,406 | (100.0%) |
| Pediatric Subtotal | 1 | | 45 | | 4 | | 72 | |
| Total | 316 | | 4,657 | | 360 | | 9,478 | |

* Cases currently classified as “Other/Unknown Adult,” many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

- Since reporting of AIDS began in 1982 and HIV in 1987, a total of 38 perinatal HIV cases and 48 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 2002, no perinatal HIV cases and 2 perinatal AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breast feeding.)

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Who (2)

• HIV-Exposed Infants (Infants born to HIV-infected mothers)

- The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services has knowledge of 364 infants born between 1993-2002 to mothers who were infected with HIV and who were Missouri residents at the time of the birth. Of these 364 infants (termed HIV-exposed infants), 39 (10.7%) were found to be infected with HIV as a result of perinatal (mother-to-infant) transmission; 325 (89.3%) were not infected.
- The proportion of HIV-exposed infants who became infected was noticeably less for those born during the period from 1995-2002 compared to those born during the earlier period from 1993-1994 (6.9% vs. 25.0%). See Table 3. This difference likely reflects the use, starting in mid- to late-1994, of zidovudine (AZT, ZDV) treatment to reduce the risk of perinatal HIV transmission.

Table 3. Known HIV-Exposed Infants* by Infection Status and Year of Birth, Missouri, 1993-2002

| Infant's Infection Status | Year of Birth | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--|
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | Total | |
| HIV-Infected Infants | 12 26.1% | 7 23.3% | 2 5.3% | 3 7.0% | 5 11.6% | 4 8.9% | 1 2.2% | 2 6.5% | 3 10.3% | 0 0.0% | 39 10.7% | |
| Non-HIV-Infected Infants | 34 73.9% | 23 76.7% | 36 94.7% | 40 93.0% | 38 88.4% | 41 91.1% | 45 97.8% | 29 93.5% | 26 89.7% | 13 100.0% | 325 89.3% | |
| Total HIV-Exposed Infants* | 46 100.0% | 30 100.0% | 38 100.0% | 43 100.0% | 43 100.0% | 45 100.0% | 46 100.0% | 31 100.0% | 29 100.0% | 13 100.0% | 364 100.0% | |

*Infants whose mothers were infected with HIV before or during pregnancy, and who were residing in Missouri at the time of birth.

NOTE: Column percentages are shown.

- From 1995-2002 (the period in which specific guidelines for the use of AZT to reduce perinatal HIV transmission risk have been in place), 288 HIV-exposed infants are known to have been born to mothers who were Missouri residents at the time of birth. The mothers of 200 (69.4%) of these infants received AZT at some time during the pregnancy; 11 (5.5%) of these 200 infants were infected. By contrast, during the same period the mothers of 56 HIV-exposed infants apparently did not receive AZT during the pregnancy, and 8 (14.3%) of these 56 infants were infected.
- Blacks have been disproportionately represented among HIV-exposed infants. Of the 288 HIV-exposed infants born between 1995-2002:
 - 68 (23.6%) were white
 - 206 (71.5%) were black
 - 8 (2.8%) were Hispanic
 - 6 (2.1%) were of other/unknown race/ethnicity
- White infants, who made up 23.6% of HIV-exposed infants born between 1995-2002, comprised a slightly larger proportion (30.0%) of those infants who were infected. Of the 20 HIV-exposed infants born during this period who were subsequently found to be infected with HIV:
 - 6 (30.0%) were white
 - 14 (70.0%) were black
- The largest number of HIV-exposed infants has been from St. Louis City, followed by Outstate Missouri. Of the 288 HIV-exposed infants born between 1995-2002:
 - 102 (35.4%) were from St. Louis City
 - 48 (16.7%) were from St. Louis County
 - 44 (15.3%) were from Kansas City
 - 94 (32.6%) were from Outstate Missouri
- Of those HIV-exposed infants subsequently found to be infected, the largest number were from Outstate Missouri, and St. Louis City. Of the 20 infected infants born between 1995-2002:
 - 8 (40.0%) were from St. Louis City
 - 2 (10.0%) were from St. Louis County
 - 2 (10.0%) were from Kansas City
 - 8 (40.0%) were from Outstate Missouri
- Table 4 shows the time of HIV diagnosis in the mothers of the 288 HIV-exposed infants born between 1995-2002, and the infant's infection status. Only 5.2% (13 out of 251) of infants whose mothers were diagnosed as HIV-infected before or during pregnancy became infected, compared to 23.3% of infants whose mothers were not diagnosed until after the postpartum period.

Table 4. Known HIV-Exposed Infants* by Infection Status and Time of HIV Diagnosis in the Mother, Missouri, 1995-2002

| Infant's Infection Status | Time of HIV Diagnosis in the Mother | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | Before Pregnancy | | During Pregnancy | | At Delivery or in The Postpartum Period | | After The Postpartum Period | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HIV-Infected Infants | 9 | 5.8% | 4 | 4.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 7 | 23.3% |
| Non-HIV-Infected Infants | 146 | 94.2% | 92 | 95.8% | 7 | 100.0% | 23 | 76.7% |
| Total HIV-Exposed Infants* | 155 | 100.0% | 96 | 100.0% | 7 | 100.0% | 30 | 100.0% |

*Infants whose mothers were infected with HIV before or during pregnancy, and who were residing in Missouri at the time of birth.

NOTE: Column percentages are shown.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Who (3)

• Civilian Applicants for Military Service

- From 1985 through 2001, 154,094 civilian applicants for military service* from Missouri have been tested for HIV infection; 93 (0.06%) tested positive. (2001 is the latest year for which data are available.)
- The HIV seropositivity rate was higher in males than in females (0.06% vs 0.04%), and in blacks compared to whites (0.20% vs 0.04%). When the data are examined by race/ethnicity and gender, the highest seropositivity rate was in black males (0.24%), followed by black females (0.09%), white males (0.04%), and white females (0.03%).
- The overall seropositivity rate for Missouri civilian applicants for military service has, in general, been decreasing since 1987. The seropositivity rate in blacks has fluctuated during this period, but has decreased during each of the past 4 years. No blacks tested positive in 1999. The white seropositivity rate has been very low in recent years without noticeable upward or downward trends.
- Table 5 shows the number of military applicants tested, and the number and percent HIV-seropositive, for whites, blacks, and persons of other/unknown race for the period from 1986 to 1999 (the latest year for which state specific data are available).

*All persons applying for active duty or reserve military service, the service academies, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC).

| | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Total |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Whites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tested | 13,069 | 11,098 | 10,351 | 10,674 | 8,282 | 7,659 | 6,890 | 6,673 | 5,745 | 5,955 | 6,290 | 6,338 | 5,998 | 5,970 | 110,992 |
| Positive | 9 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 42 |
| % Positive | 0.07% | 0.11% | 0.05% | 0.06% | 0.01% | 0.04% | 0.00% | 0.03% | 0.02% | 0.02% | 0.02% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.02% | 0.04% |
| Blacks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tested | 2,341 | 2,194 | 2,294 | 2,344 | 1,648 | 1,136 | 1,036 | 1,017 | 1,023 | 1,095 | 1,090 | 1,031 | 902 | 1,089 | 20,240 |
| Positive | 6 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 43 |
| % Positive | 0.26% | 0.41% | 0.35% | 0.09% | 0.24% | 0.35% | 0.00% | 0.20% | 0.10% | 0.09% | 0.28% | 0.19% | 0.11% | 0.00% | 0.21% |
| Other or Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tested | 246 | 216 | 192 | 250 | 187 | 207 | 220 | 167 | 197 | 211 | 205 | 231 | 265 | 338 | 3,132 |
| Positive | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % Positive | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tested | 15,656 | 13,508 | 12,837 | 13,268 | 10,117 | 9,002 | 8,146 | 7,857 | 6,965 | 7,261 | 7,585 | 7,600 | 7,165 | 7,397 | 134,364 |
| Positive | 15 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 85 |
| % Positive | 0.10% | 0.16% | 0.10% | 0.06% | 0.05% | 0.08% | 0.00% | 0.05% | 0.03% | 0.03% | 0.05% | 0.03% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.06% |

*All persons applying for active duty or reserve military service, the service academies, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC).

Note: Data on testing broken down by race (whites, blacks, and others) are not available for the years 2000 and 2001. Cumulative data until 2001 are mentioned in above text.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Who (Living HIV Disease Cases)

- At the end of 2002, of the 14,135 HIV Disease cases that had been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services since 1982, 5,217 (36.9%) were known to have died and 8,918 (63.1%) were currently living. Table 6 describes these 8,918 living HIV Disease cases by gender and race/ethnicity.
- Figure 8 shows the 8,421 currently living HIV Disease cases (does not include persons living in correctional facilities) by county of residence at the time of diagnosis (which may or may not be the present location of residence).

Table 6. Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons (HIV and AIDS Cases) Who Were Residents of Missouri at the Time of Diagnosis, and Who Were Reported Through 2002, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

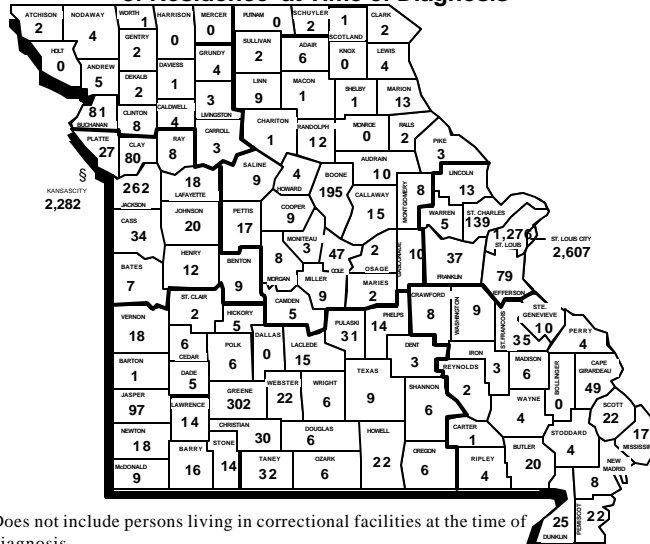
| | Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons | % |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|
| Gender | | |
| Male | 7,563 | 84.8% |
| Female | 1,355 | 15.2% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 5,005 | 56.1% |
| Black | 3,617 | 40.6% |
| Hispanic | 211 | 2.4% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 28 | 0.3% |
| American Indian | 30 | 0.3% |
| Unknown | 27 | 0.3% |
| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | | |
| White Male | 4,492 | 50.4% |
| Black Male | 2,815 | 31.6% |
| Hispanic Male | 186 | 2.1% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Male | 20 | 0.2% |
| American Indian Male | 29 | 0.3% |
| Unknown Male | 21 | 0.2% |
| White Female | 513 | 5.8% |
| Black Female | 802 | 9.0% |
| Hispanic Female | 25 | 0.3% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Female | 8 | 0.1% |
| American Indian Female | 1 | 0.0% |
| Unknown Female | 6 | 0.1% |
| Total Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons | 8,918* | 100.0% |

*Includes persons living in state correctional facilities

- At the end of 2002, 3,956 (living) HIV Disease cases* were enrolled in HIV case management in Missouri. Table 7 describes these individuals by gender and race/ethnicity.

* Note that some of these persons were initially diagnosed and reported with HIV/AIDS in states other than Missouri, but later moved to Missouri where they were then enrolled in case management. As a consequence, these individuals are not included among reported Missouri HIV or AIDS cases, but rather are included among reported cases in the states where they were initially diagnosed and reported.

Figure 8. Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons (HIV and AIDS Cases), Reported Through 2002, by Missouri County of Residence at Time of Diagnosis



† Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

§ All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Table 7. Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons (HIV and AIDS cases) Enrolled in HIV Case Management as of December 31, 2002, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

| | Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons in HIV Case Management | % |
|---|---|---------------|
| Gender | | |
| Male | 3,320 | 83.9% |
| Female | 636 | 16.1% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 2,241 | 56.6% |
| Black | 1,554 | 39.3% |
| Hispanic | 115 | 2.9% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 10 | 0.3% |
| American Indian | 21 | 0.5% |
| Unknown | 15 | 0.4% |
| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | | |
| White Male | 1,994 | 50.4% |
| Black Male | 1,190 | 30.1% |
| Hispanic Male | 98 | 2.5% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Male | 7 | 0.2% |
| American Indian Male | 21 | 0.5% |
| Unknown Male | 10 | 0.3% |
| White Female | 247 | 6.2% |
| Black Female | 364 | 9.2% |
| Hispanic Female | 17 | 0.4% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Female | 3 | 0.1% |
| American Indian Female | 0 | 0.0% |
| Unknown Female | 5 | 0.1% |
| Total Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons | 3,956 | 100.0% |
| Enrolled in HIV Case Management | | |

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Where

- Table 8 summarizes reported HIV and AIDS cases and rates by geographic area. The highest rates of HIV and AIDS cases are in St. Louis City, followed by Kansas City, St. Louis County, and Outstate Missouri.
- Of the 316 HIV cases reported in Missouri residents in 2002:
 - 68 (21.5%) were from St. Louis City; the rate was 19.5 cases per 100,000 population
 - 54 (17.1%) were from St. Louis County; the rate was 5.3
 - 76 (24.1%) were from Kansas City; the rate was 17.2
 - 86 (27.2%) were from Outstate Missouri; the rate was 2.3
 - 32 (10.1%) were in persons in Missouri Correctional Facilities at the time of diagnosis
- Of the 360 AIDS cases reported in Missouri residents in 2002:
 - 114 (31.7%) were from St. Louis City; the rate was 32.7 cases per 100,000 population
 - 49 (13.6%) were from St. Louis County; the rate was 6.4
 - 80 (22.2%) were from Kansas City; the rate was 18.1
 - 105 (29.2%) were from Outstate Missouri; the rate was 2.8
 - 12 (3.3%) were in persons in Missouri Correctional Facilities at the time of diagnosis
- There has been a significant decline of both HIV and AIDS cases in St. Louis City compared to 2001. Only 68 cases of HIV were reported in 2002 compared to 135 in 2001; a decline of 67 cases (50%). Reported AIDS cases declined from 140 in 2001 to 114 in 2002, an 18.6% decline.
- Table 9 provides information on 2002 HIV cases and rates by race/ethnicity and geographic area. The largest number of cases were reported from the Outstate area, but had the lowest case rate. The second largest number of cases were reported from Kansas City. In each of these geographic areas, the rate in blacks was noticeably higher than in whites.
- Figure 9 shows cumulative reported HIV cases by county; at least 1 HIV case has been reported from 97 (85.1%) of Missouri's 114 counties. Figure 10 shows cumulative reported AIDS cases by county; at least 1 AIDS case has been reported in 105 (92.1%) of the state's 114 counties. Only 5 (4.4%) Missouri counties have no reported HIV or AIDS cases.
- Table 10 provides information on HIV cases and rates by race/ethnicity and HIV Region. The largest number of cases and the highest case rate were reported from the St. Louis Region, followed by the Kansas City Region. (See the section on each HIV region for a detailed description of HIV disease in that region).

Table 8. HIV and AIDS Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, Reported 2002 and Cumulative Through December 2002

| HIV Region | HIV Cases | | | | | AIDS Cases | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % |
| Location | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis City [†] | 68 | 21.5% | 19.5 | 1,340 | 28.8% | 114 | 31.7% | 32.7 | 2,693 | 28.4% |
| St. Louis County [†] | 54 | 17.1% | 5.3 | 629 | 13.5% | 49 | 13.6% | 4.8 | 1,466 | 15.5% |
| Kansas City [†] | 76 | 24.1% | 17.2 | 1,155 | 24.8% | 80 | 22.2% | 18.1 | 2,615 | 27.6% |
| Outstate [†] | 86 | 27.2% | 2.3 | 1,190 | 25.6% | 105 | 29.2% | 2.8 | 2,475 | 26.1% |
| Missouri Correctional Facilities ^{††} | 32 | 10.1% | --- | 343 | 7.4% | 12 | 3.3% | --- | 230 | 2.4% |
| HIV Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis HIV Region [†] | 132 | 41.8% | 6.6 | 2,108 | 45.3% | 181 | 50.3% | 9.0 | 4,508 | 47.6% |
| Kansas City HIV Region [†] | 90 | 28.5% | 5.1 | 1,388 | 29.8% | 101 | 28.1% | 8.7 | 3,183 | 33.6% |
| Northwest HIV Region [†] | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 52 | 1.1% | 4 | 1.1% | 1.7 | 155 | 1.6% |
| North Central HIV Region [†] | 21 | 6.6% | 3.0 | 208 | 4.5% | 20 | 5.6% | 2.8 | 406 | 4.3% |
| Southwest HIV Region [†] | 32 | 10.1% | 3.2 | 415 | 8.9% | 28 | 7.8% | 2.8 | 729 | 7.7% |
| Southeast HIV Region [†] | 9 | 2.8% | 1.9 | 143 | 3.1% | 14 | 3.9% | 2.9 | 267 | 2.8% |
| Missouri Correctional Facilities ^{††} | 32 | 10.1% | --- | 343 | 7.4% | 12 | 3.3% | --- | 230 | 2.4% |
| MISSOURI | 316 | 100.0% | 5.6 | 4,657 | 100.0% | 360 | 100.0% | 6.4 | 9,478 | 100.0% |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

**Per 100,000 population.

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

^{††}Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

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Table 9. Reported HIV Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Area, Missouri, 2002

| Area | White, Non-Hispanic | | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | | Hispanic | | | Total | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate* | Cases | % | Rate* | Cases | % | Rate* | Cases | % | Rate* |
| St. Louis City [†] | 23 | 33.8% | 15.1 | 37 | 54.4% | 20.8 | 3 | 4.4% | 42.7 | 68 | 100.0% | 19.5 |
| St. Louis County [†] | 27 | 50.0% | 3.5 | 24 | 44.4% | 12.4 | 2 | 3.7% | 13.7 | 54 | 100.0% | 5.3 |
| Kansas City [†] | 32 | 42.1% | 11.9 | 36 | 47.4% | 26.1 | 6 | 7.9% | 19.6 | 76 | 100.0% | 17.2 |
| Outstate Missouri [†] | 61 | 70.9% | 1.7 | 20 | 23.3% | 16.7 | 3 | 3.5% | 4.5 | 86 | 100.0% | 2.7 |
| MO Correctional Facilities ^{††} | 13 | 40.6% | — | 19 | 59.4% | — | 0 | 0.0% | — | 32 | 100.0% | — |
| MISSOURI* | 156 | 49.4% | 3.3 | 136 | 43.0% | 21.6 | 14 | 4.4% | 11.8 | 316 | 100.0% | 5.6 |

*Per 100,000 population.

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

^{††}Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 9. Reported HIV Cases by County of Residence at Time of Diagnosis[†] Missouri, Cumulative Through 2002

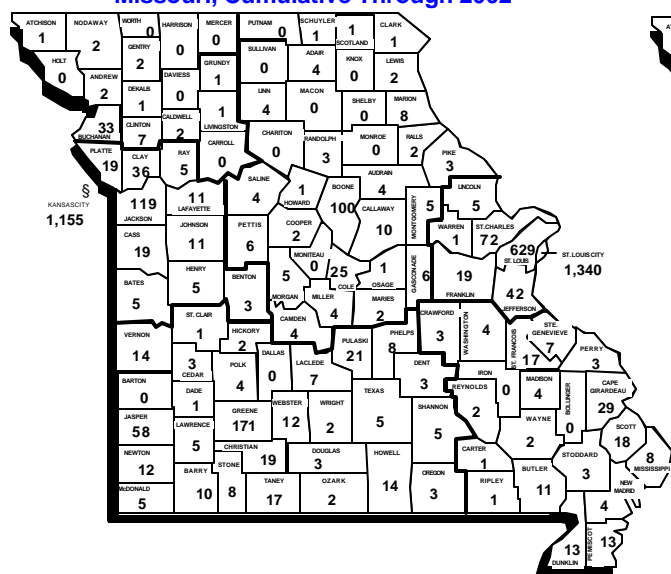
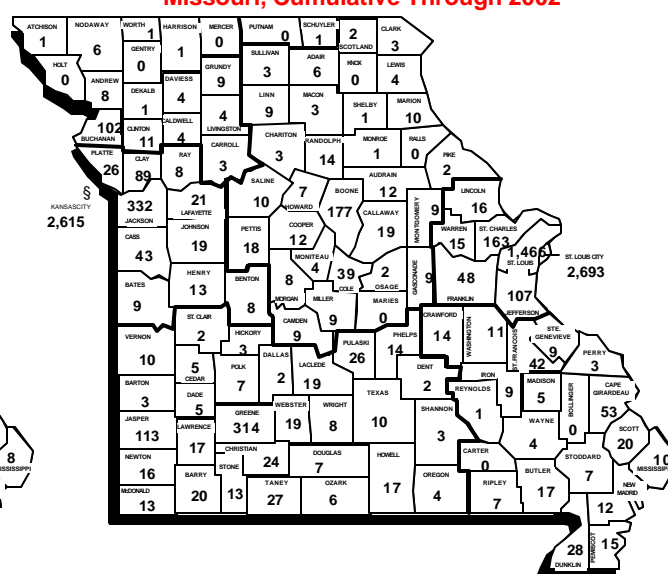


Figure 10. Reported AIDS Cases by County of Residence at Time of Diagnosis[†] Missouri, Cumulative Through 2002



[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

[§] All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Table 10. Reported HIV Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and HIV Region, Missouri, 2002

| Area | White, Non-Hispanic | | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | | Hispanic | | | Total | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate* | Cases | % | Rate* | Cases | % | Rate* | Cases | % | Rate* |
| St. Louis HIV Region [†] | 60 | 45.5% | 5.9 | 61 | 46.2% | 35.4 | 5 | 3.8% | 10.9 | 132 | 100.0% | 6.6 |
| Kansas City HIV Region [†] | 42 | 46.7% | 5.9 | 40 | 44.4% | 27.7 | 6 | 6.7% | 10.4 | 90 | 100.0% | 5.1 |
| Northwest HIV Region [†] | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0 | 100.0% | 0.0 |
| North Central HIV Region [†] | 13 | 61.9% | 1.9 | 8 | 38.1% | 22.8 | 0 | 0.0% | 15.6 | 21 | 100.0% | 3.0 |
| Southwest HIV Region [†] | 24 | 75.0% | 2.4 | 4 | 12.5% | 7.3 | 3 | 9.4% | 16.7 | 32 | 100.0% | 3.2 |
| Southeast HIV Region [†] | 4 | 44.4% | 1.1 | 4 | 44.4% | 10.1 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 9 | 100.0% | 1.9 |
| MO Correctional Facilities ^{††} | 13 | 40.6% | — | 19 | 59.4% | — | 0 | 0.0% | — | 32 | 100.0% | — |
| MISSOURI* | 156 | 49.4% | 3.3 | 136 | 43.0% | 21.6 | 14 | 4.4% | 11.8 | 316 | 100.0% | 5.6 |

*Per 100,000 population.

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

^{††}Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

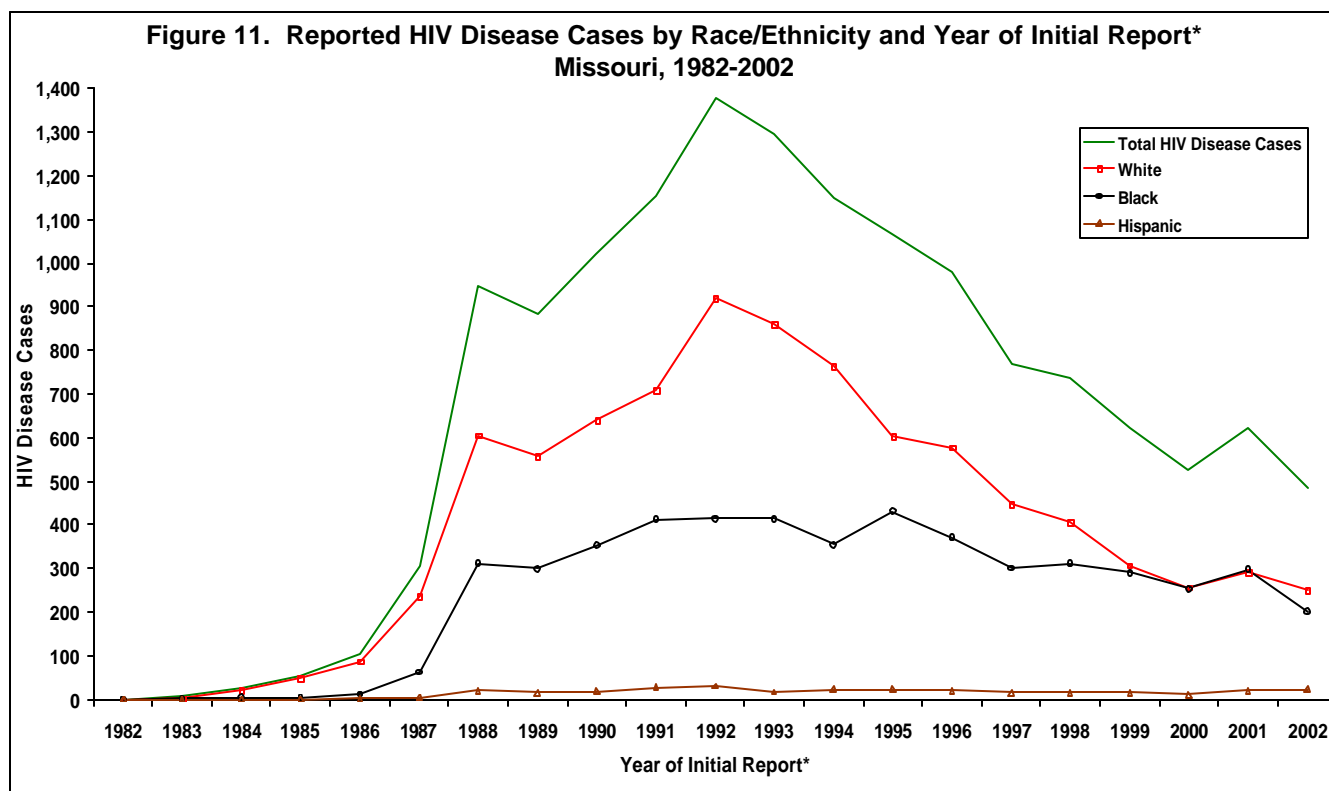
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

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Trends

- The 487 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Missouri residents in 2002 represented a significant decrease of 21.7% from the 622 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 2 on page 42). Prior to 2001, the annual number of reported HIV Disease cases had decreased each year from 1992 through 2000.
- Figure 11 shows reported HIV disease cases in whites, blacks, and Hispanics by year of initial report. For whites, a peak of 920 reported HIV Disease cases was seen in 1992; subsequently the annual number of reported cases decreased each year through 2000. The 252 white cases reported in 2002 represented a 13.4% decrease from the 291 cases reported in 2001. For blacks, a peak of 432 reported HIV Disease cases was seen in 1995; then from 1995 through 2000, the annual number of reported cases generally decreased, but at a slower rate compared with white cases. The 201 black cases reported in 2002 represented an 32.5% decrease from the 298 cases reported in 2001. This is a significant decrease in the trend; the lowest number since 1987.
- Overall, HIV Disease cases in Missouri among whites and blacks have declined considerably since the increase in 2001, and the downward trend is consistent with the steady decline since 1992 except for the year 2001. However, the overall rates and numbers have not changed much in the Hispanic population in Missouri.



- The 360 AIDS cases reported in Missouri residents in 2002 represented an 4.3% decrease from the 376 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 5 on page 44).
- From 2001 to 2002, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites increased by 12.8% (from 164 cases reported in 2001 to 185 cases in 2002), while the number of reported cases in blacks decreased significantly by 19.6% (from 199 cases reported in 2001 to 160 cases in 2002).
- The 123 HIV-related deaths in Missouri residents reported on death certificates during 2002 represent an 18.0% decrease from the 150 deaths reported in 2001. The 150 deaths in 2001 represented a 11.2% decrease from the 169 deaths reported in 2000. (See Figure 4 on page 43).
- From 2001 to 2002, the number of HIV Disease deaths in whites decreased significantly by 39.0% (from 82 deaths reported in 2001 to 50 reported in 2002), while the number of HIV Disease deaths in blacks increased slightly by 2.9% (from 68 deaths reported in 2001 to 70 deaths in 2002).
- The 4,455 persons living with AIDS at the end of 2002 represent a 4.5% increase over the 4,262 individuals living with AIDS at the end of 2001.

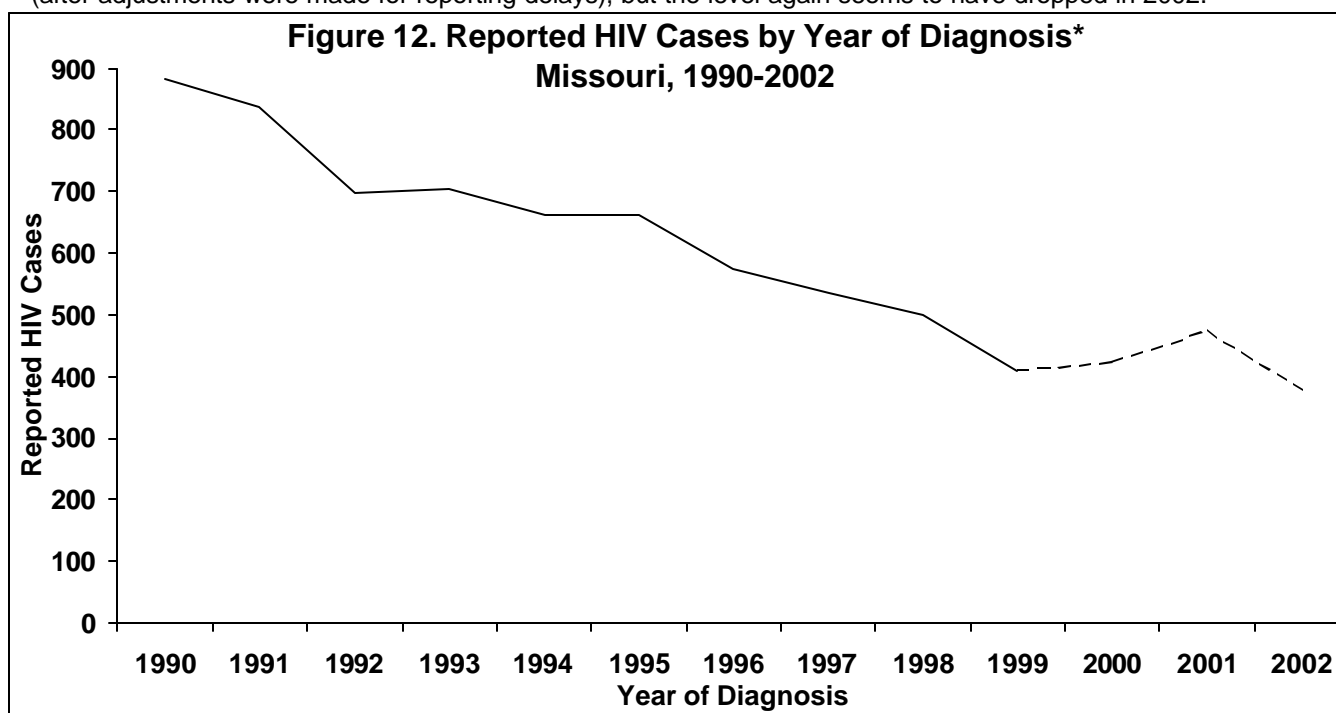
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- The following describe additional trends in reported AIDS cases. Such trends may provide indications as to which groups are increasingly becoming affected by the epidemic:
 - Since the mid-1980's, women have generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. Of AIDS cases reported in 2002, 17.1% were in females. By comparison, of AIDS cases reported six years previously (in 1996), only 12.1% were in females.
 - Blacks have likewise, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases, and during each of the three years between 1999 and 2001, have made up approximately half of all reported cases. In 2002, blacks made up 44.4% of reported AIDS cases, a decline by 8.8% from reported cases in 2001. Six years previously (in 1996), blacks made up 38.7% of reported cases.
 - Heterosexual contacts have, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. For AIDS cases reported in 2002, it is estimated that eventually approximately 21% will be placed in the heterosexual contact exposure category (see Table 2 on page 46).
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is another potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming affected by the epidemic.*
 - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 45), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, tend to be female and black, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons an increasing proportion are female and black.
 - In Table 2, cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 2 indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a decreasing proportion are being infected through male homosexual contact and an increasing proportion are being infected through heterosexual contact. (However, it seems highly likely that the largest number of new infections continue to result from male homosexual contact [note the estimate that approximately 61% of HIV cases reported in 2002 were MSM].)

*This approach does have potential limitations. To be diagnosed as an HIV case, the individual must first have been tested for HIV. Because members of certain subpopulations may be more or less likely to be tested, different subpopulations could be over- or under-represented among reported HIV cases.

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- Another way to examine the current direction of the HIV Disease epidemic is to look at trends in reported HIV cases by year of diagnosis. This approach can be useful because HIV cases are persons diagnosed with HIV infection who have not progressed to AIDS, and so are generally closer to the time of initial infection than are persons with AIDS. Examining changes in reported HIV cases over time can thus potentially provide a general estimate of current trends in new HIV infections in the population(s) being considered.*
- Figure 12 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases generally decreased during the period from 1990 to 2000. However, in 2001, there was an increase in diagnosed HIV cases (after adjustments were made for reporting delays), but the level again seems to have dropped in 2002.



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

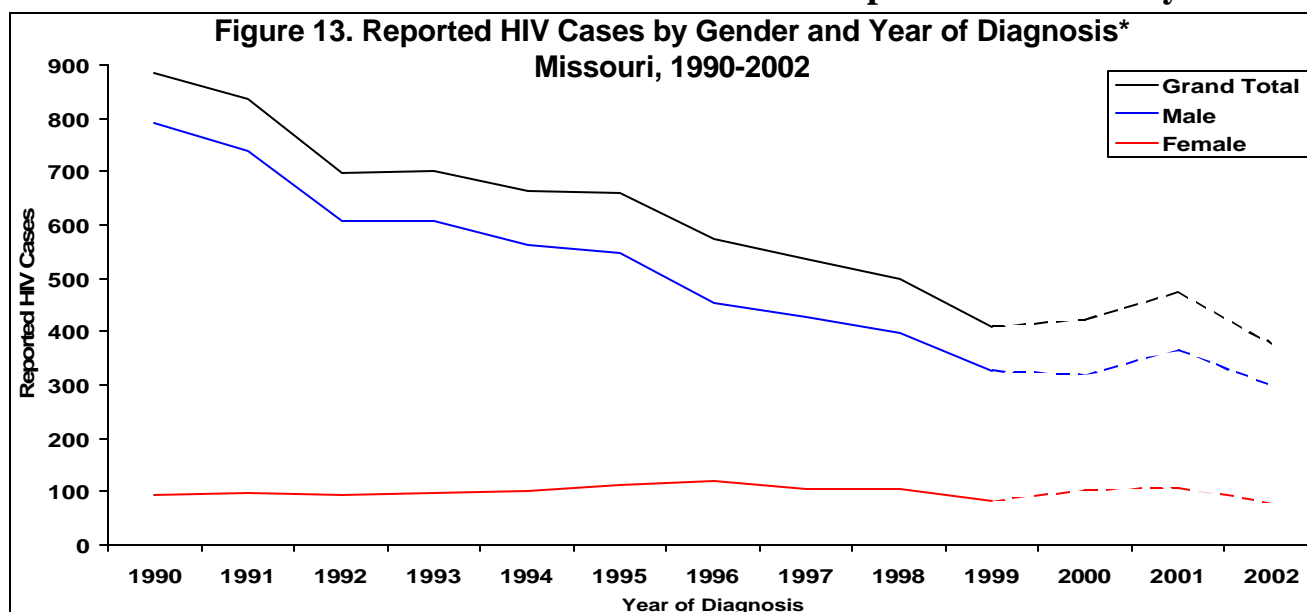
- Figure 13 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by gender and year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} For male HIV cases, the annual number of diagnosed cases generally decreased during the period from 1990 to 2000, but in 2001, a noticeable increase (of approximately 40 cases) was noticed. It again leveled off in 2002. For females, no noticeable upward or downward trends have been apparent in recent years; there was a small increase in diagnosed cases in 2000 and 2001, but in 2002, the trend seems to have leveled off.

* This approach does have potential limitations. For many reported HIV cases, initial diagnosis of infection did not occur until several years after initial infection, so at best the trends in reported HIV cases can only approximate actual trends in new HIV infections. In addition, to be diagnosed as an HIV case, the individual must first have been tested for HIV infection. Because members of certain subpopulations may be more, or less, likely to be tested, different subpopulations could be over- or under-represented among diagnosed and reported HIV cases. Also, if changes in testing behavior among at-risk persons, or their health care providers, have occurred over time, this could lead to an increase, or decrease, in the numbers of cases diagnosed and reported.

[¶] The HIV cases shown in Figures 12 through 17 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to AIDS, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the data in Tables 1 and 2. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, but instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

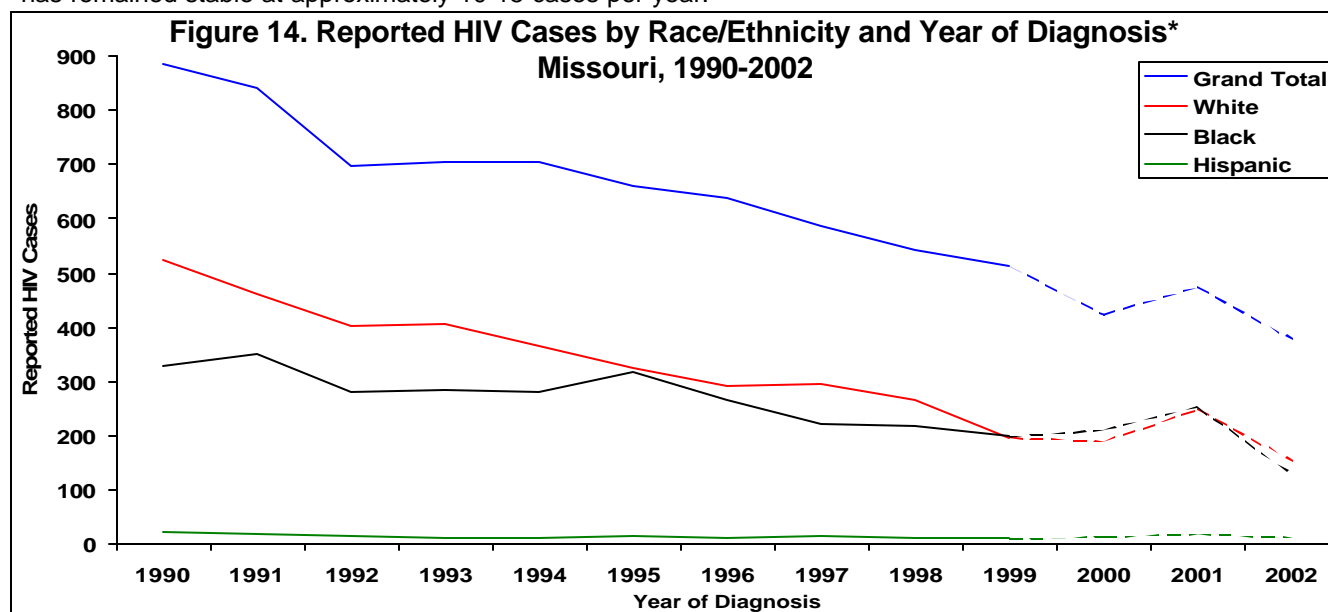
^{¶¶} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

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*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

- Figure 14 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} For whites, the annual number of diagnosed cases showed a general decrease during the period from 1990-2000, but from 2000-2001, the number of diagnosed cases increased by about 40 cases. For blacks, the annual number of diagnosed cases also generally decreased during the period from 1990-2000, although at a slower rate than in whites; from 2000-2001, a slight increase in diagnosed cases appeared to have occurred. However, in 2002, HIV case reports have decreased for both white and black cases, more significantly in blacks. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed Hispanic cases has remained stable at approximately 10-15 cases per year.

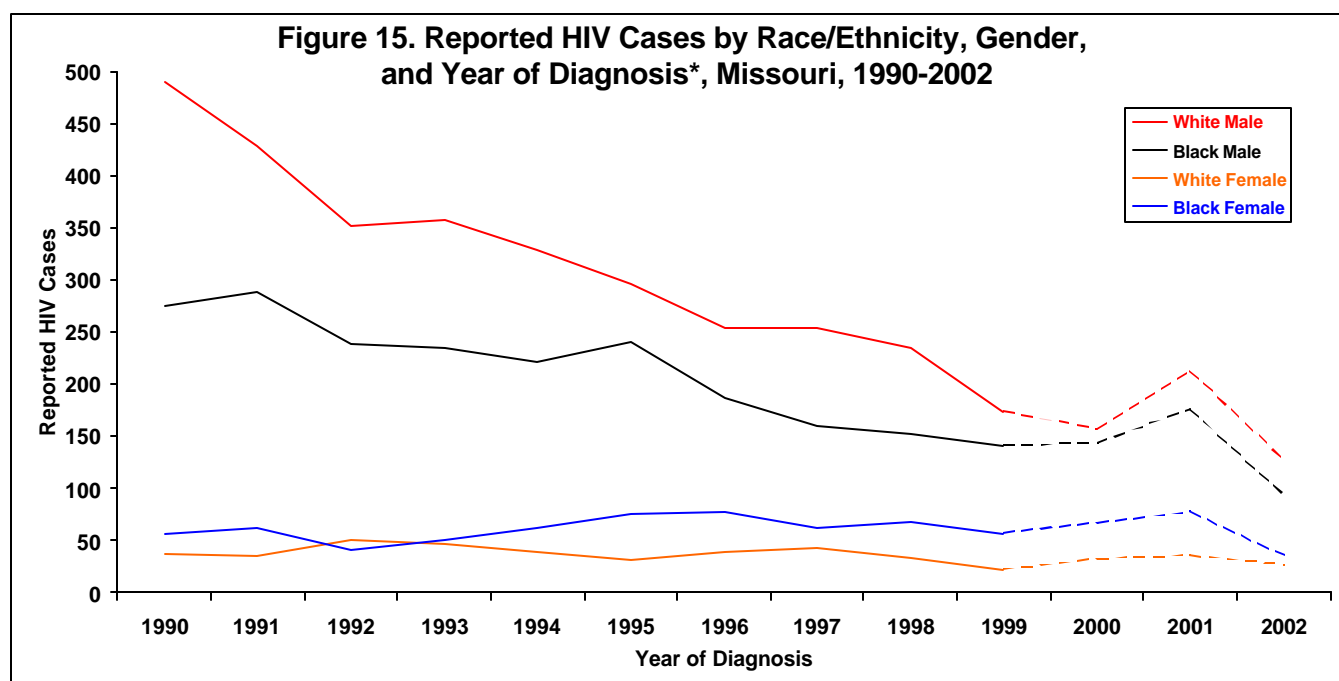


*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

- Figure 15 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by year of diagnosis^{¶¶} for white males and females, and black males and females. For white and black males, the annual numbers of diagnosed cases generally decreased during the period from 1990-2000, although the overall rate of decrease was less in black men than in white men. From 2000-2001, the number of diagnosed cases increased by approximately 35 cases in white men, while staying essentially unchanged in black men. In 2002, the number dropped significantly for both white and black males. For white females and black females, no noticeable upward or downward trends were apparent in recent years; there was a small increase in diagnosed cases in 2000 and 2001 for both groups of women, but in 2002, there has been a noticeable decrease in black female cases.

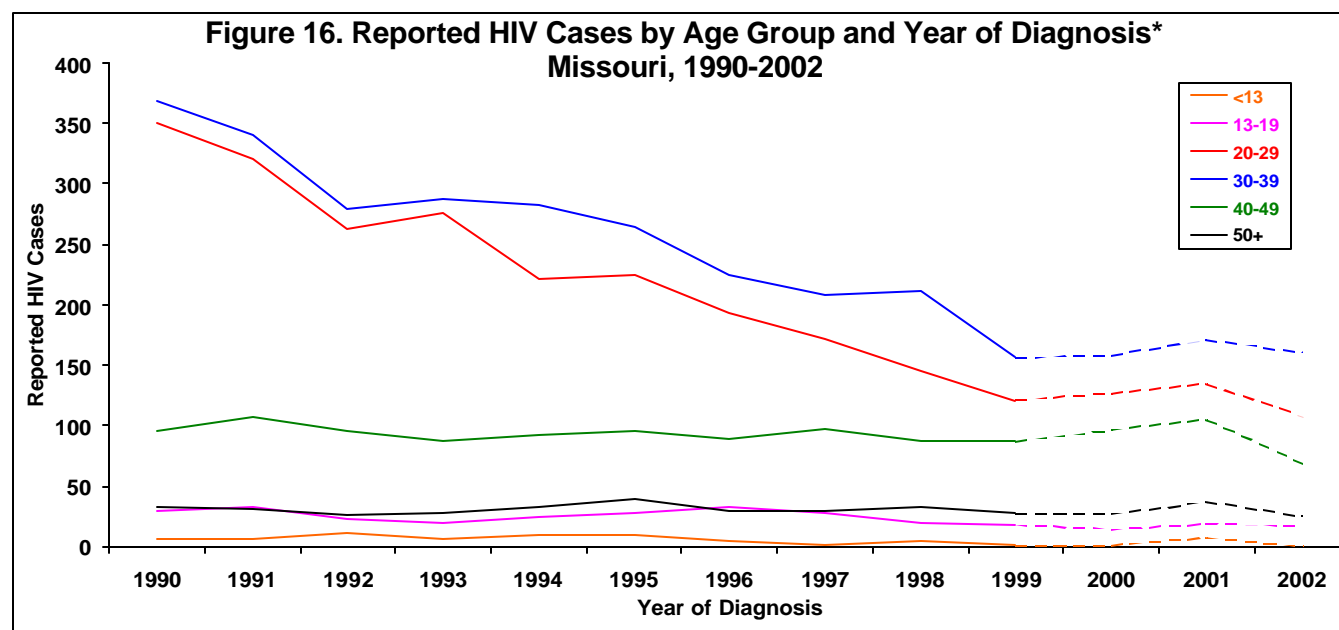
* See footnote on page 54. [¶] See footnote on page 54. ^{¶¶} See footnote on page 54.

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*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

- Figure 16 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by age group and year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} This figure indicates that the overall decrease in diagnosed HIV cases during the period from 1990-2000 was generally the result of declines in the annual numbers of cases diagnosed in 20-29 year olds and 30-39 year olds; the annual numbers of cases reported from the other age groups remained generally stable. Each age group apparently experienced small increases in diagnosed cases in 2001; but in 2002, decreases were noticed in all the age groups, most noticeably in age groups 40-49 year olds and 20-29 year olds. The decline has been relatively less in 30-39 year olds. The level fell to 0 for the <13 year old age group, for the first time ever.

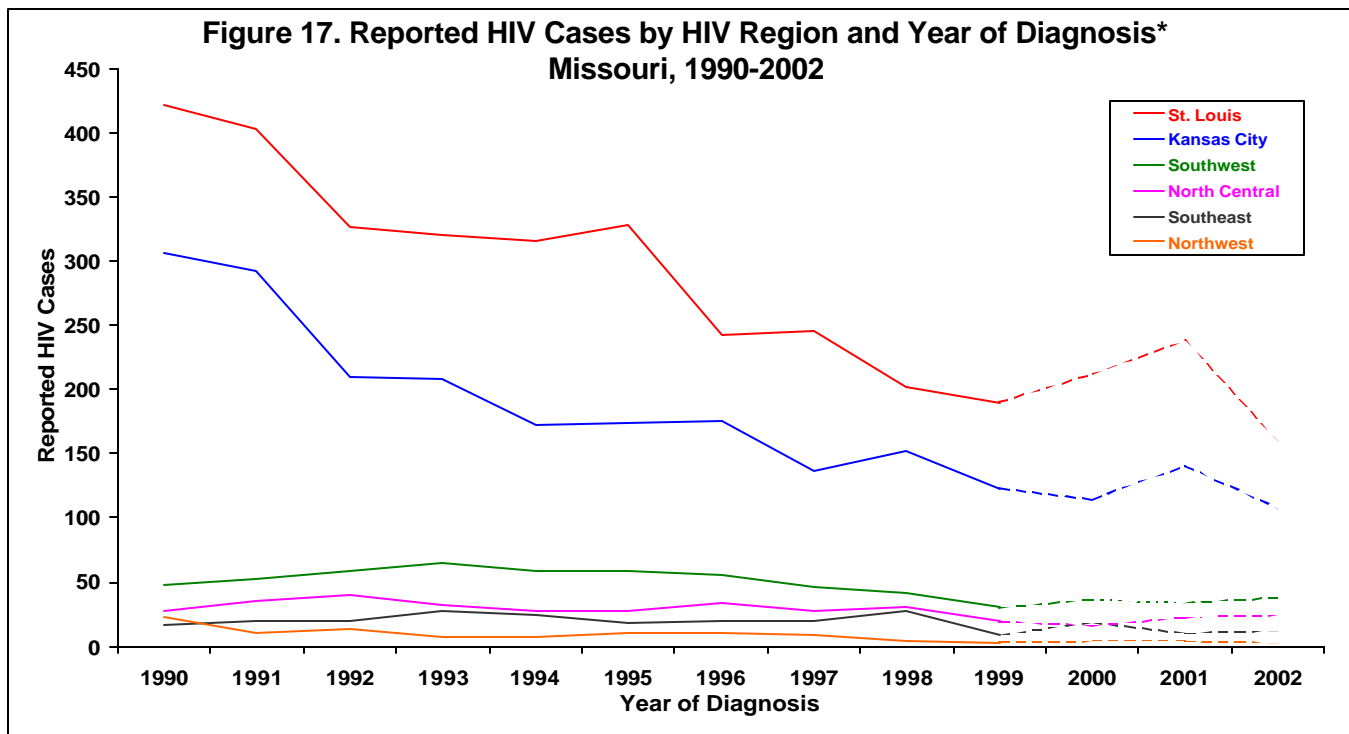


*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

* See footnote on page 54. [¶] See footnote on page 54. ^{¶¶} See footnote on page 54.

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- Figure 17 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by HIV Region and year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} The HIV Regions with the largest numbers of HIV cases (St. Louis and Kansas City) have both had general declines in the number of diagnosed cases during the 1990s. The number of diagnosed HIV cases in the St. Louis Region appeared to increase slightly from 1999-2000, and then increased more noticeably (by approximately 25 cases) from 2000-2001. In the Kansas City Region, the number of diagnosed HIV cases increased by about 25 cases from 2000-2001. In 2002, cases decreased noticeably in the St. Louis Region, as well as in the Kansas City Region. These decreases have essentially followed the trend of decline until 1999. The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases from the other regions have generally remained stable in recent years. The North Central and Southwest HIV Regions appear to have had slight increases in diagnosed HIV cases from 2000-2002.



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

* See footnote on page 54. [¶] See footnote on page 54. ^{¶¶} See footnote on page 54.

Question 3:

What are the Indicators of Risk for HIV/AIDS in Missouri?

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Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- In Missouri, from the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic through 2002, a total of 9,162 HIV Disease cases have been identified as occurring in MSM who deny injecting drug use and who were residents of Missouri at the time of diagnosis (these cases make up 65.4% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases statewide). Of these 9,162 MSM HIV Disease cases, 6,508 (71.0%) are AIDS cases and 2,654 (29.0%) are HIV cases.
- The 6,508 AIDS cases in MSM make up 69.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases. In 2002, of the 356 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 169 (47.5%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- The 2,654 HIV cases in MSM make up 57.5% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases. In 2002, of the 315 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 120 (38.1%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 286 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 499 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 46). Here it is estimated that approximately 6,672 (70.9%) of the 9,406 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 220 (61.8%) of the 356 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002, were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 2,931 (63.6%) of the 4,612 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 193 (61.3%) of the 315 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002, were in MSM.

Who

- Table 11 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- White men comprise 69.4% of the 6,508 total reported AIDS cases among MSM, black men make up 28.2%, and Hispanic men account for 1.9%. (However, for MSM AIDS cases reported in 2002, white men made up 60.4%, black men 37.3%, and Hispanic men 2.4%.) Twenty MSM AIDS cases have been reported in American Indians, and 12 cases in Asians.
- Of the 2,654 total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 61.1%, whereas black men make up 35.2%; Hispanic men account for 2.6%. Seven MSM HIV cases have been reported in American Indians, and 8 cases in Asians.

Table 11. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, Missouri, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % |
| White | 65 | (54.2%) | 1,621 | (61.1%) | 102 | (60.4%) | 4,514 | (69.4%) |
| Black | 43 | (35.8%) | 935 | (35.2%) | 63 | (37.3%) | 1,837 | (28.2%) |
| Hispanic | 7 | (5.8%) | 70 | (2.6%) | 4 | (2.4%) | 125 | (1.9%) |
| Other/Unknown | 5 | (4.2%) | 28 | (1.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 32 | (0.5%) |
| Total | 120 | (100.0%) | 2,654 | (100.0%) | 169 | (100.0%) | 6,508 | (100.0%) |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (42.9%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black and Hispanic MSM, the largest proportion of cases (44.2% and 41.4%, respectively) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis. In addition, 6.1% of HIV cases in black MSM were diagnosed in teenagers (compared to 1.5% in whites).
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 24% of these men (19% of white men and 37% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the actual percentages may be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 24 | (1.5%) | 57 | (6.1%) | 2 | (2.9%) | 85 | (3.2%) |
| 20-29 | 575 | (35.5%) | 413 | (44.2%) | 29 | (41.4%) | 1,026 | (38.7%) |
| 30-39 | 695 | (42.9%) | 318 | (34.0%) | 25 | (35.7%) | 1,048 | (39.5%) |
| 40-49 | 255 | (15.7%) | 115 | (12.3%) | 12 | (17.1%) | 388 | (14.6%) |
| 50+ | 72 | (4.4%) | 32 | (3.4%) | 2 | (2.9%) | 107 | (4.0%) |
| Missouri Total | 1,621 | (100.0%) | 935 | (100.0%) | 70 | (100.0%) | 2,654 | (100.0%) |

Where

- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM cases reported from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri, black men make up 45.7%, 40.0%, 34.5%, and 7.5%, respectively. In addition, of the 138 MSM HIV cases reported from Missouri correctional facilities, 73.9% were in black men.
- Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 73.6% were in men living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis; in addition, 67.0% of white MSM cases, 84.6% of black MSM cases, and 84.3% of Hispanic MSM cases were from one of these three locations.
- Of the 2,654 total HIV cases reported in MSM almost half or 1,307 (49.2%) were from the St. Louis HIV Region and 837 (31.5%) from the Kansas City HIV Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate HIV Regions were: Southwest, 181 cases; North Central, 104 cases; Southeast, 59 cases; and Northwest, 28 cases. In addition, 138 HIV cases in MSM have been reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|--|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| St. Louis City | 445 | (52.3%) | 389 | (45.7%) | 11 | (1.3%) | 851 | (100.0%) |
| St. Louis County | 218 | (56.6%) | 154 | (40.0%) | 10 | (2.6%) | 385 | (100.0%) |
| Kansas City | 423 | (58.9%) | 248 | (34.5%) | 38 | (5.3%) | 718 | (100.0%) |
| Outstate | 501 | (89.1%) | 42 | (7.5%) | 9 | (1.6%) | 562 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Correctional Facilities | 34 | (24.6%) | 102 | (73.9%) | 2 | (1.4%) | 138 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Total | 1,621 | (61.1%) | 935 | (35.2%) | 70 | (2.6%) | 2,654 | (100.0%) |
| HIV Region | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis Region | 730 | (55.9%) | 545 | (41.7%) | 22 | (1.7%) | 1,307 | (100.0%) |
| Kansas City Region | 530 | (63.3%) | 254 | (30.3%) | 41 | (4.9%) | 837 | (100.0%) |
| Northwest Region | 27 | (96.4%) | 1 | (3.6%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 28 | (100.0%) |
| North Central Region | 80 | (76.9%) | 20 | (19.2%) | 2 | (1.9%) | 104 | (100.0%) |
| Southwest Region | 169 | (93.3%) | 7 | (3.9%) | 2 | (1.1%) | 181 | (100.0%) |
| Southeast Region | 51 | (86.4%) | 6 | (10.1%) | 1 | (1.7%) | 59 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Correctional Facilities | 34 | (24.6%) | 102 | (73.9%) | 2 | (1.4%) | 138 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Total | 1,621 | (61.1%) | 935 | (35.2%) | 70 | (2.6%) | 2,654 | (100.0%) |

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 46), a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (63.6%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (70.9%), appear to be MSM, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a smaller proportion are MSM.
- Since the mid-1980's, black men have, in general, slowly been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases in MSM. Of MSM AIDS cases reported in 2002, 37.3% were in black men. By comparison, of MSM AIDS cases reported six years previously (in 1996), 34.9% were in black men.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- In Missouri, from the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic through 2002, a total of 1,086 HIV Disease cases have been identified as occurring in MSM/IDUs who were residents of Missouri at the time of diagnosis (these cases make up 7.7% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases statewide). Of these 1,086 MSM/IDU HIV Disease cases, 813 (74.9%) are AIDS cases and 273 (25.1%) are HIV cases.
- The 813 AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs make up 8.6% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases. In 2002, of the 356 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 13 (3.7%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM/IDUs.
- The 273 HIV cases in MSM/IDUs make up 5.9% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases. In 2002, of the 315 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 10 (3.2%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM/IDUs.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM/IDU involvement since for 286 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 499 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 46). Here it is estimated that approximately 830 (8.8%) of the 9,406 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 18 (5.1%) of the 356 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002, were in MSM/IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 287 (6.2%) of the 4,612 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 14 (4.4%) of the 315 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002, were in MSM/IDUs.

Who

- Table 14 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 273 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 64.1% and black men make up 32.6%. Five MSM/IDU HIV cases have been reported in Hispanic men, and 4 cases have been reported in American Indian men.
- White men comprise 65.7% of the 813 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs, black men make up 31.9%, and Hispanic men account for 1.7%. Six MSM/IDU AIDS cases have been reported in American Indian men.

Table 14. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Missouri, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % |
| White | 6 | (60.0%) | 175 | (64.1%) | 9 | (69.2%) | 534 | (65.7%) |
| Black | 2 | (20.0%) | 89 | (32.6%) | 3 | (23.1%) | 259 | (31.9%) |
| Hispanic | 1 | (10.0%) | 5 | (1.8%) | 1 | (7.7%) | 14 | (1.7%) |
| Other/Unknown | 1 | (10.0%) | 4 | (1.5%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 6 | (0.7%) |
| Total | 10 | (100.0%) | 273 | (100.0%) | 13 | (100.0%) | 813 | (100.0%) |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and age group. Among both white and black MSM/IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (44.6% and 42.7%, respectively) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 44% of these men (40% of white men and 53% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the actual percentages may be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White | | Black | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13–19 | 8 | (4.6%) | 4 | (4.5%) | 13 | (4.8%) |
| 20–29 | 62 | (35.4%) | 27 | (30.3%) | 93 | (34.1%) |
| 30–39 | 78 | (44.6%) | 38 | (42.7%) | 118 | (43.2%) |
| 40–49 | 24 | (13.7%) | 18 | (20.2%) | 44 | (16.1%) |
| 50+ | 3 | (1.7%) | 2 | (2.2%) | 5 | (1.8%) |
| Missouri Total | 175 | (100.0%) | 89 | (100.0%) | 273 | (100.0%) |

Where

- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM/IDU cases reported from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri, blacks make up 61.1%, 30.8%, 24.1%, and 9.5%, respectively. In addition, of the 39 MSM/IDU HIV cases reported from Missouri correctional facilities, 61.5% were in black men.
- Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 54.9% were in men living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis.
- Of the 273 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 72 (26.4%) were from the St. Louis HIV Region and 100 (36.6%) from the Kansas City HIV Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate HIV Regions were: Southwest, 34 cases; Southeast, 11 cases; North Central, 11 cases; and Northwest, 6 cases. In addition, 39 HIV cases in MSM/IDUs have been reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|--|------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| St. Louis City | 19 | (35.2%) | 33 | (61.1%) | 1 | (1.9%) | 54 | (100.0%) |
| St. Louis County | 9 | (69.2%) | 4 | (30.8%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 13 | (100.0%) |
| Kansas City | 59 | (71.1%) | 20 | (24.1%) | 3 | (3.6%) | 83 | (100.0%) |
| Outstate | 73 | (86.9%) | 8 | (9.5%) | 1 | (1.2%) | 84 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Correctional Facilities | 15 | (38.5%) | 24 | (61.5%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 39 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Total | 175 | (64.1%) | 89 | (32.6%) | 5 | (1.8%) | 273 | (100.0%) |
| HIV Region | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis Region | 32 | (44.4%) | 38 | (52.8%) | 1 | (1.4%) | 72 | (100.0%) |
| Kansas City Region | 75 | (75.0%) | 21 | (21.0%) | 3 | (3.0%) | 100 | (100.0%) |
| Northwest Region | 5 | (83.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 6 | (100.0%) |
| North Central Region | 9 | (81.8%) | 2 | (18.2%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 11 | (100.0%) |
| Southwest Region | 30 | (88.2%) | 2 | (5.9%) | 1 | (2.9%) | 34 | (100.0%) |
| Southeast Region | 9 | (81.8%) | 2 | (18.2%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 11 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Correctional Facilities | 15 | (38.5%) | 24 | (61.5%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 39 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Total | 175 | (64.1%) | 89 | (32.6%) | 5 | (1.8%) | 273 | (100.0%) |

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- In Missouri, from the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic through 2002, a total of 1,102 HIV Disease cases have been identified as occurring in IDUs* who were residents of Missouri at the time of diagnosis (these cases make up 7.9% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases statewide). Of these 1,102 IDU HIV Disease cases, 709 (64.3%) are AIDS cases and 393 (35.7%) are HIV cases.
- The 709 AIDS cases in IDUs make up 7.5% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases. In 2002, of the 356 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 28 (7.9%) have, to date, been identified as being in IDUs.
- The 393 HIV cases in IDUs make up 8.5% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases. In 2002, of the 315 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 10 (3.2%) have, to date, been identified as being in IDUs.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of IDUs involvement since for 286 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 499 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 46). Here it is estimated that approximately 739 (7.9%) of the 9,406 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 37 (10.4%) of the 356 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002, were in IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 418 (9.1%) of the 4,612 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 17 (5.4%) of the 315 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002, were in IDUs.

Who

- Table 17 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White males comprise 33.8% of the 393 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; black males make up 31.8%; black females 16.3%; and white females 14.5%. Nine IDU HIV cases have been reported in Hispanic males, and 1 case in a Hispanic female. Two IDU HIV cases have been reported in American Indians.
- Black males comprise 32.3% of the 709 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; white males make up 31.7%; black females 17.9%; white females 13.7%; Hispanic males, 3.2%; and Hispanic females, 0.8% (6 cases). Two IDU AIDS cases have been reported in American Indians.

Table 17. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Missouri, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % |
| White Male | 9 | (90.0%) | 133 | (33.8%) | 11 | (39.3%) | 225 | (31.7%) |
| Black Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 125 | (31.8%) | 9 | (32.1%) | 229 | (32.3%) |
| Hispanic Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 9 | (2.3%) | 1 | (3.6%) | 23 | (3.2%) |
| White Female | 1 | (10.0%) | 57 | (14.5%) | 5 | (17.9%) | 97 | (13.7%) |
| Black Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 64 | (16.3%) | 2 | (7.1%) | 127 | (17.9%) |
| Hispanic Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 6 | (0.8%) |
| Total | 10 | (100.0%) | 393 | (100.0%) | 28 | (100.0%) | 709 | (100.0%) |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

- Table 18 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white male, black male, and black female IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (46.6%, 47.2%, and 48.4%, respectively) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among white females, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (40.4%) were in women 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis.

* For an HIV-infected man to be placed in the IDU exposure category, he must, in addition to acknowledging injecting drug use, have denied having sex with other men. If he states that he has had sex with other men, he will be classified as an MSM/IDU.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Table 18. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White Males | | Black Males | | White Females | | Black Females | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13–19 | 4 | (3.0%) | 3 | (2.4%) | 6 | (10.5%) | 2 | (3.1%) | 15 | (3.8%) |
| 20–29 | 47 | (35.3%) | 30 | (24.0%) | 23 | (40.4%) | 11 | (17.2%) | 115 | (29.3%) |
| 30–39 | 62 | (46.6%) | 59 | (47.2%) | 22 | (38.6%) | 31 | (48.4%) | 181 | (46.1%) |
| 40–49 | 16 | (12.0%) | 26 | (20.8%) | 6 | (10.5%) | 15 | (23.4%) | 65 | (16.5%) |
| 50+ | 4 | (3.0%) | 7 | (5.6%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (7.8%) | 17 | (4.3%) |
| Missouri Total | 133 | (100.0%) | 125 | (100.0%) | 57 | (100.0%) | 64 | (100.0%) | 393 | (100.0%) |

Where

- Table 19 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total IDU cases reported from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri, blacks make up 82.0%, 65.2%, 60.8%, and 7.3%, respectively. In addition, of the 78 IDU HIV cases reported from Missouri correctional facilities, 56.4% were in blacks.
- Of total reported HIV cases in IDUs, 48.6% were in persons living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis; in addition, 25.8% of white IDU HIV cases, 72.0% of black IDU cases, and 50.0% of Hispanic IDU cases were from one of these three locations. (According to 2000 population estimates, approximately 32% of Missouri's total population, 25% of the state's white population, 81% of the black population, and 44% of the Hispanic population resides in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City.)
- Of the 393 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 127 (32.3%) were from the St. Louis HIV Region and 97 (24.7%) from the Kansas City HIV Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate HIV Regions were: Southwest, 53 cases; North Central, 20 cases; Southeast, 14 cases; and Northwest, 4 cases. In addition, 78 HIV cases in IDUs have been reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Table 19. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2001

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|--|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| St. Louis City | 16 | (18.0%) | 73 | (82.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 89 | (100.0%) |
| St. Louis County | 7 | (30.4%) | 15 | (65.2%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 23 | (100.0%) |
| Kansas City | 26 | (32.9%) | 48 | (60.8%) | 5 | (6.3%) | 79 | (100.0%) |
| Outstate | 110 | (88.7%) | 9 | (7.3%) | 4 | (3.2%) | 124 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Correctional Facilities | 31 | (39.7%) | 44 | (56.4%) | 1 | (1.3%) | 78 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Total | 190 | (48.3%) | 189 | (48.1%) | 10 | (2.5%) | 393 | (100.0%) |
| HIV Region | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis Region | 38 | (29.9%) | 88 | (69.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 127 | (100.0%) |
| Kansas City Region | 42 | (43.3%) | 49 | (50.5%) | 6 | (6.2%) | 97 | (100.0%) |
| Northwest Region | 4 | (100.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (100.0%) |
| North Central Region | 19 | (95.0%) | 1 | (5.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 20 | (100.0%) |
| Southwest Region | 45 | (84.9%) | 4 | (7.5%) | 3 | (5.7%) | 53 | (100.0%) |
| Southeast Region | 11 | (78.6%) | 3 | (21.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 14 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Correctional Facilities | 31 | (39.7%) | 44 | (56.4%) | 1 | (1.3%) | 78 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Total | 190 | (48.3%) | 189 | (48.1%) | 10 | (2.5%) | 393 | (100.0%) |

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- In Missouri, from the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic through 2002, a total of 1,585 HIV Disease cases have been identified as occurring in heterosexual contacts who were residents of Missouri at the time of diagnosis (these cases make up 11.3% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases statewide). Of these 1,585 heterosexual contact HIV Disease cases, 837 (52.8%) are AIDS cases and 748 (47.2%) are HIV cases.
- The 837 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts make up 8.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases. In 2002, of the 356 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 47 (13.2%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- The 748 HIV cases in heterosexual contacts make up 16.2% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases. In 2002, of the 315 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 35 (11.0%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 286 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 499 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 46). Here it is estimated that approximately 912 (9.7%) of the 9,406 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 76 (21.3%) of the 356 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002, were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 931 (20.2%) of the 4,612 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 91 (28.9%) of the 315 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002, were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 20 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- Black females comprise 45.3% of the 748 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 27.8%; black males 16.7%; and white males 7.4%. Three heterosexual contact HIV cases have been reported in Hispanic males, and 7 cases in Hispanic females. Two heterosexual contact HIV cases have been reported in American Indians, and 5 cases in Asians.
- Black females comprise 42.7% of the 837 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 29.2%; black males 14.8%; and white males 11.0%. Four heterosexual contact AIDS cases have been reported in Hispanic males, and 13 cases in Hispanic females. Four heterosexual contact AIDS cases have been reported in American Indians, and 3 cases in Asians.

Table 20. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Missouri, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % |
| White Male | 1 | (2.9%) | 55 | (7.4%) | 5 | (10.6%) | 92 | (11.0%) |
| Black Male | 4 | (11.4%) | 125 | (16.7%) | 6 | (12.8%) | 124 | (14.8%) |
| Hispanic Male | 1 | (2.9%) | 3 | (0.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (0.5%) |
| White Female | 12 | (34.3%) | 208 | (27.8%) | 7 | (14.9%) | 244 | (29.2%) |
| Black Female | 17 | (48.6%) | 339 | (45.3%) | 27 | (57.4%) | 357 | (42.7%) |
| Hispanic Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 7 | (0.9%) | 2 | (4.3%) | 13 | (1.6%) |
| Total | 35 | (100.0%) | 748 | (100.0%) | 47 | (100.0%) | 837 | (100.0%) |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

- Table 21 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among black male heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (38.4%) were in persons 30-39 and 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among white male heterosexual cases, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (34.5%) were also in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among white female and black female heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (46.2% and 40.1%, respectively) were in persons 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Table 21. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White Males | | Black Males | | White Females | | Black Females | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13–19 | 1 | (1.8%) | 4 | (3.2%) | 23 | (11.1%) | 51 | (15.0%) | 80 | (10.7%) |
| 20–29 | 17 | (30.9%) | 48 | (38.4%) | 96 | (46.2%) | 136 | (40.1%) | 305 | (40.8%) |
| 30–39 | 19 | (34.5%) | 48 | (38.4%) | 56 | (26.9%) | 109 | (32.2%) | 238 | (31.8%) |
| 40–49 | 11 | (20.0%) | 17 | (13.6%) | 22 | (10.6%) | 35 | (10.3%) | 90 | (12.0%) |
| 50+ | 7 | (12.7%) | 8 | (6.4%) | 11 | (5.3%) | 8 | (2.4%) | 35 | (4.7%) |
| Missouri Total | 55 | (100.0%) | 125 | (100.0%) | 208 | (100.0%) | 339 | (100.0%) | 748 | (100.0%) |

Where

- Table 22 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total heterosexual contact cases reported from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri, blacks make up 87.9%, 70.5%, 67.6%, and 28.9%, respectively. In addition, of the 39 heterosexual contact HIV cases reported from Missouri correctional facilities, 74.4% were in blacks.
- Of total reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, 62.4% were in persons living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis; in addition, 34.2% of white heterosexual contact HIV cases, 78.7% of black heterosexual contact cases, and 50.0% of Hispanic heterosexual contact cases were from one of these three locations. (According to 2000 population estimates, approximately 32% of Missouri's total population, 25% of the state's white population, 81% of the black population, and 44% of the Hispanic population resides in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City.)
- Of the 748 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 384 (51.3%) were from the St. Louis HIV Region and 143 (19.1%) from the Kansas City HIV Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate HIV Regions were: Southwest, 86 cases; North Central, 46 cases; Southeast, 39 cases; and Northwest, 11 cases. In addition, 39 HIV cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Table 22. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|--|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| St. Louis City | 25 | (11.2%) | 197 | (87.9%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 224 | (100.0%) |
| St. Louis County | 34 | (25.8%) | 93 | (70.5%) | 2 | (1.5%) | 132 | (100.0%) |
| Kansas City | 31 | (27.9%) | 75 | (67.6%) | 3 | (2.7%) | 111 | (100.0%) |
| Outstate | 165 | (68.2%) | 70 | (28.9%) | 4 | (1.7%) | 242 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Correctional Facilities | 8 | (20.5%) | 29 | (74.4%) | 1 | (2.6%) | 39 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Total | 263 | (35.2%) | 464 | (62.0%) | 10 | (1.3%) | 748 | (100.0%) |
| HIV Region | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis Region | 83 | (21.6%) | 294 | (76.6%) | 2 | (0.5%) | 384 | (100.0%) |
| Kansas City Region | 56 | (39.2%) | 81 | (56.6%) | 4 | (2.8%) | 143 | (100.0%) |
| Northwest Region | 8 | (72.7%) | 3 | (27.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 11 | (100.0%) |
| North Central Region | 26 | (56.5%) | 19 | (41.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 46 | (100.0%) |
| Southwest Region | 61 | (70.9%) | 20 | (23.3%) | 3 | (3.5%) | 86 | (100.0%) |
| Southeast Region | 21 | (53.8%) | 18 | (46.2%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 39 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Correctional Facilities | 8 | (20.5%) | 29 | (74.4%) | 1 | (2.6%) | 39 | (100.0%) |
| Missouri Total | 263 | (35.2%) | 464 | (62.0%) | 10 | (1.3%) | 748 | (100.0%) |

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 46), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (20.2%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (9.7%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts.

Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 8,952 cases of gonorrhea were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 160.0 cases per 100,000 population. In the U.S., 343,441 cases of gonorrhea were reported in 2002, with a corresponding rate of 122.0 cases per 100,000 population. Missouri's rate is 1.3 times higher than the U.S. rate. Missouri ranks 13th among the fifty states in rates of reported gonorrhea cases in 2002. Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was undoubtedly much higher.

Who

- Of the 8,952 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 46.3% were in males and 53.7% were in females. Among blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (51.6%) than in females (48.4%). Among whites, a much higher proportion of cases were reported in females (69.0%) than in males (31.0%).
- Of the 8,952 cases of gonorrhea reported in 2002, 6,289 (70.3%) were in blacks, 1,339 (15.0%) in whites, 26 (0.3%) in Asians, 7 (0.1%) in American Indians, and 60 (0.7%) were classified as Other. For 1,231 (13.8%) cases, race was not indicated.
- Among reported gonorrhea cases, blacks were very disproportionately represented. In 2002, approximately six times as many cases were reported in blacks compared to whites. The rate* of reported cases in blacks (999.2) was about 35 times the rate in whites (28.2).
- Table 1 shows the numbers and rates of reported gonorrhea cases in whites and blacks for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- A substantial proportion of reported gonorrhea cases in females are in teenagers. In 2002, persons 13-19 years of age made up 40.0% of black female cases, 37.0% of white female cases, 19.6% of black male cases, and 15.2% of white male cases. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.

Where

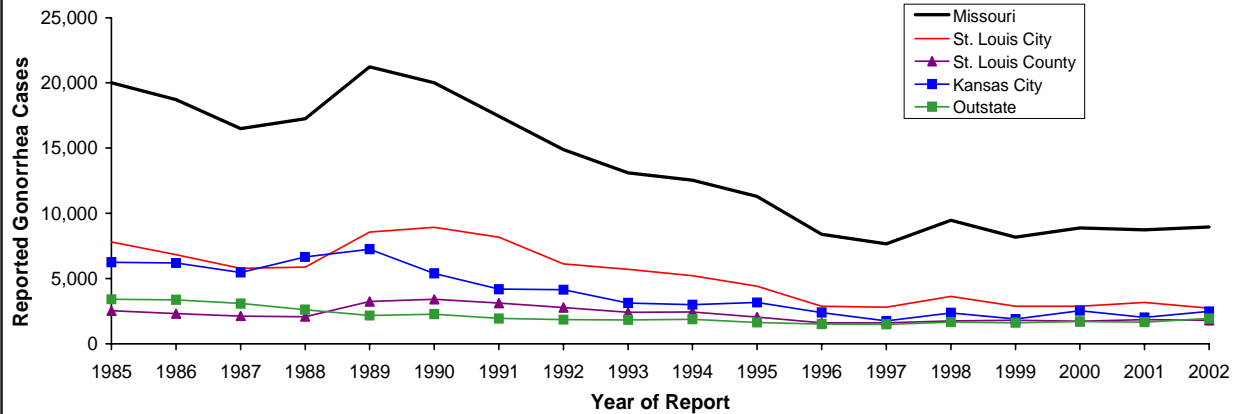
- In 2002, of the 8,952 gonorrhea cases reported, 2,737 (30.6%) were from St. Louis City, 2,486 (27.8%) from Kansas City, 1,793 (20.0%) from St. Louis County, and 1,936 (21.8%) from the remainder of the state (Outstate Missouri). Cases were reported in 91 of the state's 114 counties. Figure 3 shows the number of gonorrhea cases reported from each county in 2002.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases in 2002 was in St. Louis City (786.1), followed by Kansas City (563.2), St. Louis County (176.4), and Outstate Missouri (51.1).
- In the U.S., among selected cities of >200,000 population, St. Louis City ranked first and Kansas City ranked fifth in year 2002 for gonorrhea incidence rate per 100,000 population.
- A summary of reported gonorrhea cases by county is shown in the table on page 67.

Trends

- The annual number of reported cases of gonorrhea in Missouri has remained fairly stable during the past 5 years. The 8,952 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002 represented an 2.6% increase from the 8,723 cases reported in 2001. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported gonorrhea cases from 1985-2002 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 2001 to 2002, reported cases of gonorrhea in St. Louis City decreased by 14.1% (from 3,185 to 2,737 cases); reported St. Louis County cases decreased by 2.9% (from 1,847 to 1,793 cases); reported Kansas City cases increased by 22.8% (from 2,024 to 2,486 cases); and reported Outstate cases increased by 16.1% (from 1,667 to 1,936 cases). The increases in Kansas City and Outstate Missouri are significant.

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.

**Figure 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1985-2002**



**Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 2002**

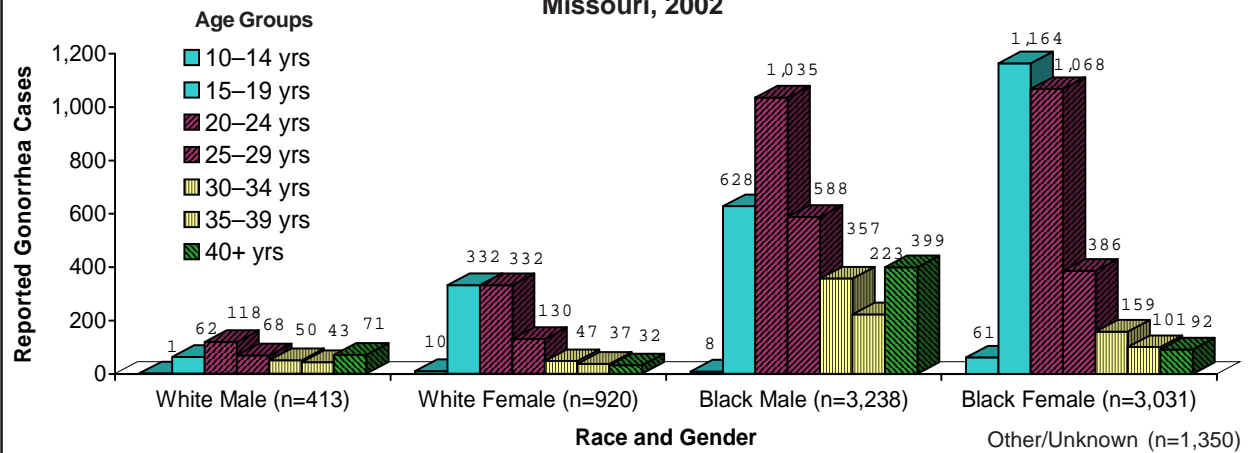
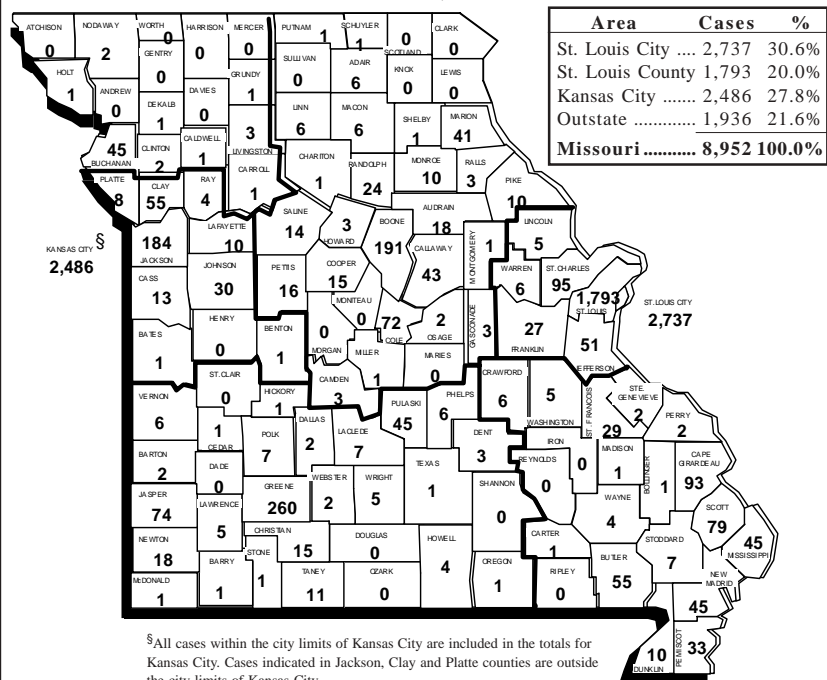


Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race and Geographic Area, Missouri, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Missouri | | | |
| Whites | 1,339 | 15.0% | 28.2 |
| Blacks | 6,289 | 70.3% | 999.2 |
| Other/Unknown | 1,324 | 14.8% | -- |
| Total Cases | 8,952 | 100.0% | 160.0 |
| St. Louis City | | | |
| Whites | 107 | 3.9% | 70.1 |
| Blacks | 2,260 | 82.6% | 1,267.8 |
| Other/Unknown | 370 | 13.5% | -- |
| Total Cases | 2,737 | 100.0% | 786.1 |
| St. Louis County | | | |
| Whites | 135 | 7.5% | 17.3 |
| Blacks | 1,356 | 75.6% | 701.5 |
| Other/Unknown | 302 | 16.8% | -- |
| Total Cases | 1,793 | 100.0% | 176.4 |
| Kansas City | | | |
| Whites | 250 | 10.0% | 93.3 |
| Blacks | 1,921 | 77.3% | 1,393.3 |
| Other/Unknown | 315 | 12.8% | -- |
| Total Cases | 2,486 | 100.0% | 563.2 |
| Outstate | | | |
| Whites | 847 | 43.8% | 23.9 |
| Blacks | 752 | 38.8% | 626.9 |
| Other/Unknown | 337 | 17.4% | -- |
| Total Cases | 1,936 | 100.0% | 51.1 |

*Per 100,000 population

**Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County
Missouri, 2002**



*All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Primary and Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

Magnitude of the problem

- During 2002, 34 cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 0.6 cases per 100,000 population, which is lower than the U.S. rate of 2.4 cases per 100,000. Missouri ranked 38th among the fifty states in rates of reported P&S syphilis cases in 2002.
- During 2001, 26 cases of P&S syphilis were reported in Missouri, compared to 6,103 cases reported nationwide. The rate of P&S syphilis cases reported in Missouri (0.5) was less than the U.S. rate (2.2). Missouri ranked 33rd among the fifty states in rates of reported P&S syphilis cases in 2001.
- Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons recently infected with *Treponema pallidum* (the microorganism that causes syphilis) was likely higher than is indicated by the number of reported cases.

Who

- Of the 34 P&S syphilis cases reported in 2002, 70.6% were in males and 29.4% were in females.
- Of the 34 cases of P&S syphilis reported in 2002, 20 (58.8%) were in blacks, 12 (35.3%) in whites, and 2 (5.9%) were classified as Other/Unknown.
- Blacks are disproportionately represented among reported P&S syphilis cases. The rate for cases reported in 2002 in blacks (3.2) was approximately 11 times the rate for cases in whites (0.3).
- Table 1 shows the numbers and rates of reported P&S syphilis cases in whites and blacks for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- The average age at the time of diagnosis is higher for reported cases of P&S syphilis as compared to reported cases of chlamydia or gonorrhea. For reported cases of P&S syphilis in males during 2002, the largest proportion of cases (29.2%) were in the 40+ age group. For females, the largest proportion of cases (30.0%) were found in the 25-29 and 40+ age groups. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.

Where

- Of the 34 P&S syphilis cases reported in 2002, 13 (38.2%) were from St. Louis City, 7 (20.6%) from Kansas City, 7 (20.6%) from St. Louis County, and 7 (20.6%) from Outstate Missouri. Cases were reported in only 9 of the state's 114 counties. Figure 3 shows the number of P&S syphilis cases reported from each county in 2002.
- The highest rate of reported P&S syphilis cases in 2002 was in St. Louis City (3.7), followed by Kansas City (1.6), St. Louis County (0.7) and Outstate Missouri (0.2).
- A summary of reported P&S syphilis cases by county is shown in the table on page 69.

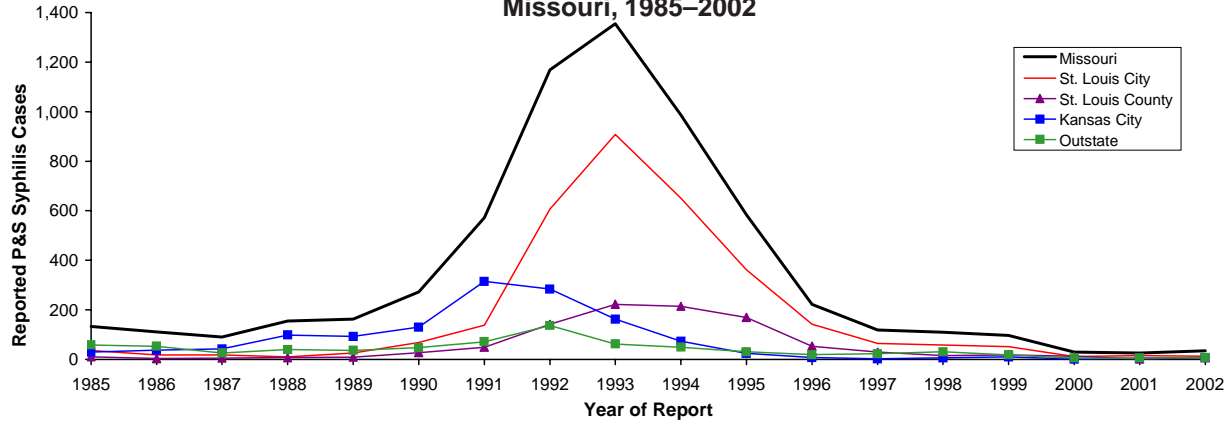
Trends

- Since 1993, when a syphilis outbreak in the St. Louis area was at its height, the annual number of reported cases of P&S syphilis in Missouri has been decreasing. However, the 34 cases reported in 2002 represented a 30.8% increase from the 26 cases reported in 2001. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported P&S syphilis cases from 1985-2002 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 2001 to 2002, reported cases of P&S syphilis decreased by 13.3% (from 15 to 13 cases) in St. Louis City. Reported cases from St. Louis County increased dramatically by 600.0% (from 1 to 7 cases); reported Outstate cases increased by 40.0% (from 5 to 7 cases), and reported Kansas City cases increased by 40.0% (from 5 to 7 cases).
- The overall increase in the state cases and rate from 2001 to 2002 has been due to the increase of cases reported from St. Louis County.

Note: In addition to the 34 cases of P&S syphilis reported in 2002, 51 cases of early latent (duration of less than one year) syphilis were reported in Missouri residents (see pages 70-71), and 1 congenital syphilis case was reported.

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.

**Figure 1. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1985–2002**



**Figure 2. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 2002**

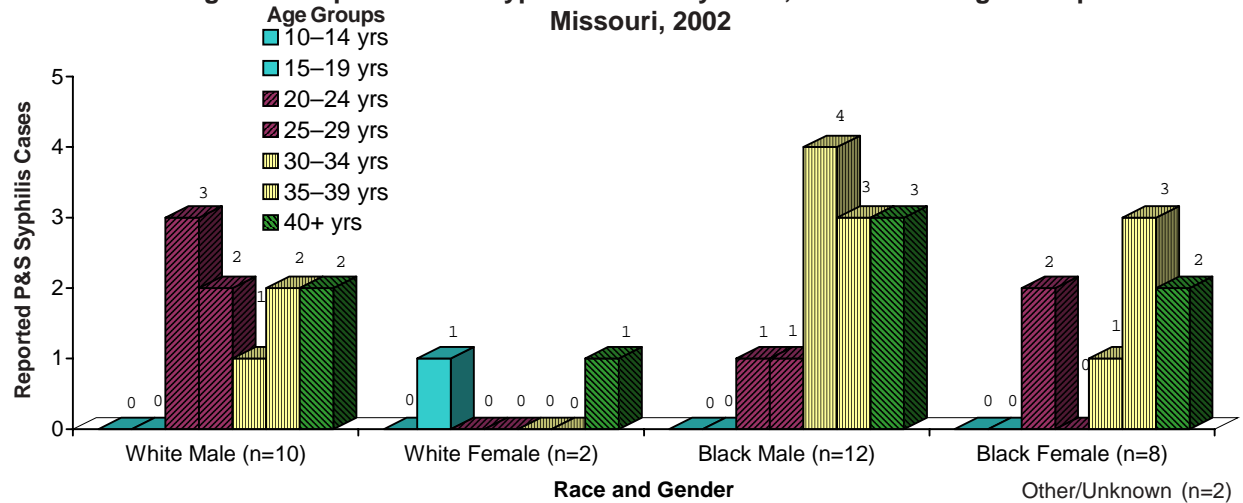
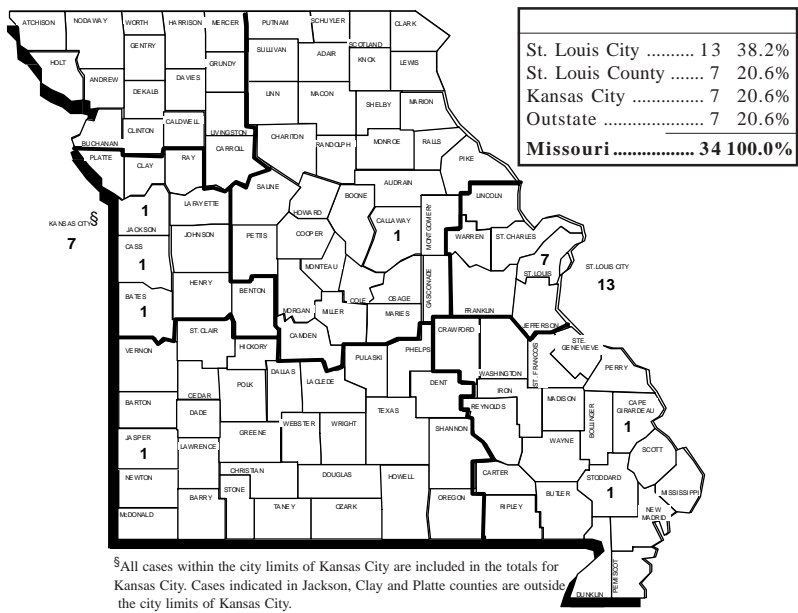


Table 1. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race and Geographic Area, Missouri, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Missouri | | | |
| Whites | 12 | 35.3% | 0.3 |
| Blacks | 20 | 58.8% | 3.2 |
| Other/Unknown | 2 | 5.9% | -- |
| Total Cases | 34 | 100.0% | 0.5 |
| St. Louis City | | | |
| Whites | 4 | 30.8% | 2.6 |
| Blacks | 9 | 69.2% | 6.0 |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | -- |
| Total Cases | 13 | 100.0% | 3.7 |
| St. Louis County | | | |
| Whites | 1 | 14.3% | 0.1 |
| Blacks | 5 | 71.4% | 2.6 |
| Other/Unknown | 1 | 14.3% | -- |
| Total Cases | 7 | 100.0% | 0.7 |
| Kansas City | | | |
| Whites | 1 | 14.3% | 0.4 |
| Blacks | 5 | 71.4% | 3.6 |
| Other/Unknown | 1 | 14.3% | -- |
| Total Cases | 7 | 100.0% | 1.6 |
| Outstate | | | |
| Whites | 6 | 85.7% | 0.2 |
| Blacks | 1 | 14.3% | 0.8 |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | -- |
| Total Cases | 7 | 100.0% | 0.2 |

*Per 100,000 population

**Figure 3. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by County
Missouri, 2002**



[§]All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

1 Congenital Syphilis case was reported in 2002 in St. Louis City

STD Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Early Latent Syphilis

Magnitude of the problem

- During 2002, 51 cases of early latent (duration of less than one year) syphilis were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 0.9 cases per 100,000 population.
- During 2001, 33 cases of early latent syphilis were reported in Missouri, compared to 8,701 cases reported nationwide. The rate* of early latent syphilis cases reported in Missouri (0.6) was less than the U.S. rate (3.1).

Who

- Of the 51 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2002, 60.8% were in males and 39.2% were in females.
- Of the 51 cases of early latent syphilis reported in 2002, 35 (68.6%) were in blacks, and 14 (27.5%) in whites. Table 1 shows the numbers, percentages, and rates of reported early latent syphilis cases in whites and blacks for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- Blacks are disproportionately represented among reported early latent syphilis cases. The rate for cases reported in 2002 in blacks (5.6) was approximately 19 times the rate for cases in whites (0.3).
- The average age at the time of diagnosis was higher for reported cases of early latent syphilis as compared to reported cases of chlamydia or gonorrhea. For reported cases of early latent syphilis in males during 2002, the largest proportion of cases (45.2%) were in the 40+ age group. For females, the largest proportion of cases (25.0%) were in the 20-24 and the 35-39 age groups. However, 55.0% of all female cases were in women 30 years of age and older. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.

Where

- Of the 51 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2002, 23 (45.1%) were from St. Louis City, followed by 13 (25.5%) from St. Louis County, 8 (15.7%) from Outstate Missouri, and 7 (13.7%) from Kansas City. Cases were reported in only 10 of the state's 114 counties. Figure 3 shows the number of early latent syphilis cases reported from each county in 2002.
- The highest rate of reported early latent syphilis cases in 2002 was in St. Louis City (6.6), followed by Kansas City (1.6), St. Louis County (1.3), and Outstate Missouri (0.2).
- A summary of reported early latent syphilis cases by county is shown in the table on page 71.

Trends

- Since 1993, when a syphilis outbreak in the St. Louis area was at its height, the annual number of reported cases of early latent syphilis in Missouri decreased steadily till 2001. The 51 cases reported in 2002 represented a 54.5% increase from the 33 cases reported in 2001. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported early latent syphilis cases from 1992-2002 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 2001 to 2002, reported cases of early latent syphilis increased by 53.3% (from 15 to 23 cases) in St. Louis City; reported cases from St. Louis County increased by 116.7% (from 6 to 13 cases); reported Kansas City cases increased by 250.0% (from 2 to 7 cases); and reported Outstate cases decreased by 20.0% (from 10 to 8 cases).

Note: In addition to the 51 cases of early latent syphilis reported in 2002, 34 cases of P&S syphilis were reported in Missouri residents (see pages 68-69), and 1 congenital syphilis case was reported.

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.

STD Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

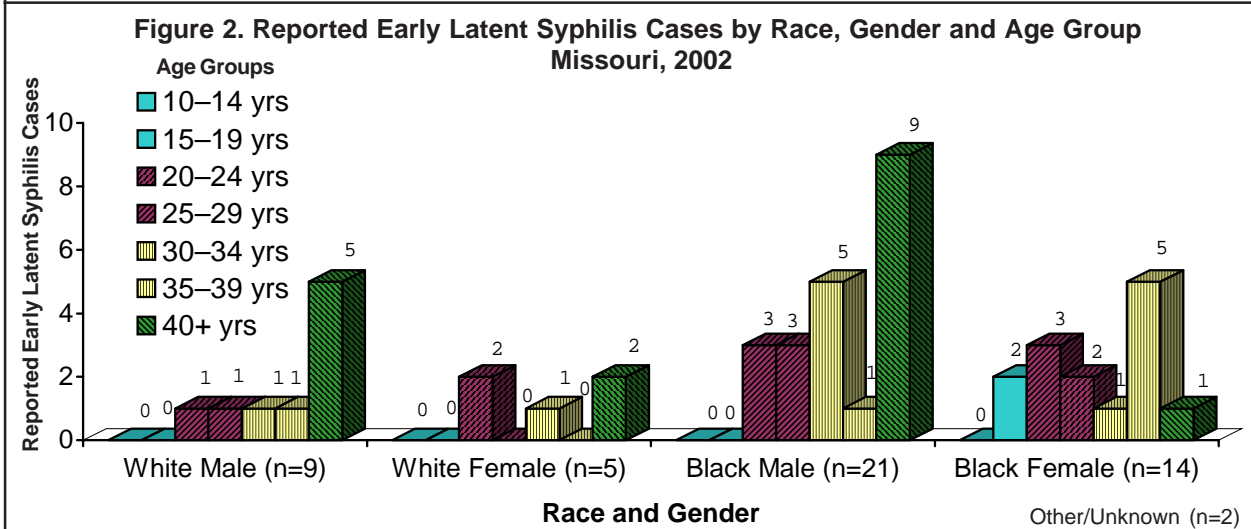
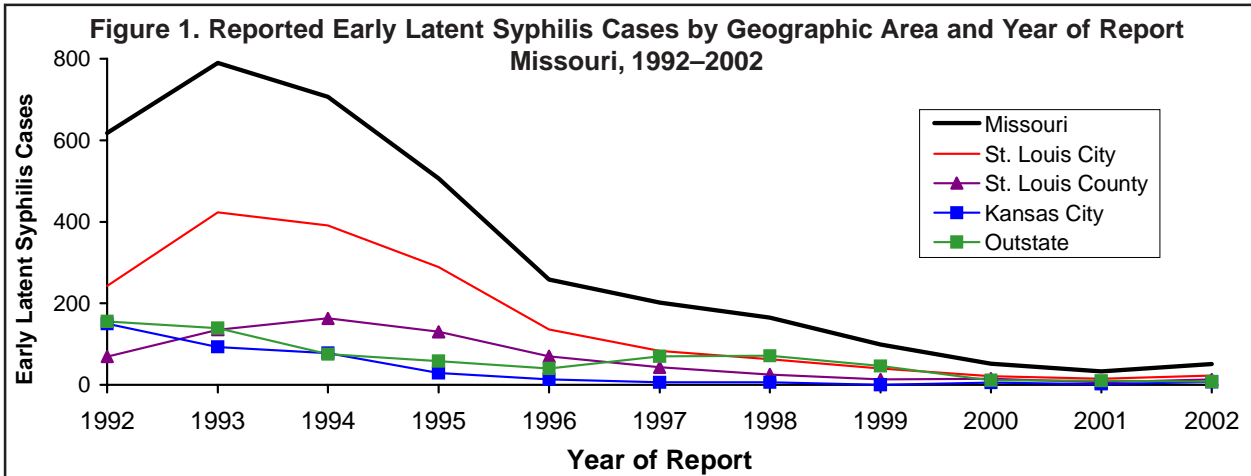
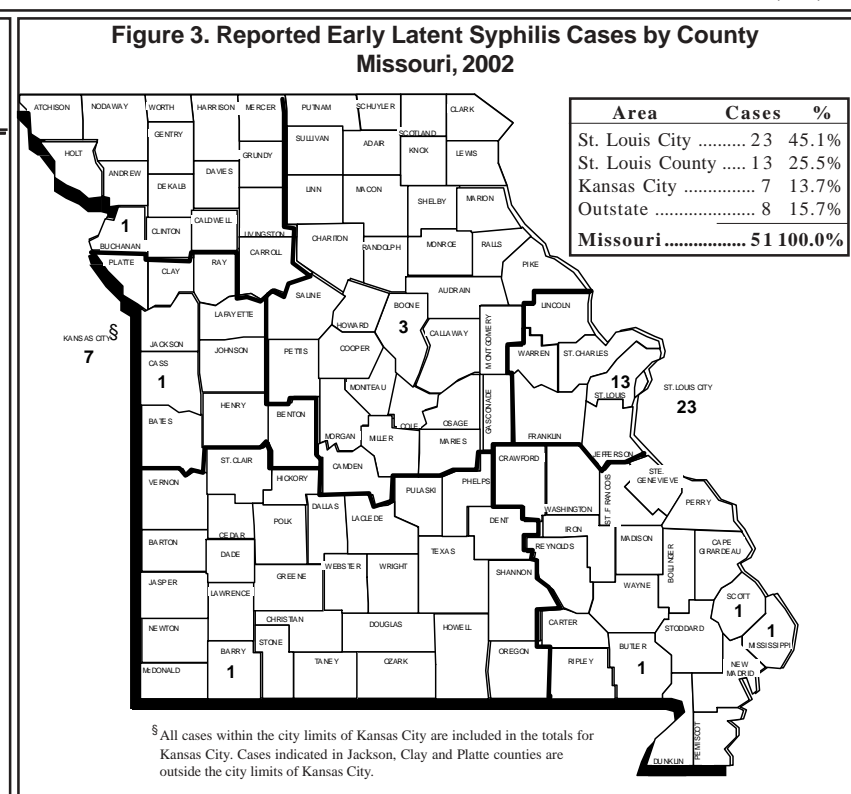


Table 1. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race and Geographic Area, Missouri, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Missouri | | | |
| Whites | 14 | 27.5% | 0.3 |
| Blacks | 35 | 68.6% | 5.6 |
| Other/Unknown | 2 | 3.9% | -- |
| Total Cases | 51 | 100.0% | 0.9 |
| St. Louis City | | | |
| Whites | 3 | 13.0% | 2.0 |
| Blacks | 20 | 87.0% | 11.2 |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | -- |
| Total Cases | 23 | 100.0% | 6.6 |
| St. Louis County | | | |
| Whites | 2 | 15.4% | 0.3 |
| Blacks | 11 | 84.6% | 5.7 |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | -- |
| Total Cases | 13 | 100.0% | 1.3 |
| Kansas City | | | |
| Whites | 3 | 42.9% | 1.1 |
| Blacks | 2 | 28.6% | 1.5 |
| Other/Unknown | 2 | 28.6% | -- |
| Total Cases | 7 | 100.0% | 1.6 |
| Outstate | | | |
| Whites | 6 | 75.0% | 0.2 |
| Blacks | 2 | 25.0% | 1.7 |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | -- |
| Total Cases | 8 | 100.0% | 0.2 |

*Per 100,000 population



Chlamydia

Magnitude of the problem

- During 2002, 16,181 cases of chlamydia were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* of 289.2 cases per 100,000 population is slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 288.6. Missouri ranked 23rd among the fifty states in rates of reported chlamydia cases in 2002.
- During 2001, 13,949 cases of chlamydia were reported in Missouri, with 783,242 cases reported nationwide. The rate of reported chlamydia cases in Missouri (249.3) was lower than the U.S. rate (278.3). Missouri ranked 26th among the fifty states in rates of reported chlamydia cases in 2001.
- Because of underdiagnosis (chlamydial infection frequently occurs without noticeable signs/symptoms) and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Chlamydia trachomatis* was undoubtedly much higher in Missouri and in the U.S.

Who

- Of total chlamydia cases reported in 2002, the substantial majority were in females (81.9%). This reflects the selective screening of females for chlamydia undertaken by the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP). If similar widespread screening of males were also undertaken, the number of diagnosed and reported cases in males would be much higher than is currently seen.
- Of the 16,181 cases of chlamydia reported in 2002, 7,280 (45.0%) cases were in blacks, 5,474 (33.8%) in whites, 86 (0.5%) in Asians, and 19 (0.1%) in American Indians; in addition, 215 (1.3%) cases were classified as Other. For 3,107 (19.2%) cases, race was not indicated.
- Blacks are disproportionately represented among reported chlamydia cases in Missouri. The rate for cases reported in 2002 in blacks (1,256.7) was approximately 11 times the rate for cases in whites (115.3).
- Table 1 shows the numbers and rates of reported chlamydia cases in whites and blacks for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- In 2002, 45.5% of reported chlamydia cases in females were in teenagers. Persons 13-19 years of age made up 45.8% of black female cases, 45.4% of white female cases, 29.6% of black male cases, and 25.8% of white male cases. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.

Where

- Of the 16,181 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, the largest number, 7,037 (43.5%), were from Outstate Missouri, followed by 3,202 (19.8%) from St. Louis City, 3,000 (18.5%) from St. Louis County, and 2,942 (18.2%) from Kansas City.
- The highest rate of reported cases in 2002 was in St. Louis City (919.6), followed by Kansas City (666.5), St. Louis County (295.2), and Outstate Missouri (185.7).
- Figure 3 shows the number of chlamydia cases reported in each county in 2002. Only two counties in Missouri did not report at least one chlamydia case in 2002.
- A summary of reported chlamydia cases by county is shown in the table on page 73.

Trends

- In 2002, the 16,181 reported cases of chlamydia represented a 16.0% increase from the 13,949 cases reported in 2001. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported chlamydia cases from 1985-2002 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 2001 to 2002, reported cases of chlamydia in Kansas City increased by 24.3% (from 2,367 to 2,942 cases), reported Outstate cases increased by 20.8% (from 5,827 to 7,037 cases), reported St. Louis County cases increased by 17.2% (from 2,560 to 3,000 cases), and St. Louis City increased by 0.2% (from 3,195 to 3,202 cases). These overall increases may be attributed to increased screening for females throughout the state in recent years.

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.

STD Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

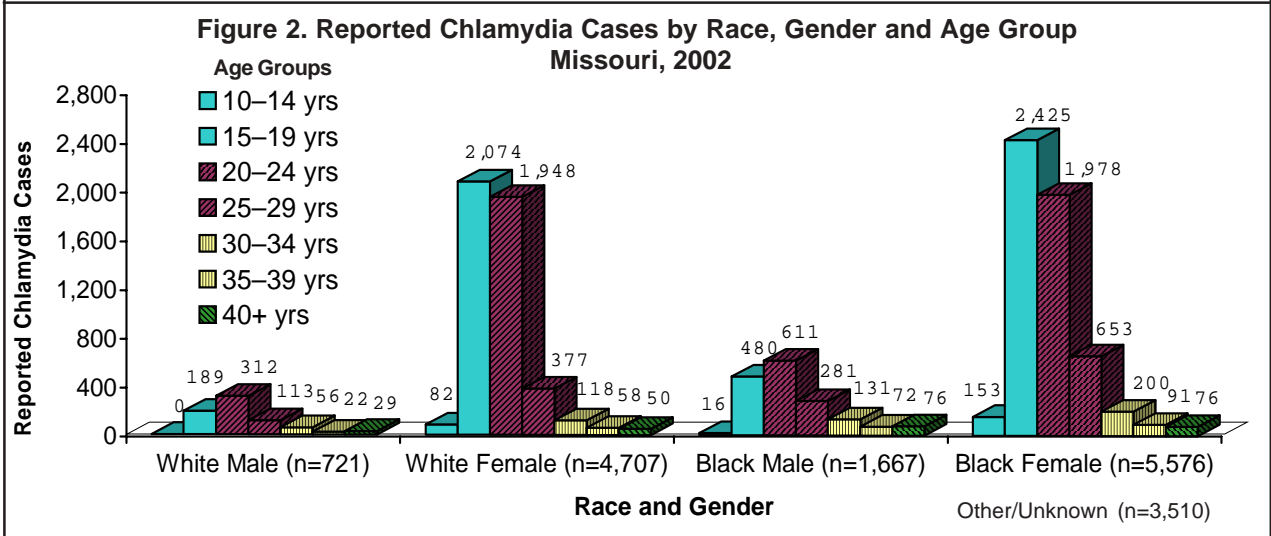
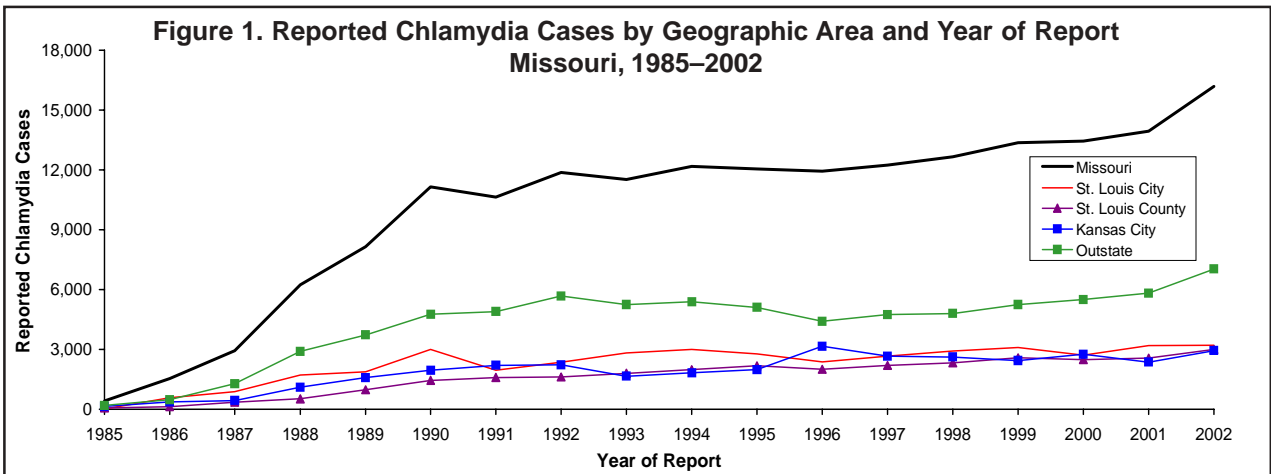
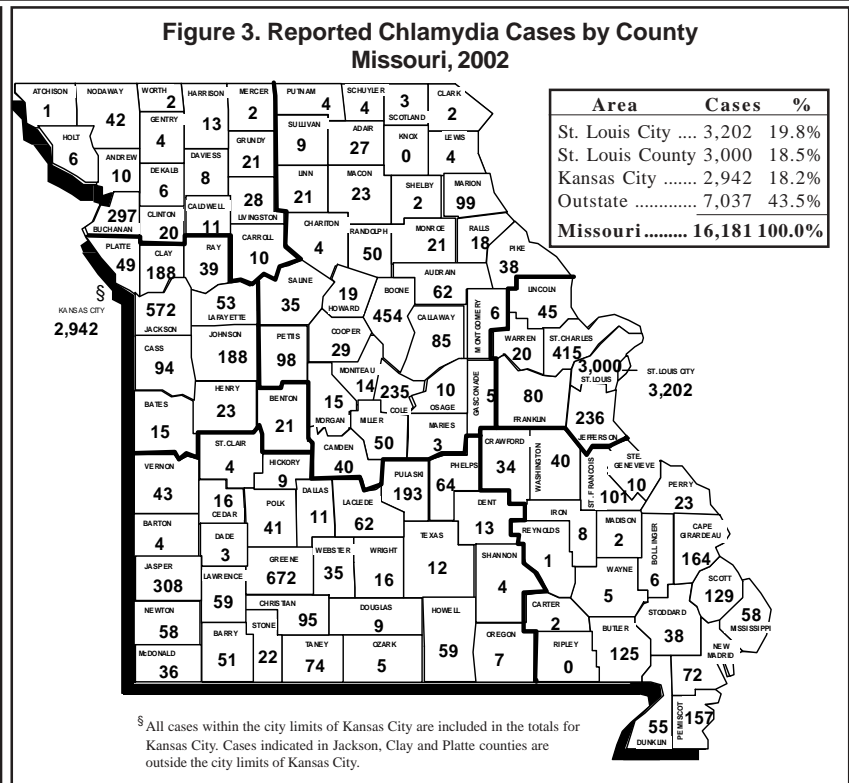


Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race and Geographic Area, Missouri, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Missouri | | | |
| Whites | 5,474 | 33.8% | 115.3 |
| Blacks | 7,280 | 45.0% | 1,256.7 |
| Other/Unknown | 3,427 | 21.2% | -- |
| Total Cases | 16,181 | 100.0% | 289.2 |
| St. Louis City | | | |
| Whites | 179 | 5.6% | 117.2 |
| Blacks | 2,312 | 72.2% | 1,296.9 |
| Other/Unknown | 711 | 22.2% | -- |
| Total Cases | 3,202 | 100.0% | 919.6 |
| St. Louis County | | | |
| Whites | 365 | 12.2% | 46.8 |
| Blacks | 2,012 | 67.1% | 1,040.8 |
| Other/Unknown | 623 | 20.8% | -- |
| Total Cases | 3,000 | 100.0% | 295.2 |
| Kansas City | | | |
| Whites | 514 | 17.5% | 191.9 |
| Blacks | 1,809 | 61.5% | 1,312.1 |
| Other/Unknown | 619 | 21.0% | -- |
| Total Cases | 2,942 | 100.0% | 666.5 |
| Outstate | | | |
| Whites | 4,416 | 62.8% | 124.5 |
| Blacks | 1,147 | 16.3% | 956.2 |
| Other/Unknown | 1,474 | 20.9% | -- |
| Total Cases | 7,037 | 100.0% | 185.7 |

*Per 100,000 population



STD Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Summary of Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County Missouri, Five-Year Median (1998-2002), 2001, 2002

| County | Five-Year Median | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 2001-2002 | 2002 Rate* |
|----------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Adair | 5 | 5 | 6 | 20.0% | 24.0 |
| Andrew | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Atchison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Audrain | 18 | 11 | 18 | 63.6% | 69.6 |
| Barry | 2 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 2.9 |
| Barton | 2 | 3 | 2 | -33.3% | 15.9 |
| Bates | 1 | 3 | 1 | -66.7% | 6.0 |
| Benton | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 5.8 |
| Bollinger | 2 | 2 | 1 | -50.0% | 8.3 |
| Boone | 232 | 141 | 191 | 35.5% | 141.0 |
| Buchanan | 48 | 45 | 45 | 0.0% | 52.3 |
| Butler | 27 | 25 | 55 | 120.0% | 134.6 |
| Caldwell | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.0% | 11.1 |
| Callaway | 29 | 21 | 43 | 104.8% | 105.5 |
| Camden | 5 | 6 | 3 | -50.0% | 8.1 |
| Cape Girardeau | 105 | 105 | 93 | -11.4% | 135.4 |
| Carroll | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 9.7 |
| Carter | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.0% | 16.8 |
| Cass | 14 | 14 | 13 | -7.1% | 15.8 |
| Cedar | 1 | 3 | 1 | -66.7% | 7.3 |
| Chariton | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 11.9 |
| Christian | 8 | 8 | 15 | 87.5% | 27.6 |
| Clark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Clay** | 35 | 30 | 55 | 83.3% | 55.0 |
| Clinton | 2 | 4 | 2 | -50.0% | 10.5 |
| Cole | 72 | 55 | 72 | 30.9% | 100.8 |
| Cooper | 8 | 8 | 15 | 87.5% | 90.0 |
| Crawford | 4 | 4 | 6 | 50.0% | 26.3 |
| Dade | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Dallas | 1 | 1 | 2 | 100.0% | 12.8 |
| Daviess | 1 | 2 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| DeKalb | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 8.6 |
| Dent | 2 | 1 | 3 | 200.0% | 20.1 |
| Douglas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Dunklin | 29 | 29 | 10 | -65.5% | 30.2 |
| Franklin | 16 | 23 | 27 | 17.4% | 28.8 |
| Gasconade | 1 | 0 | 3 | 300.0% | 19.6 |
| Gentry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Greene | 179 | 179 | 260 | 45.3% | 108.2 |
| Grundy | 0 | 5 | 1 | -80.0% | 9.6 |
| Harrison | 2 | 3 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Henry | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Hickory | 1 | 2 | 1 | -50.0% | 11.2 |
| Holt | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 18.7 |
| Howard | 1 | 0 | 3 | 300.0% | 29.4 |
| Howell | 2 | 2 | 4 | 100.0% | 10.7 |
| Iron | 0 | 1 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Jackson** | 176 | 176 | 184 | 4.5% | 55.4 |
| Jasper | 71 | 71 | 74 | 4.2% | 70.7 |
| Jefferson | 28 | 45 | 51 | 13.3% | 25.7 |
| Johnson | 29 | 25 | 30 | 20.0% | 62.2 |
| Kansas City | 2,375 | 2,024 | 2,486 | 22.8% | 563.2 |
| Knox | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Laclede | 5 | 5 | 7 | 40.0% | 21.5 |
| Lafayette | 8 | 13 | 10 | -23.1% | 30.3 |
| Lawrence | 5 | 9 | 5 | -44.4% | 14.2 |
| Lewis | 2 | 1 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Lincoln | 5 | 11 | 5 | -54.5% | 12.8 |
| Linn | 2 | 2 | 6 | 200.0% | 43.6 |

| County | Five-Year Median | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 2001-2002 | 2002 Rate* |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Livingston | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0.0% | 20.6 |
| Macon | 6 | 3 | 6 | 100.0% | 38.1 |
| Madison | 0 | 3 | 1 | -66.7% | 8.5 |
| Maries | 0 | 1 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Marion | 20 | 28 | 41 | 46.4% | 144.9 |
| McDonald | 3 | 3 | 1 | -66.7% | 4.6 |
| Mercer | 0 | 2 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Miller | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.0% | 4.2 |
| Mississippi | 42 | 45 | 45 | 0.0% | 335.1 |
| Moniteau | 2 | 3 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Monroe | 2 | 6 | 10 | 66.7% | 107.4 |
| Montgomery | 1 | 2 | 1 | -50.0% | 8.2 |
| Morgan | 2 | 3 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| New Madrid | 45 | 28 | 45 | 60.7% | 227.7 |
| Newton | 10 | 10 | 18 | 80.0% | 34.2 |
| Nodaway | 2 | 3 | 2 | -33.3% | 9.1 |
| Oregon | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.0% | 9.7 |
| Osage | 2 | 1 | 2 | 100.0% | 15.3 |
| Ozark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Pemiscot | 43 | 43 | 33 | -23.3% | 164.6 |
| Perry | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0.0% | 11.0 |
| Pettis | 16 | 36 | 16 | -55.6% | 40.6 |
| Phelps | 8 | 10 | 6 | -40.0% | 15.1 |
| Pike | 10 | 8 | 10 | 25.0% | 54.5 |
| Platte** | 13 | 16 | 8 | -50.0% | 20.4 |
| Polk | 4 | 2 | 7 | 250.0% | 25.9 |
| Pulaski | 41 | 41 | 45 | 9.8% | 109.3 |
| Putnam | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 19.1 |
| Ralls | 4 | 4 | 3 | -25.0% | 31.2 |
| Randolph | 10 | 24 | 24 | 0.0% | 97.3 |
| Ray | 3 | 5 | 4 | -20.0% | 17.1 |
| Reynolds | 0 | 1 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Ripley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Saline | 14 | 9 | 14 | 55.6% | 58.9 |
| Schuyler | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 24.0 |
| Scotland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Scott | 74 | 74 | 79 | 6.8% | 195.4 |
| Shannon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Shelby | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.0% | 14.7 |
| St. Charles | 67 | 78 | 95 | 21.8% | 33.5 |
| St. Clair | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| St. Francois | 19 | 24 | 29 | 20.8% | 52.1 |
| St. Louis City | 2,879 | 3,185 | 2,737 | -14.1% | 786.1 |
| St. Louis | 1,793 | 1,847 | 1,793 | -2.9% | 176.4 |
| Ste. Genevieve | 1 | 1 | 2 | 100.0% | 11.2 |
| Stoddard | 7 | 5 | 7 | 40.0% | 23.6 |
| Stone | 1 | 2 | 1 | -50.0% | 3.5 |
| Sullivan | 1 | 1 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Taney | 11 | 13 | 11 | -15.4% | 27.7 |
| Texas | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.0% | 4.3 |
| Vernon | 4 | 4 | 6 | 50.0% | 29.3 |
| Warren | 3 | 3 | 6 | 100.0% | 24.5 |
| Washington | 6 | 8 | 5 | -37.5% | 21.4 |
| Wayne | 0 | 1 | 4 | 300.0% | 30.2 |
| Webster | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0.0% | 6.4 |
| Worth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Wright | 2 | 0 | 5 | 500.0% | 27.8 |
| Missouri | 8,883 | 8,723 | 8,952 | 2.6% | 160.0 |

*Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

STD Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Summary of Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by County Missouri, Five-Year Median (1998-2002), 2001, 2002

| County | Five-Year Median | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 2001-2002 | 2002 Rate* |
|----------------|---------------------|------|------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Adair | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Andrew | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Atchison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Audrain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Barry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Barton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Bates | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 6.0 |
| Benton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Bollinger | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Boone | 1 | 1 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Buchanan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Butler | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Caldwell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Callaway | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 2.5 |
| Camden | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Cape Girardeau | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 1.5 |
| Carroll | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Carter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Cass | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 1.2 |
| Cedar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Chariton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Christian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Clark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Clay** | 0 | 1 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Clinton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Cole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Cooper | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Crawford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Dade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Dallas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Daviess | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| DeKalb | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Dent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Douglas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Dunklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Gasconade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Gentry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Greene | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Grundy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Harrison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Henry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Hickory | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Holt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Howard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Howell | 0 | 1 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Iron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Jackson** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0% | 0.3 |
| Jasper | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0% | 1.0 |
| Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Johnson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Kansas City | 6 | 5 | 7 | 40.0% | 1.6 |
| Knox | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Laclede | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Lawrence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Lewis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Linn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |

| County | Five-Year Median | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 2001-2002 | 2002 Rate* |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Livingston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Macon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Madison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Maries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Marion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| McDonald | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Mercer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Miller | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Moniteau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Monroe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Montgomery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Morgan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| New Madrid | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Newton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Nodaway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Oregon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Osage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Ozark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Pemiscot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Perry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Pettis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Phelps | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Pike | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Platte** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Polk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Pulaski | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Putnam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Ralls | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Randolph | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Ray | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Reynolds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Ripley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Saline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Schuyler | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Scotland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Scott | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Shannon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Shelby | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| St. Charles | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| St. Clair | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| St. Francois | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| St. Louis City | 15 | 15 | 13 | -13.3% | 3.7 |
| St. Louis | 12 | 1 | 7 | 600.0% | 0.7 |
| Ste. Genevieve | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Stoddard | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 3.4 |
| Stone | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Sullivan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Taney | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Texas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Vernon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Warren | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Wayne | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Webster | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Worth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Wright | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Missouri | 34 | 26 | 34 | 30.8% | 0.6 |

*Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

STD Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Summary of Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases by County Missouri, Five-Year Median (1998-2002), 2001, 2002

| County | Five-Year Median | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 2001-2002 | 2002 Rate* |
|----------------|---------------------|------|------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Adair | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Andrew | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Atchison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Audrain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Barry | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 2.9 |
| Barton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Bates | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Benton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Bollinger | 0 | 1 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Boone | 1 | 0 | 3 | 300.0% | 2.2 |
| Buchanan | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 1.2 |
| Butler | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.0% | 2.4 |
| Caldwell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Callaway | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Camden | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Cape Girardeau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Carroll | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Carter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Cass | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 1.2 |
| Cedar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Chariton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Christian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Clark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Clay** | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Clinton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Cole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Cooper | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Crawford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Dade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Dallas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Daviess | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| DeKalb | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Dent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Douglas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Dunklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Gasconade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Gentry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Greene | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Grundy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Harrison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Henry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Hickory | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Holt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Howard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Howell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Iron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Jackson** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Jasper | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Johnson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Kansas City | 6 | 2 | 7 | 250.0% | 1.6 |
| Knox | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Laclede | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Lawrence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Lewis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Linn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |

| County | Five-Year Median | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 2001-2002 | 2002 Rate* |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Livingston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Macon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Madison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Maries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Marion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| McDonald | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Mercer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Miller | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Moniteau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Monroe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Montgomery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Morgan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| New Madrid | 2 | 2 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Newton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Nodaway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Oregon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Osage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Ozark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Pemiscot | 1 | 2 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Perry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Pettis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Phelps | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Pike | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Platte** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Polk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Pulaski | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Putnam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Ralls | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Randolph | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Rav | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Reynolds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Ripley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Saline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Schuyler | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Scotland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Scott | 3 | 3 | 1 | -66.7% | 2.5 |
| Shannon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Shelby | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| St. Charles | 0 | 1 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| St. Clair | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| St. Francois | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| St. Louis City | 23 | 15 | 23 | 53.3% | 6.6 |
| St. Louis | 13 | 6 | 13 | 116.7% | 1.3 |
| Ste. Genevieve | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Stoddard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Stone | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Sullivan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Taney | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Texas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Vernon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Warren | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Wayne | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Webster | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Worth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Wright | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Missouri | 52 | 33 | 51 | 54.5% | 0.9 |

*Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

STD Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Summary of Reported Chlamydia Cases by County Missouri, Five-Year Median (1998-2002), 2001, 2002

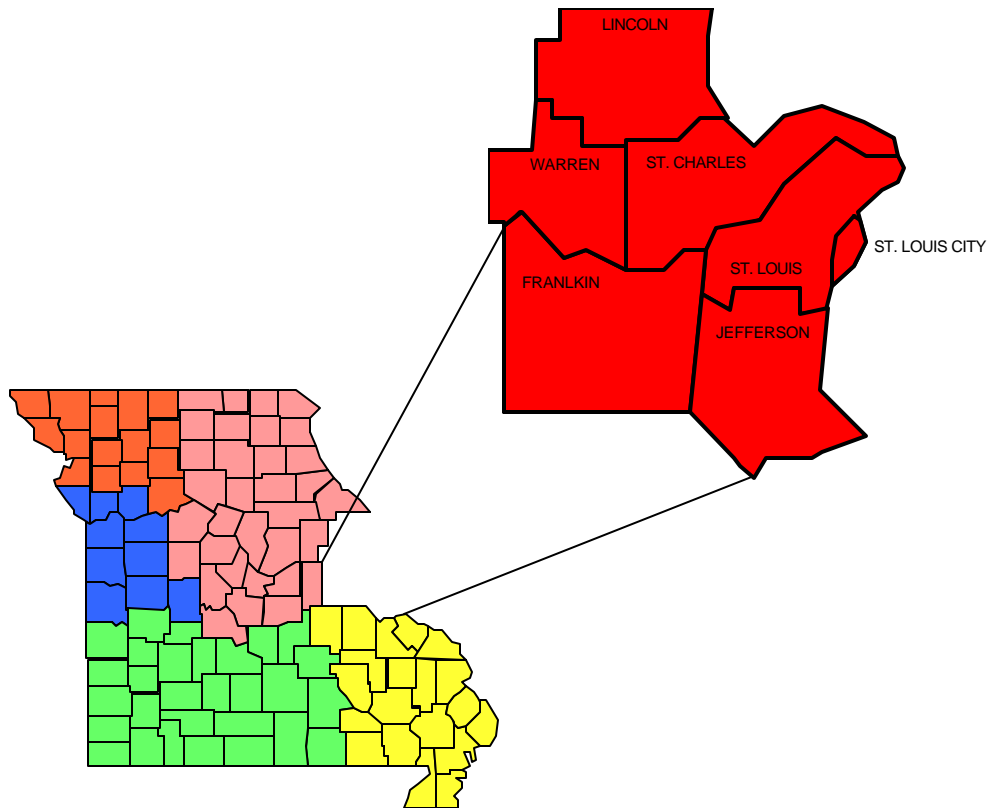
| County | Five-Year Median | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 2001-2002 | 2002 Rate* |
|----------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Adair | 31 | 45 | 27 | -40.0% | 108.1 |
| Andrew | 8 | 5 | 10 | 100.0% | 60.6 |
| Atchison | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100.0% | 15.6 |
| Audrain | 52 | 52 | 62 | 19.2% | 239.8 |
| Barry | 47 | 28 | 51 | 82.1% | 150.0 |
| Barton | 11 | 14 | 4 | -71.4% | 31.9 |
| Bates | 13 | 15 | 15 | 0.0% | 90.1 |
| Benton | 11 | 8 | 21 | 162.5% | 122.2 |
| Bollinger | 6 | 3 | 6 | 100.0% | 49.9 |
| Boone | 406 | 406 | 454 | 11.8% | 335.2 |
| Buchanan | 241 | 233 | 297 | 27.5% | 345.4 |
| Butler | 96 | 100 | 125 | 25.0% | 305.9 |
| Caldwell | 6 | 4 | 11 | 175.0% | 122.6 |
| Callaway | 65 | 85 | 100 | 17.6% | 245.3 |
| Camden | 39 | 23 | 40 | 73.9% | 108.0 |
| Cape Girardeau | 189 | 189 | 164 | -13.2% | 238.7 |
| Carroll | 10 | 7 | 10 | 42.9% | 97.2 |
| Carter | 2 | 4 | 2 | -50.0% | 33.7 |
| Cass | 60 | 71 | 94 | 32.4% | 114.5 |
| Cedar | 15 | 8 | 16 | 100.0% | 116.5 |
| Chariton | 6 | 2 | 4 | 100.0% | 47.4 |
| Christian | 72 | 73 | 95 | 30.1% | 175.0 |
| Clark | 6 | 4 | 2 | -50.0% | 27.0 |
| Clay** | 141 | 199 | 188 | -5.5% | 188.0 |
| Clinton | 14 | 18 | 20 | 11.1% | 105.4 |
| Cole | 172 | 175 | 235 | 34.3% | 329.1 |
| Cooper | 26 | 25 | 29 | 16.0% | 174.0 |
| Crawford | 20 | 38 | 34 | -10.5% | 149.1 |
| Dade | 4 | 4 | 3 | -25.0% | 37.9 |
| Dallas | 10 | 9 | 11 | 22.2% | 70.2 |
| Daviess | 8 | 15 | 8 | -46.7% | 99.8 |
| DeKalb | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0.0% | 51.7 |
| Dent | 14 | 16 | 13 | -18.8% | 87.1 |
| Douglas | 8 | 17 | 9 | -47.1% | 68.8 |
| Dunklin | 75 | 75 | 55 | -26.7% | 165.9 |
| Franklin | 75 | 83 | 80 | -3.6% | 85.3 |
| Gasconade | 5 | 7 | 5 | -28.6% | 32.6 |
| Gentry | 4 | 9 | 4 | -55.6% | 58.3 |
| Greene | 569 | 593 | 672 | 13.3% | 279.5 |
| Grundy | 14 | 21 | 21 | 0.0% | 201.3 |
| Harrison | 10 | 9 | 13 | 44.4% | 146.9 |
| Henry | 14 | 11 | 23 | 109.1% | 104.6 |
| Hickory | 6 | 10 | 9 | -10.0% | 100.7 |
| Holt | 4 | 0 | 6 | 600.0% | 112.1 |
| Howard | 17 | 17 | 19 | 11.8% | 186.1 |
| Howell | 35 | 35 | 59 | 68.6% | 158.4 |
| Iron | 5 | 3 | 8 | 166.7% | 74.8 |
| Jackson** | 492 | 508 | 572 | 12.6% | 172.3 |
| Jasper | 237 | 237 | 308 | 30.0% | 294.2 |
| Jefferson | 132 | 140 | 236 | 68.6% | 119.1 |
| Johnson | 138 | 140 | 188 | 34.3% | 389.6 |
| Kansas City | 2,618 | 2,367 | 2,942 | 24.3% | 666.5 |
| Knox | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Laclede | 52 | 62 | 61 | -1.6% | 187.6 |
| Lafayette | 42 | 51 | 53 | 3.9% | 160.8 |
| Lawrence | 47 | 31 | 59 | 90.3% | 167.6 |
| Lewis | 8 | 8 | 4 | -50.0% | 38.1 |
| Lincoln | 26 | 27 | 45 | 66.7% | 115.6 |
| Linn | 14 | 15 | 21 | 40.0% | 152.7 |

| County | Five-Year Median | 2001 | 2002 | % Change 2001-2002 | 2002 Rate* |
|----------------|---------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Livingston | 18 | 16 | 28 | 75.0% | 192.3 |
| Macon | 23 | 18 | 23 | 27.8% | 145.9 |
| Madison | 5 | 7 | 2 | -71.4% | 16.9 |
| Maries | 3 | 5 | 3 | -40.0% | 33.7 |
| Marion | 56 | 56 | 99 | 76.8% | 350.0 |
| McDonald | 29 | 22 | 36 | 63.6% | 166.0 |
| Mercer | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0.0% | 53.2 |
| Miller | 23 | 26 | 50 | 92.3% | 212.2 |
| Mississippi | 45 | 37 | 58 | 56.8% | 432.0 |
| Moniteau | 8 | 8 | 14 | 75.0% | 94.4 |
| Monroe | 9 | 11 | 21 | 90.9% | 225.5 |
| Montgomery | 7 | 10 | 6 | -40.0% | 49.4 |
| Morgan | 15 | 19 | 15 | -21.1% | 77.7 |
| New Madrid | 61 | 61 | 72 | 18.0% | 364.4 |
| Newton | 54 | 54 | 58 | 7.4% | 110.2 |
| Nodaway | 34 | 27 | 42 | 55.6% | 191.7 |
| Oregon | 5 | 4 | 7 | 75.0% | 67.7 |
| Osage | 6 | 13 | 10 | -23.1% | 76.6 |
| Ozark | 6 | 6 | 5 | -16.7% | 52.4 |
| Pemiscot | 116 | 102 | 157 | 53.9% | 783.2 |
| Perry | 13 | 11 | 23 | 109.1% | 126.8 |
| Pettis | 81 | 81 | 98 | 21.0% | 248.7 |
| Phelps | 50 | 77 | 64 | -16.9% | 160.7 |
| Pike | 28 | 18 | 38 | 111.1% | 207.1 |
| Platte** | 49 | 51 | 49 | -3.9% | 125.1 |
| Polk | 23 | 33 | 41 | 24.2% | 151.9 |
| Pulaski | 157 | 162 | 193 | 19.1% | 468.8 |
| Putnam | 4 | 2 | 4 | 100.0% | 76.6 |
| Ralls | 7 | 7 | 18 | 157.1% | 187.0 |
| Randolph | 47 | 31 | 50 | 61.3% | 202.7 |
| Rav | 13 | 23 | 39 | 69.6% | 167.0 |
| Reynolds | 2 | 3 | 1 | -66.7% | 14.9 |
| Ripley | 3 | 6 | 0 | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Saline | 37 | 37 | 35 | -5.4% | 147.3 |
| Schuyler | 2 | 3 | 4 | 33.3% | 95.9 |
| Scotland | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0.0% | 60.2 |
| Scott | 98 | 136 | 129 | -5.1% | 319.1 |
| Shannon | 2 | 2 | 4 | 100.0% | 48.1 |
| Shelby | 5 | 7 | 2 | -71.4% | 29.4 |
| St. Charles | 264 | 264 | 415 | 57.2% | 146.2 |
| St. Clair | 6 | 7 | 4 | -42.9% | 41.4 |
| St. Francois | 83 | 72 | 101 | 40.3% | 181.5 |
| St. Louis City | 3,090 | 3,195 | 3,202 | 0.2% | 919.6 |
| St. Louis | 2,560 | 2,560 | 3,000 | 17.2% | 295.2 |
| Ste. Genevieve | 7 | 7 | 10 | 42.9% | 56.0 |
| Stoddard | 25 | 51 | 38 | -25.5% | 127.9 |
| Stone | 20 | 18 | 22 | 22.2% | 76.8 |
| Sullivan | 10 | 10 | 9 | -10.0% | 124.7 |
| Taney | 48 | 53 | 74 | 39.6% | 186.4 |
| Texas | 12 | 18 | 12 | -33.3% | 52.2 |
| Vernon | 33 | 33 | 43 | 30.3% | 210.2 |
| Warren | 17 | 17 | 20 | 17.6% | 81.5 |
| Washington | 27 | 21 | 40 | 90.5% | 171.4 |
| Wayne | 5 | 7 | 5 | -28.6% | 37.7 |
| Webster | 33 | 33 | 35 | 6.1% | 112.7 |
| Worth | 1 | 1 | 2 | 100.0% | 84.0 |
| Wright | 24 | 24 | 16 | -33.3% | 89.1 |
| Missouri | 13,450 | 13,949 | 16,181 | 16.0% | 289.2 |

*Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

St. Louis HIV Region



2000 Population Estimates for the St. Louis HIV Region

| County | White | | African American | | American Indian | | Asian/Pacific Is | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|--------------------|-----------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------|------|------------------|------|----------|------|-----------|--------|
| Franklin County | 91,436 | 97.5% | 882 | 0.9% | 224 | 0.2% | 272 | 0.3% | 678 | 0.7% | 93,807 | 100.0% |
| Jefferson County | 193,102 | 97.5% | 1,354 | 0.7% | 577 | 0.3% | 736 | 0.4% | 2,002 | 1.0% | 198,009 | 100.0% |
| Lincoln County | 37,435 | 96.1% | 677 | 1.7% | 143 | 0.4% | 79 | 0.2% | 444 | 1.1% | 38,944 | 100.0% |
| St. Charles County | 268,756 | 94.7% | 7,635 | 2.7% | 657 | 0.2% | 2,405 | 0.8% | 4,176 | 1.5% | 283,883 | 100.0% |
| St. Louis City | 152,666 | 43.8% | 178,266 | 51.2% | 950 | 0.3% | 6,985 | 2.0% | 7,022 | 2.0% | 348,189 | 100.0% |
| St. Louis County | 780,830 | 76.8% | 193,306 | 19.0% | 1,717 | 0.2% | 22,857 | 2.2% | 14,577 | 1.4% | 1,016,315 | 100.0% |
| Warren County | 23,517 | 95.9% | 476 | 1.9% | 110 | 0.4% | 63 | 0.3% | 314 | 1.3% | 24,525 | 100.0% |
| Region Totals | 1,547,742 | 77.2% | 382,596 | 19.1% | 4,378 | 0.2% | 33,397 | 1.7% | 29,213 | 1.5% | 2,003,672 | 100.0% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

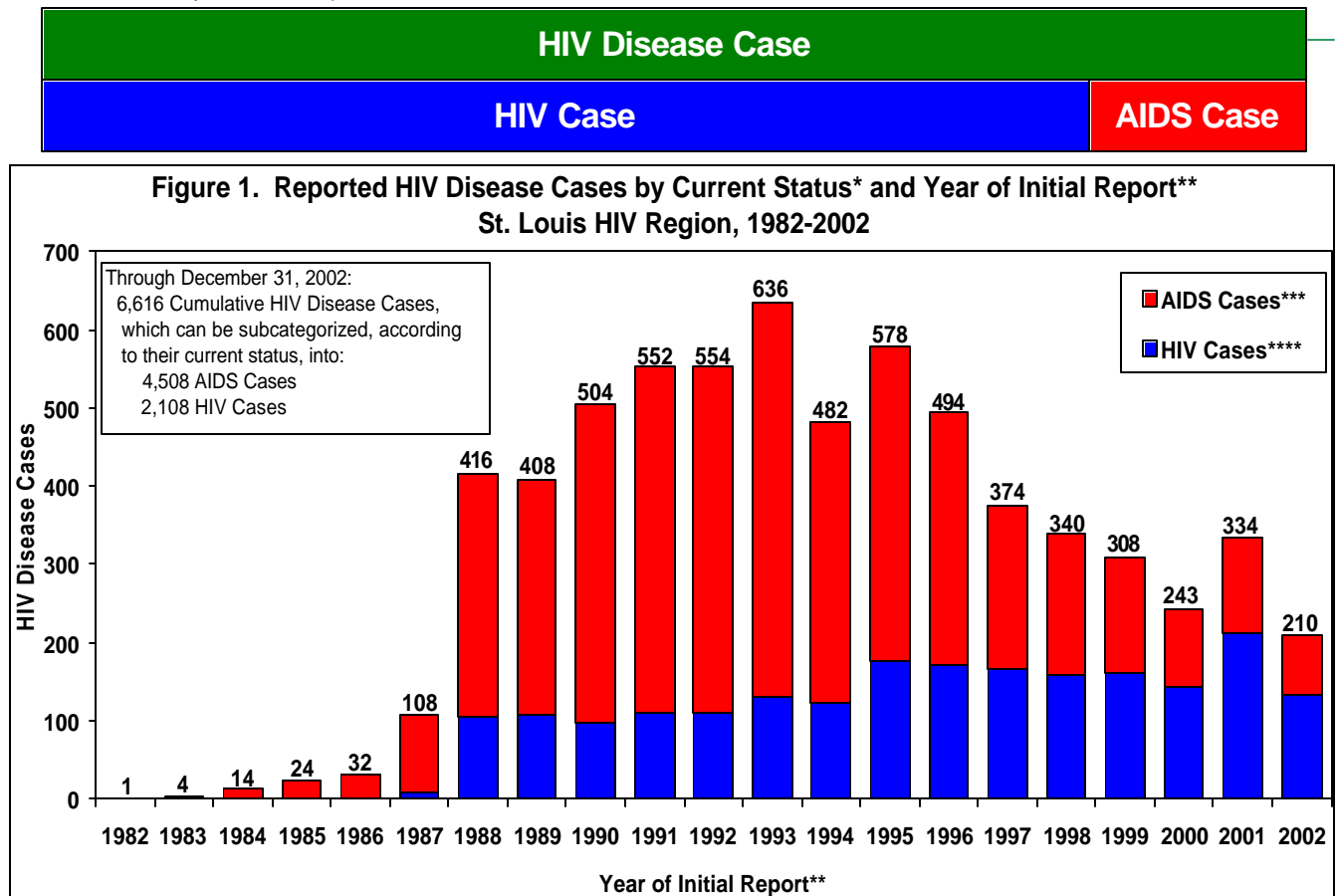
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 6,616 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents of the St. Louis HIV Region. In 2002, 210 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. This is a large decrease of 124 cases (37.1%) from the 334 new cases reported in the previous year 2001. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 83.)
- Of the 6,616 HIV Disease cases, 4,508 (68.1%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 2,380 (52.8%) of the 4,508 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 2,128 (47.2%) are living. In 2002, 181 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (page 79) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 83).
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that, in 2001, 282 AIDS cases were reported from the St. Louis Metropolitan Area[#]; the corresponding rate was 10.8 cases per 100,000 population. This rate is approximately half the average rate for all U.S. metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population (19.0).
- Of the 6,616 reported HIV Disease cases, 2,108 (31.9%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 132 HIV cases* were reported in 2002. This is a significant decrease of 41.6% from the 226 cases reported in 2001.

[#]The St. Louis Metropolitan Area consists of six Missouri counties (Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, and Warren), St. Louis City, and five Illinois counties (Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair).

* When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2002, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included (instead, they are included among the AIDS cases reported in 2002).



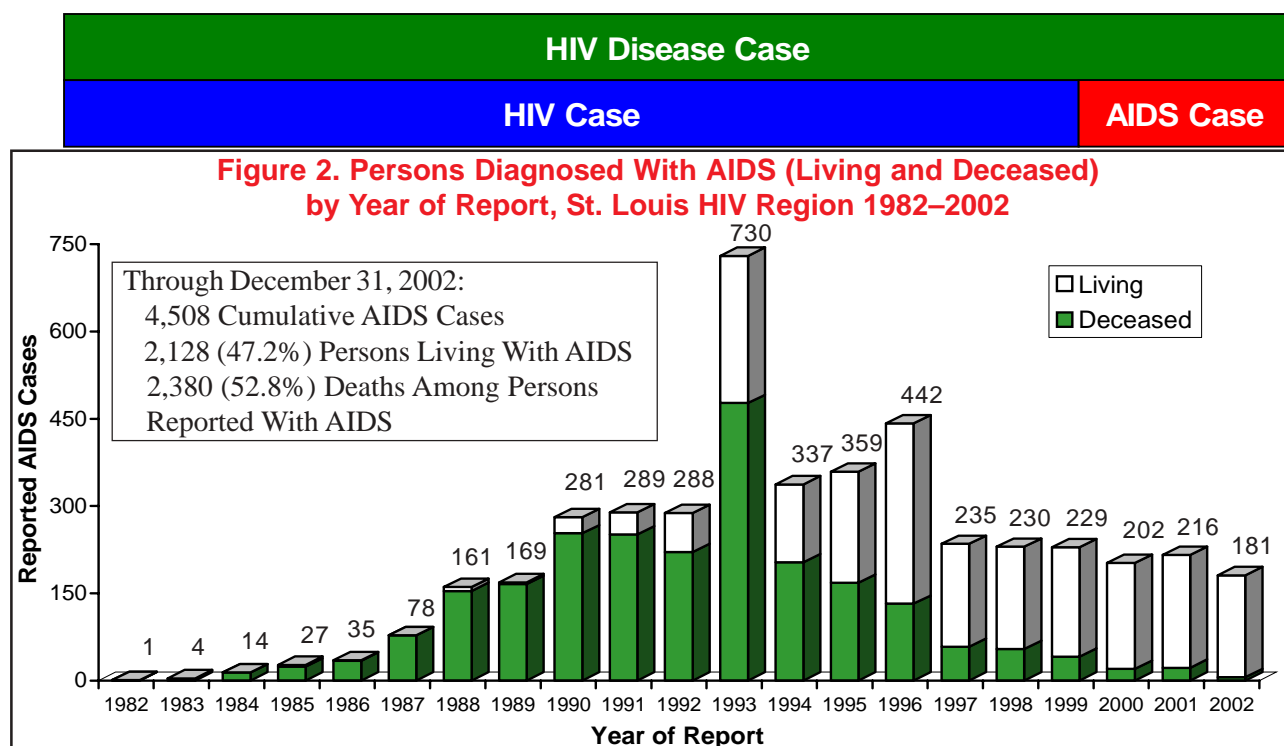
*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region



Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprise 81.8% of the 2,108 cumulative reported HIV cases and 89.3% of the 4,508 reported AIDS cases.
- Blacks* are disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Although blacks make up only about 19% of the St. Louis HIV Region's population, they accounted for 46.2% of HIV cases and 51.9% of AIDS cases reported in 2002. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2002 in blacks (15.9) was 4.0 times the rate in whites* (3.9). However, the rates for both blacks and whites have declined.
- The over-representation of blacks is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 27 female HIV cases reported in 2002, 18 (66.7%) were in black females. Of the 26 female AIDS cases reported in 2002, 17 (65.4%) were in black females.
- For Hispanics, although the numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases have been relatively small (26 cumulative HIV cases with 5 cases reported in 2002; 53 cumulative AIDS cases with 5 cases reported in 2002), the increase in AIDS cases is significant compared to no cases reported in 2001.
- The numbers of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and in American Indians have been very small (4 HIV cases and 11 AIDS cases in Asians; 2 HIV cases and 3 AIDS cases in American Indians). One HIV case was reported in Asians in 2002; no HIV cases were reported in American Indians in 2002.
- Of the 132 HIV cases reported in 2002, 37.1% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 34.1% in 20-29 year olds, 20.5% in 40-49 year olds, 4.5% in persons 50 years of age and older, and 3.8% in 13-19 year olds. These data indicate that many infections occur in persons in their twenties and thirties, and that infections are certainly occurring in teenagers.
- Of the 132 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002: 62 (47.0%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 1 (0.8%) in MSM/IDUs; 2 (1.5%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 18 (13.6%) in heterosexual contacts; and 49 (37.1%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Of the 179 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002: 95 (53.1%) were in MSM; 4 (2.2%) in MSM/IDUs; 14 (7.8%) in IDUs; 21 (11.7%) in heterosexual contacts; and 44 (24.6%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Table 2 shows HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. In this table, those cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult", many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- A total of 15 perinatal HIV cases and 26 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 2002, no perinatal HIV cases and no perinatal AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breastfeeding.)
- Information on HIV-exposed infants is found in the "Missouri" section on page 47.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case

AIDS Case

Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 1982–2002

| | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | | HIV Disease | |
|---|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Reported 2002* | % | Cumulative | % | Reported 2002 | % | Cumulative | % | Cumulative | % |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 105 | (79.5%) | 1,724 | (81.8%) | 155 | (85.6%) | 4,026 | (89.3%) | 5,750 | (86.9%) |
| Female | 27 | (20.5%) | 384 | (18.2%) | 26 | (14.4%) | 482 | (10.7%) | 866 | (13.1%) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 60 | (45.5%) | 960 | (45.5%) | 82 | (45.3%) | 2,476 | (54.9%) | 3,436 | (51.9%) |
| Black | 61 | (46.2%) | 1,099 | (52.1%) | 94 | (51.9%) | 1,965 | (43.6%) | 3,064 | (46.3%) |
| Hispanic | 5 | (3.8%) | 26 | (1.2%) | 5 | (2.8%) | 53 | (1.2%) | 79 | (1.2%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | (0.8%) | 4 | (0.2%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 11 | (0.2%) | 15 | (0.2%) |
| American Indian | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.1%) | 5 | (0.1%) |
| Unknown | 5 | (3.8%) | 17 | (0.8%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 17 | (0.3%) |
| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Male | 51 | (38.6%) | 872 | (41.4%) | 74 | (40.9%) | 2,340 | (51.9%) | 3,212 | (48.5%) |
| Black Male | 43 | (32.6%) | 811 | (38.5%) | 77 | (42.5%) | 1,627 | (36.1%) | 2,438 | (36.9%) |
| Hispanic Male | 5 | (3.8%) | 24 | (1.1%) | 4 | (2.2%) | 47 | (1.0%) | 71 | (1.1%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Male | 1 | (0.8%) | 3 | (0.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 9 | (0.2%) | 12 | (0.2%) |
| American Indian Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.1%) | 5 | (0.1%) |
| Unknown Male | 5 | (3.8%) | 12 | (0.6%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 12 | (0.2%) |
| White Female | 9 | (6.8%) | 88 | (4.2%) | 8 | (4.4%) | 136 | (3.0%) | 224 | (3.4%) |
| Black Female | 18 | (13.6%) | 288 | (13.4%) | 17 | (9.4%) | 338 | (7.5%) | 626 | (9.5%) |
| Hispanic Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.1%) | 1 | (0.6%) | 6 | (0.1%) | 8 | (0.1%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.0%) |
| American Indian Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Unknown Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (0.2%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (0.1%) |
| Age at Diagnosis[‡] | | | | | | | | | | |
| <13 | 0 | (0.0%) | 16 | (0.8%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 32 | (0.7%) | | |
| 13-19 | 5 | (3.8%) | 111 | (5.3%) | 4 | (2.2%) | 48 | (1.1%) | | |
| 20-29 | 45 | (34.1%) | 736 | (34.9%) | 21 | (11.6%) | 936 | (20.8%) | | |
| 30-39 | 49 | (37.1%) | 815 | (38.7%) | 72 | (39.8%) | 2,050 | (45.5%) | | |
| 40-49 | 27 | (20.5%) | 320 | (15.2%) | 56 | (30.9%) | 1,014 | (22.5%) | | |
| 50+ | 6 | (4.5%) | 110 | (5.2%) | 28 | (15.5%) | 428 | (9.5%) | | |
| St. Louis HIV Region Total | 132 (100.0%) | | 2,108 (100.0%) | | 181 (100.0%) | | 4,508 (100.0%) | | 6,616 (100.0%) | |

* HIV Cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

† For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

‡ For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category, St. Louis HIV Region Reported 2002 and Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Exposure Category | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Reported 2002** | % | Cumulative | % | Reported 2002 | % | Cumulative | % |
| Adult/Adolescent | | | | | | | | |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men | 89 | (67.4%) | 1,412 | (67.5%) | 122 | (68.2%) | 3,325 | (74.4%) |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs | 3 | (2.3%) | 75 | (3.6%) | 7 | (3.9%) | 275 | (6.2%) |
| Injecting Drug Use | 4 | (3.0%) | 136 | (6.5%) | 15 | (8.4%) | 314 | (7.0%) |
| Heterosexual Contact | 36 | (27.3%) | 451 | (21.6%) | 34 | (19.0%) | 459 | (10.3%) |
| Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder | 0 | (0.0%) | 13 | (0.6%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 58 | (1.3%) |
| Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (0.2%) | 1 | (0.6%) | 40 | (0.9%) |
| Risk Not Specified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Adult/Adolescent Subtotal | 132 (100.0%) | | 2,092 (100.0%) | | 179 (100.0%) | | 4,471 (100.0%) | |
| Pediatric Subtotal | 0 | | 16 | | 2 | | 37 | |
| Total | 132 | | 2,108 | | 181 | | 4,508 | |

**Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

*Throughout this document, whenever HIV Disease is being discussed, the term "white" indicates a non-Hispanic white person, and "black" indicates a non-Hispanic black person. All persons whose ethnicity is reported as Hispanic, regardless of race (e.g., white or black), are characterized as "Hispanic".

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Where

- Of the 2,108 cumulative HIV cases reported from the St. Louis HIV Region, 63.6% were from St. Louis City, 29.8% from St. Louis County, and 3.4% from St. Charles County. The remaining 67 (3.2%) cases came from the 4 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-42 reported cases. See Figure 9 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 51). Of the 1,099 cumulative HIV cases reported in blacks, the majority were from St. Louis City (782 cases, or 71.2%) and St. Louis County (308 cases, or 28.2%).
- Of the 4,508 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the St. Louis HIV Region, 2,693 (59.7%) were from St. Louis City, 1,466 (32.5%) from St. Louis County, and 163 (3.6%) from St. Charles County. The remaining 186 (4.1%) cases came from the 4 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 15-107 reported cases. See figure 10 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 51). Of the 1,965 cumulative AIDS cases reported in blacks, 1,341 (68.2%) were from St. Louis City and 597 (30.4%) from St. Louis County.
- Tables 3 and 4 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by area.
- Table 5 summarizes the numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity and area. The highest rates, and the largest numbers of reported cases, are from St. Louis City. For HIV cases reported in 2002, the rate for cases reported from St. Louis City (19.5) is approximately 4 times the rate for St. Louis County (5.3).
- Of the 68 HIV cases reported from St. Louis City in 2002, 54.4% were in blacks and 33.8% were in whites. Of the 54 HIV cases reported from St. Louis County in 2002, 44.4% were in blacks and 50.0% were in whites.
- Table 8 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 50) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the St. Louis HIV Region (and in St. Louis City and County) with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.

**Table 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | | White, Non-Hispanic | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | Hispanic | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------|------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| St. Louis City [†] | 1,340 | 100.0% | 531 | 39.6% | 782 | 58.4% | 13 | 1.0% |
| St. Louis County [†] | 629 | 100.0% | 302 | 48.0% | 308 | 49.0% | 12 | 1.9% |
| St. Charles County [†] | 72 | 100.0% | 67 | 93.1% | 3 | 4.2% | 1 | 1.4% |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 67 | 100.0% | 60 | 89.6% | 6 | 9.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| St. Louis HIV Region [†] | 2,108 | 100.0% | 960 | 45.5% | 1,099 | 52.1% | 26 | 1.2% |

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Table 4. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | | White, Non-Hispanic | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | Hispanic | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------|------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| St. Louis City [†] | 2,693 | 100.0% | 1,313 | 48.8% | 1,341 | 49.8% | 31 | 1.2% |
| St. Louis County [†] | 1,466 | 100.0% | 846 | 57.7% | 597 | 40.7% | 17 | 1.2% |
| St. Charles County [†] | 163 | 100.0% | 143 | 87.7% | 16 | 9.8% | 4 | 2.5% |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 186 | 100.0% | 174 | 93.5% | 11 | 5.9% | 1 | 0.5% |
| St. Louis HIV Region [†] | 4,508 | 100.0% | 2,476 | 54.9% | 1,965 | 43.6% | 53 | 1.2% |

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 5. Reported HIV Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

| Geographic Area | Total | | | White, Non-Hispanic | | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | | Hispanic | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|----------|------|-------|
| | Cases | % | Rate* | Cases | % | Rate* | Cases | % | Rate* | Cases | % | Rate* |
| St. Louis City [†] | 68 | 100.0% | 19.5 | 23 | 33.8% | 15.1 | 37 | 54.4% | 20.8 | 3 | 4.4% | 42.7 |
| St. Louis County [†] | 54 | 100.0% | 5.3 | 27 | 50.0% | 3.5 | 24 | 44.4% | 12.4 | 2 | 3.7% | 13.7 |
| St. Charles County [†] | 7 | 100.0% | 2.5 | 7 | 100.0% | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 3 | 100.0% | 0.8 | 3 | 100.0% | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| St. Louis HIV Region [†] | 132 | 100.0% | 6.6 | 60 | 45.5% | 3.9 | 61 | 46.2% | 15.9 | 5 | 3.8% | 17.1 |

*Per 100,000 population.
[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

- Table 9 in the "Missouri" section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for St. Louis City and County, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Kansas City and Outstate Missouri.
- Table 10 in the "Missouri" section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for the St. Louis HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV Regions.

**Table 6. AIDS Cases By County
Illinois: Five Counties in St. Louis Area
Cumulative Through December 2002**

| COUNTY | AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE | |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| CLINTON | 59 | 9.8% |
| JERSEY | 6 | 1.0% |
| MADISON | 185 | 30.6% |
| MONROE | 10 | 1.7% |
| ST. CLAIR | 345 | 57.0% |
| TOTAL | 605 | 100.0% |

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

**Table 7: AIDS Cases By Exposure Category
Illinois: Five Counties in St. Louis Area
Cumulative Through December 2002**

| EXPOSURE CATEGORY | AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| ADULT/ADOLESCENT | | |
| MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN | 365 | 61.1% |
| MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN & INJECT DRUGS | 24 | 4.0% |
| INJECTING DRUG USE | 81 | 13.6% |
| HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT | 50 | 8.4% |
| HEMOPHILIA/BLOOD TRANSFUSION | 29 | 4.9% |
| RISK NOT SPECIFIED | 48 | 8.0% |
| ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL | 597 | 100.0% |
| PEDIATRIC (<13 YEARS OLD) | | |
| MOTHER WITH/AT RISK OF HIV INFECTION | 5 | 62.5% |
| OTHER/UNKNOWN | 3 | 37.5% |
| PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL | 8 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | 605 | |

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

**Table 8. AIDS Cases By Gender
Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group
Illinois: Five Counties* in St. Louis Area
Cumulative Through December 2002**

| | AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| GENDER | | |
| MALES | 540 | 89.3% |
| FEMALES | 65 | 10.7% |
| RACE/ETHNICITY | | |
| WHITE | 317 | 52.4% |
| BLACK | 273 | 45.1% |
| HISPANIC | 14 | 2.3% |
| OTHER/UNKNOWN | 1 | 0.2% |
| AGE GROUP | | |
| <13 | 8 | 1.3% |
| 13-19 | 11 | 1.7% |
| 20-29 | 117 | 19.3% |
| 30-39 | 269 | 44.5% |
| 40-49 | 149 | 24.6% |
| >49 | 51 | 8.4% |
| TOTAL | 605 | |

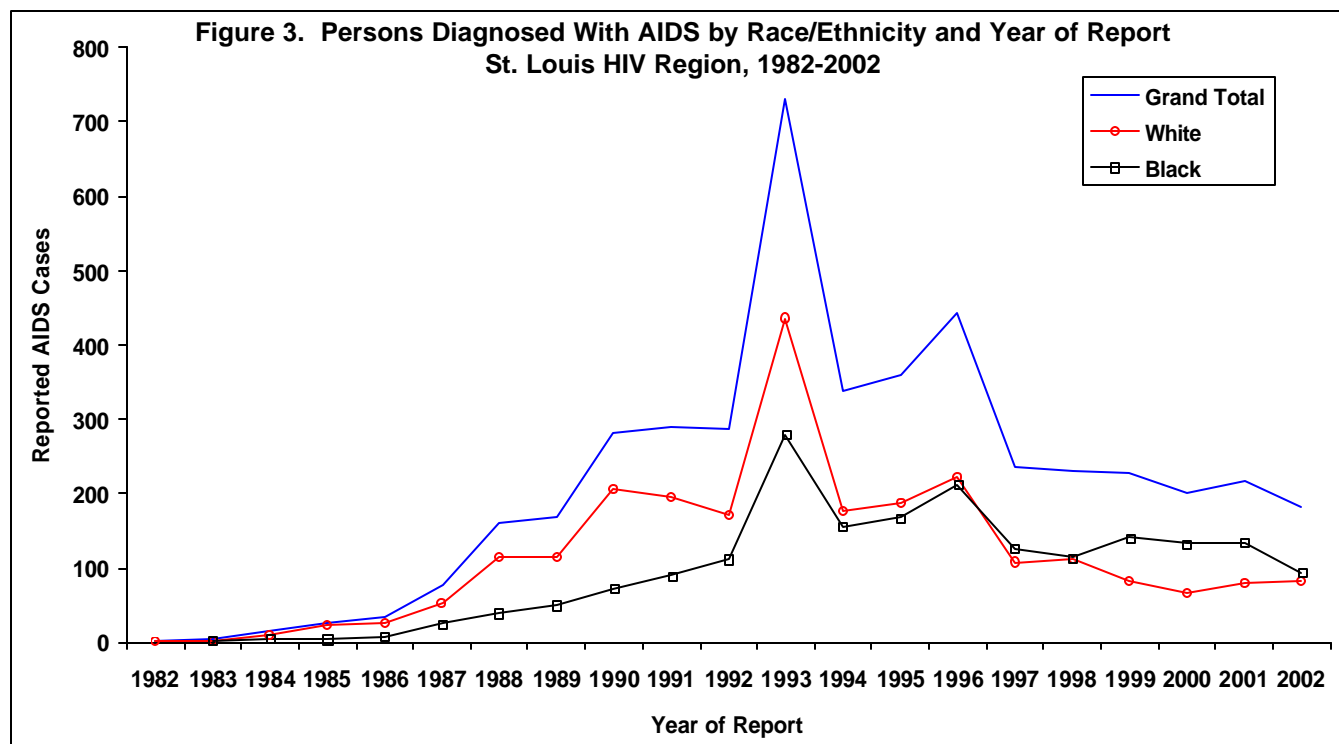
*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Figures 17 and 18 on page 94 show reported HIV and AIDS cases for St. Louis City and County by zip code area.
- Figure 8 in the "Missouri" section (page 49) shows, for the counties within St. Louis HIV Region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.
- Tables 6, 7, and 8 provide information on AIDS cases in the five Illinois counties which are part of the St. Louis Metropolitan area.

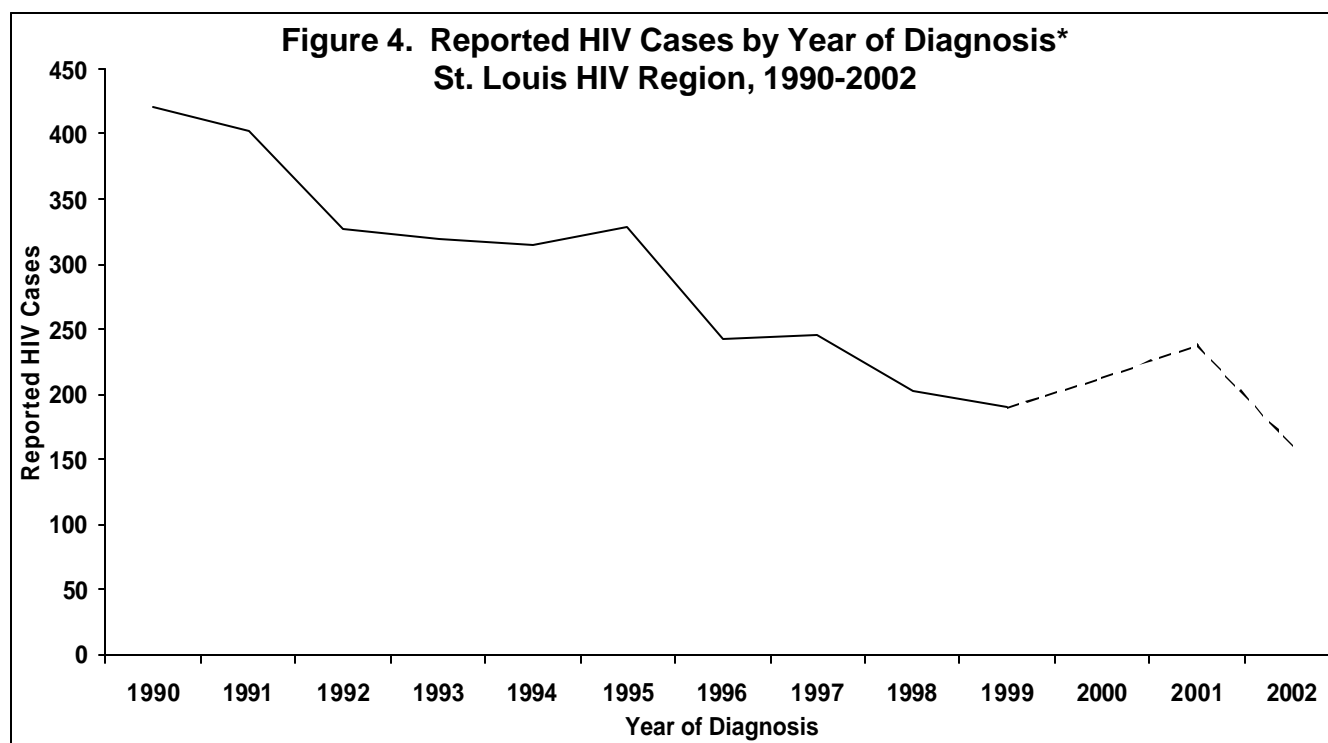
Trends

- The 210 HIV Disease cases initially reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents in 2002 represented a 37.1% decrease from the 334 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 1 on page 78).
- The 181 AIDS cases reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents in 2002 represented a 16.2% decrease from the 216 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 2 on page 79).
- From 2001 to 2002, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites increased by only 2.5% (from 80 cases reported in 2001 to 82 cases in 2002), while the number of reported cases in blacks decreased significantly by 30.4% (from 135 cases reported in 2001 to 94 cases in 2002). See Figure 3.
- The 2,128 persons living with AIDS at the end of 2002 represent a 5.0% increase over the 2,026 individuals living with AIDS at the end of 2001.
- The following describe additional trends in reported AIDS cases. Such trends may provide indications as to which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic:
 - In recent years, women have, in general, been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. Of AIDS cases reported in 2002, 14.4% were in females. By comparison, of AIDS cases reported six years previously (in 1996), 11.5% were in females.
 - Blacks have likewise generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases, and during each of the last three years have made up more than 50% of all reported cases (51.9% of AIDS cases reported in 2002). Five years previously (in 1997), blacks made up 55.3% of reported AIDS cases. Figure 3 shows AIDS cases in whites and blacks by year of report.
 - Heterosexual contacts have, from the mid-1980's through 2002, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. For AIDS cases reported in 2002, it is estimated that eventually about 19% will be placed in the heterosexual contact exposure category (see Table 2). Five years previously (in 1997), heterosexual contacts made up 14.3% of reported AIDS cases.



HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is another potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.
 - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 80), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are female and black, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are female and black.
 - In Table 2 (page 80), cases currently placed in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 2 (page 80) indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a decreasing proportion are MSM and an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, the largest number of new infections likely continue to result from male homosexual contact.)
- Figure 4 shows reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} for the period from 1990-2002. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases generally decreased through the year 1999; a small increase was seen in 2000 and 2001. The number declined beyond the 1999 level in 2002, consistent with the declining trend prior to 1999.
- Figures 5-8 show reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} according to gender, race/ethnicity, race/ethnicity and gender, and age group. (Some caution should be exercised in interpreting these graphs, and the similar graphs which follow, given the fact that the numbers for more recent years are estimates that attempt to adjust for reporting delays.)
- In general, there is a decrease noted in 2002 in almost all categories since 2001. However, the decrease among white males and females and among teenagers are less marked than in other categories.



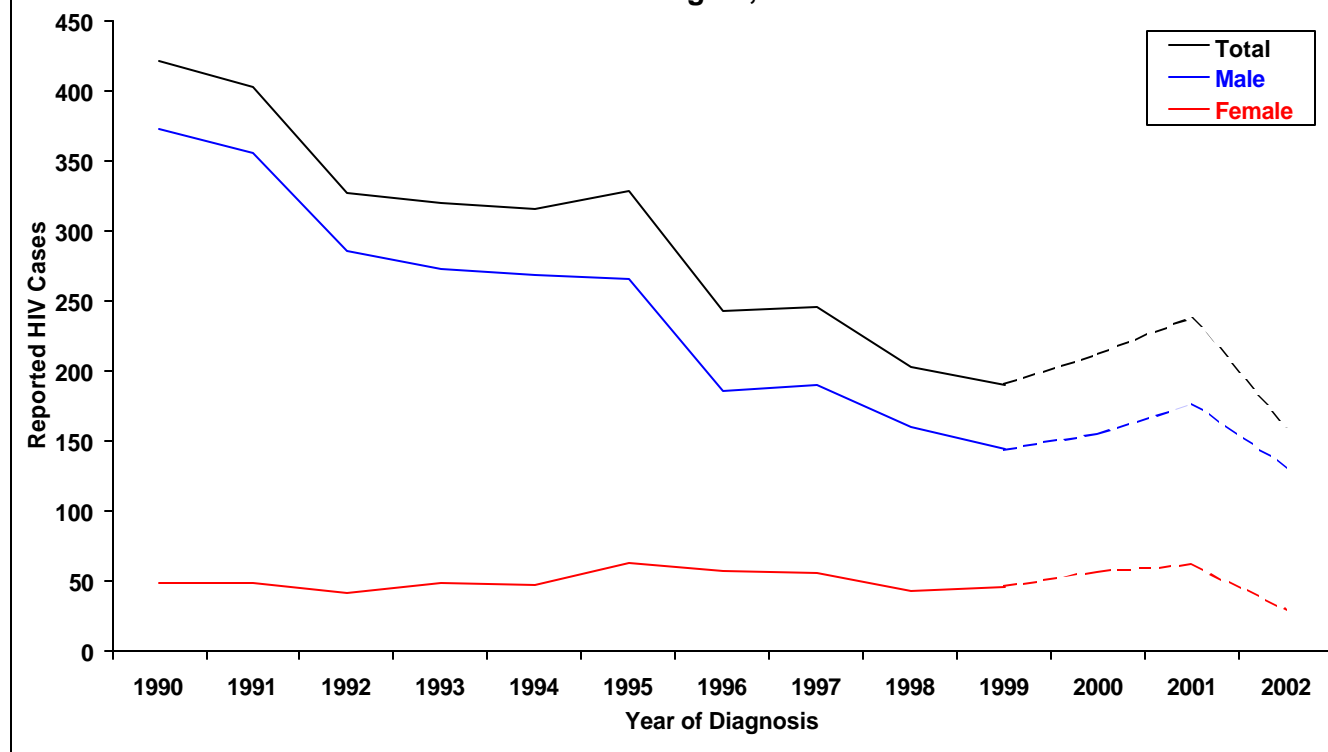
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

[†] The HIV cases shown in Figures 4-8 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to AIDS, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the way data is presented in Table 1 and similar tables. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{††} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

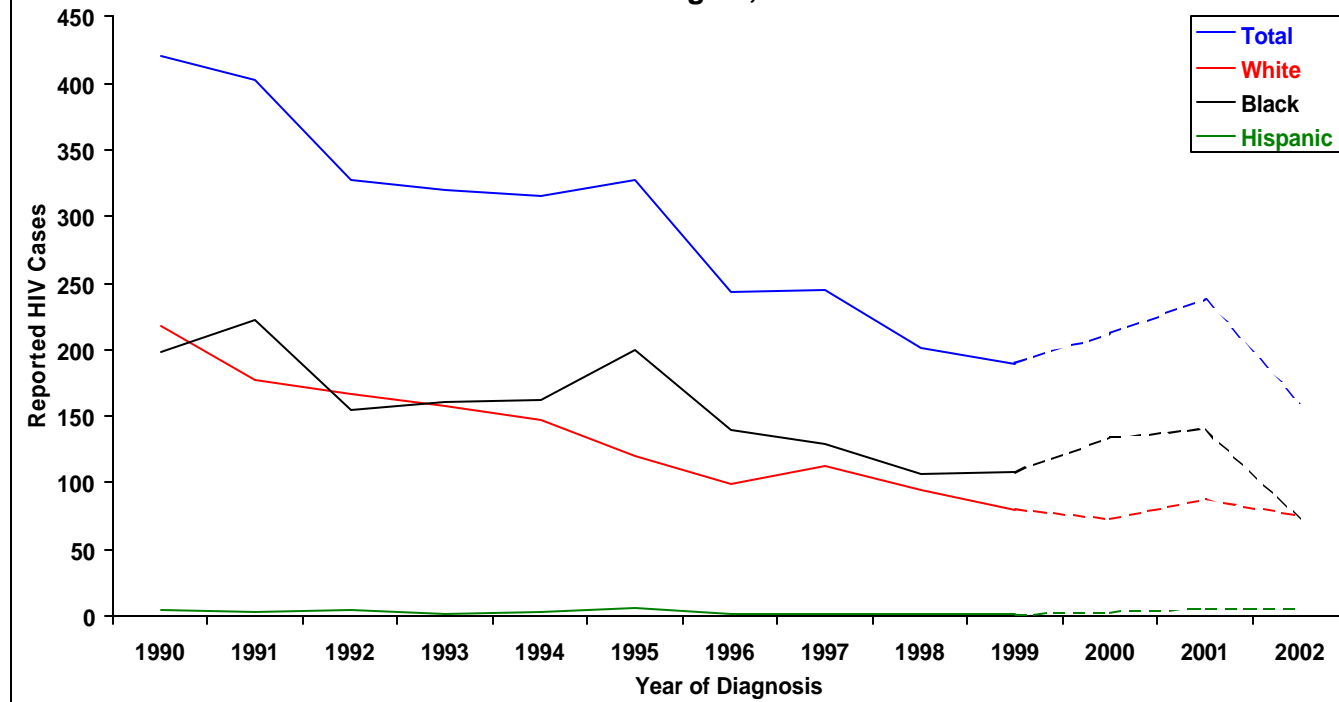
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Figure 5. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
St. Louis HIV Region, 1990-2002



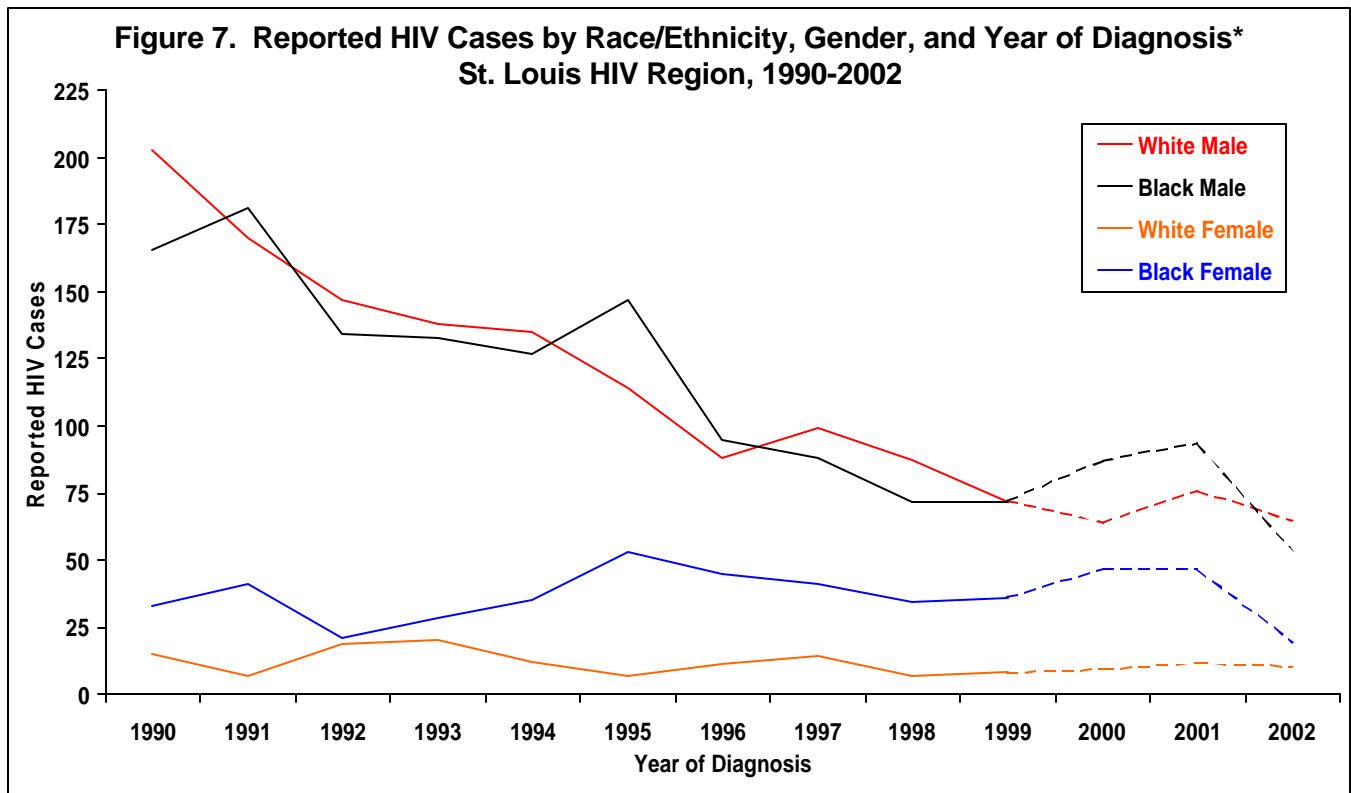
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

Figure 6. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
St. Louis HIV Region, 1990-2002

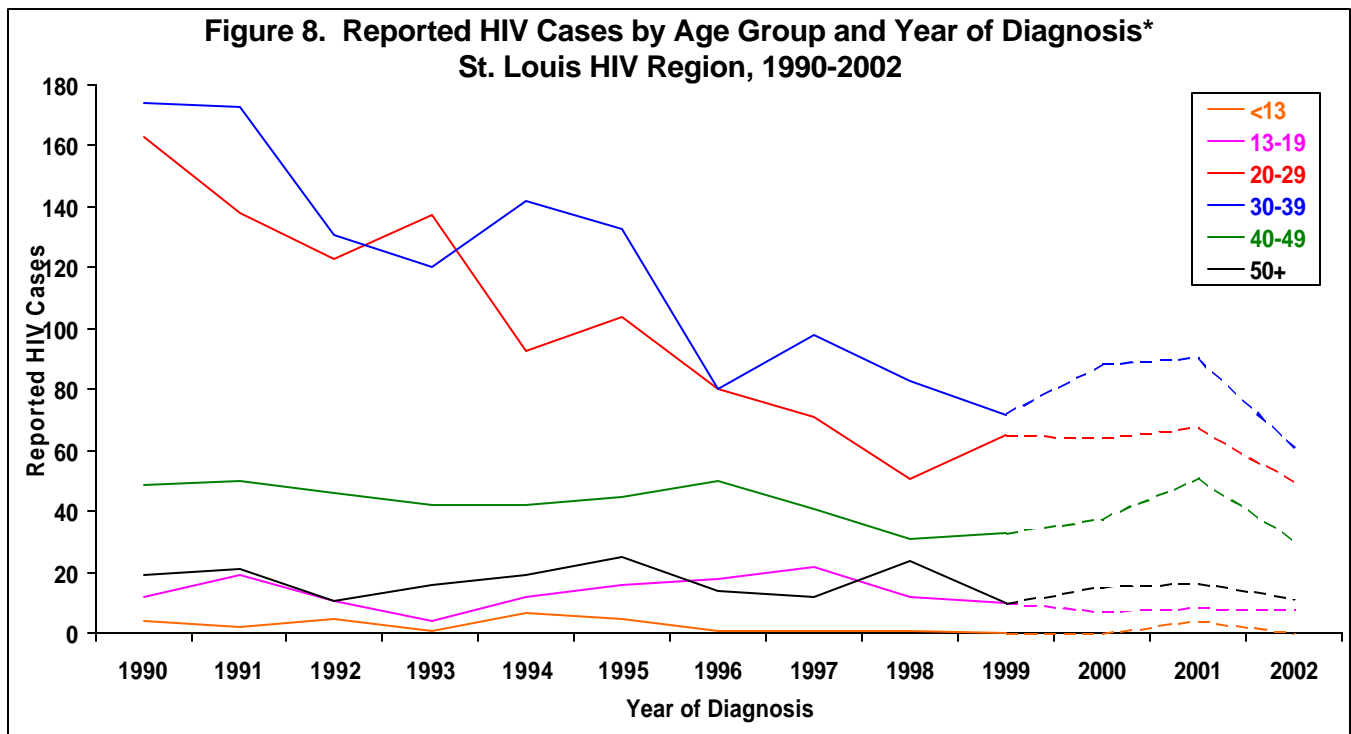


*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

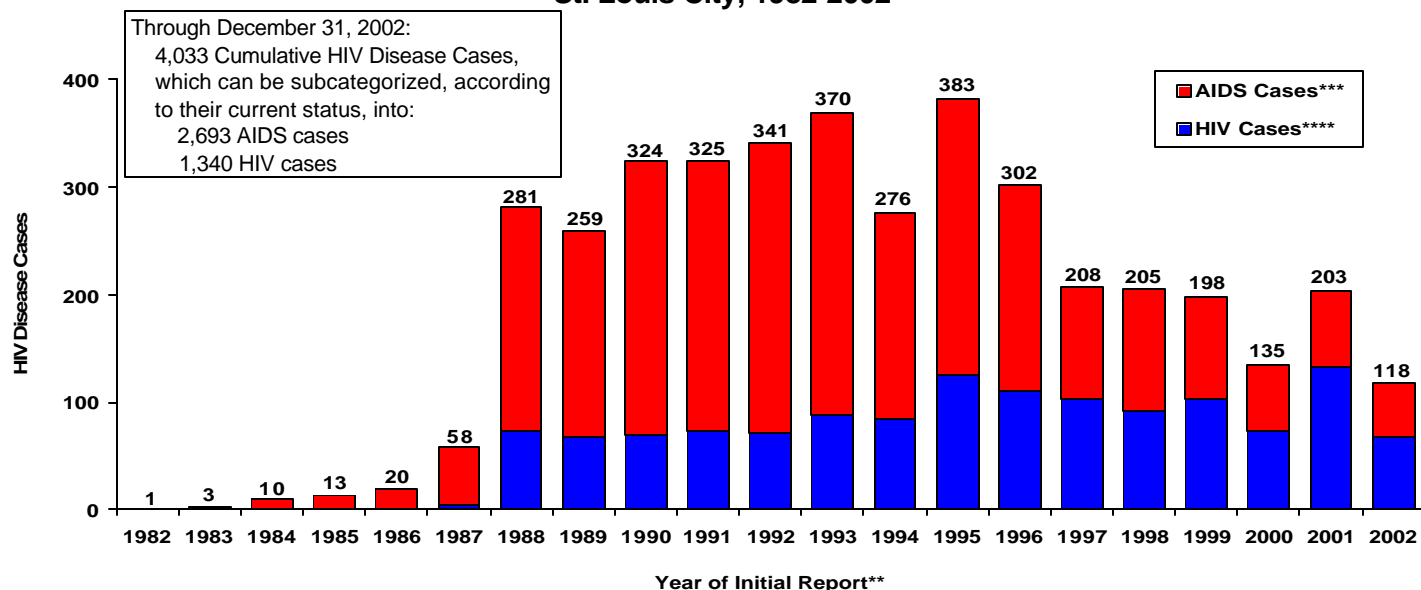
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- In St. Louis City in 2002, approximately 70 cases were diagnosed, a dramatic decrease by about 55% from the approximately 155 cases reported in 2001. The decrease in diagnosed cases in St. Louis City in 2002 was most noticeable in black males, and in persons 20-49 years of age. See Figures 10-12 on pages 89 and 90.
- Trends in diagnosed HIV cases from St. Louis County differ from those seen in either St. Louis City or the region as a whole. In 2001, approximately 65 new HIV cases were diagnosed, a decrease of about 15 cases from the preceeding year and in 2002, approximately 63 cases were reported, a further decline. The decline is most noticeable among black males and females, while there has been an increase among whites. See Figures 14-16 on pages 92 and 93.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Summary of HIV Disease Cases in St. Louis City

Figure 9. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report
St. Louis City, 1982-2002**



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases
 **Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)
 ***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.
 ****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

**Table 9. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Adjusted Exposure Category*,
St. Louis City, Reported 2002 and Cumulative Through December 2002**

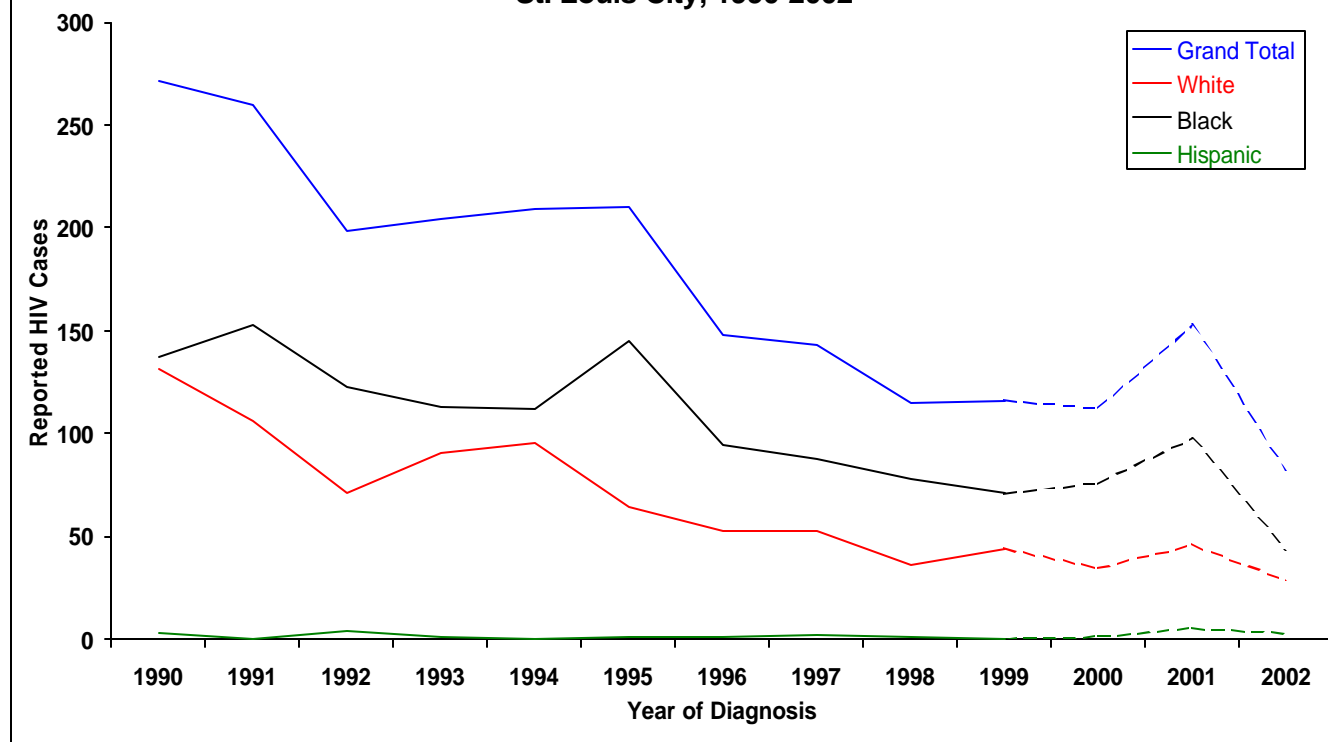
| | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | | HIV/AIDS Cases | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Reported 2002** Cases | % | Cumulative Cases | % | Reported 2002 Cases | % | Cumulative Cases | % | Cumulative Cases | % |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 52 | (76.5%) | 1,105 | (82.5%) | 101 | (88.6%) | 2,407 | (89.5%) | 3,512 | (87.1%) |
| Female | 16 | (23.5%) | 235 | (17.5%) | 13 | (11.4%) | 286 | (10.5%) | 521 | (12.9%) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 23 | (33.8%) | 531 | (39.6%) | 44 | (38.6%) | 1,313 | (48.8%) | 1,844 | (45.7%) |
| Black | 37 | (54.4%) | 782 | (58.4%) | 67 | (58.8%) | 1,341 | (49.8%) | 2,123 | (52.6%) |
| Hispanic | 3 | (4.4%) | 13 | (1.0%) | 3 | (2.6%) | 31 | (1.2%) | 44 | (1.1%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | (1.5%) | 1 | (0.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 6 | (0.2%) | 7 | (0.2%) |
| American Indian | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.1%) | 3 | (0.1%) |
| Unknown | 4 | (5.9%) | 12 | (0.9%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 12 | (0.3%) |
| Adjusted Exposure Category* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men | 45 | (66.2%) | 905 | (67.5%) | 80 | (70.2%) | 2,003 | (74.4%) | 2,908 | (72.1%) |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs | 1 | (1.5%) | 56 | (4.2%) | 5 | (4.4%) | 199 | (7.4%) | 255 | (6.3%) |
| Injecting Drug Users | 1 | (1.5%) | 95 | (7.1%) | 7 | (6.1%) | 193 | (7.2%) | 288 | (7.1%) |
| Heterosexual Contact | 21 | (30.9%) | 266 | (19.9%) | 20 | (17.5%) | 252 | (9.4%) | 518 | (12.8%) |
| Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (0.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 16 | (0.6%) | 21 | (0.5%) |
| Blood Trans. or Tissue Recipient | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.2%) | 1 | (0.9%) | 11 | (0.4%) | 14 | (0.3%) |
| Adult Risk Not Specified | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Perinatal Transmission | 0 | (0.0%) | 10 | (0.7%) | 1 | (0.9%) | 16 | (0.6%) | 26 | (0.6%) |
| Pediatric Hemophilia | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.0%) |
| Pediatric Blood Transfusion | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.1%) | 2 | (0.1%) |
| St. Louis City Total | 68 (100.0%) | | 1,340 (100.0%) | | 114 (100.0%) | | 2,693 (100.0%) | | 4,033 (100.0%) | |

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

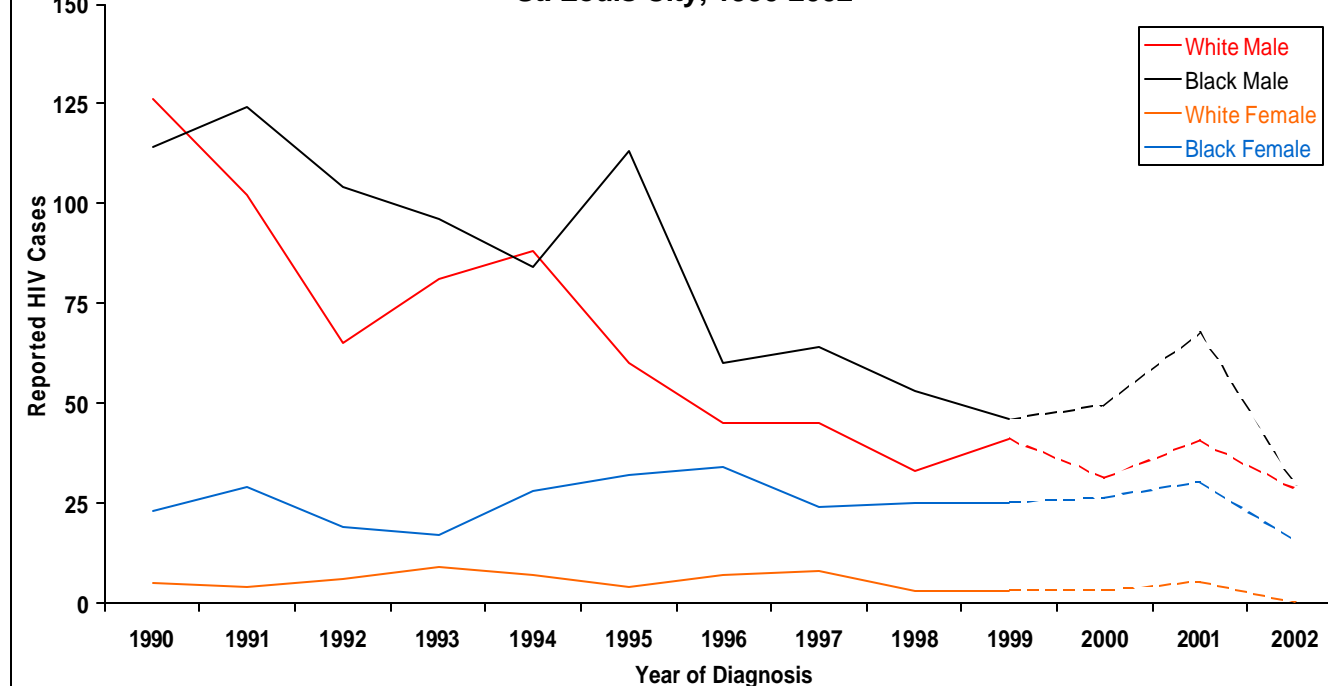
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
St. Louis City, 1990-2002



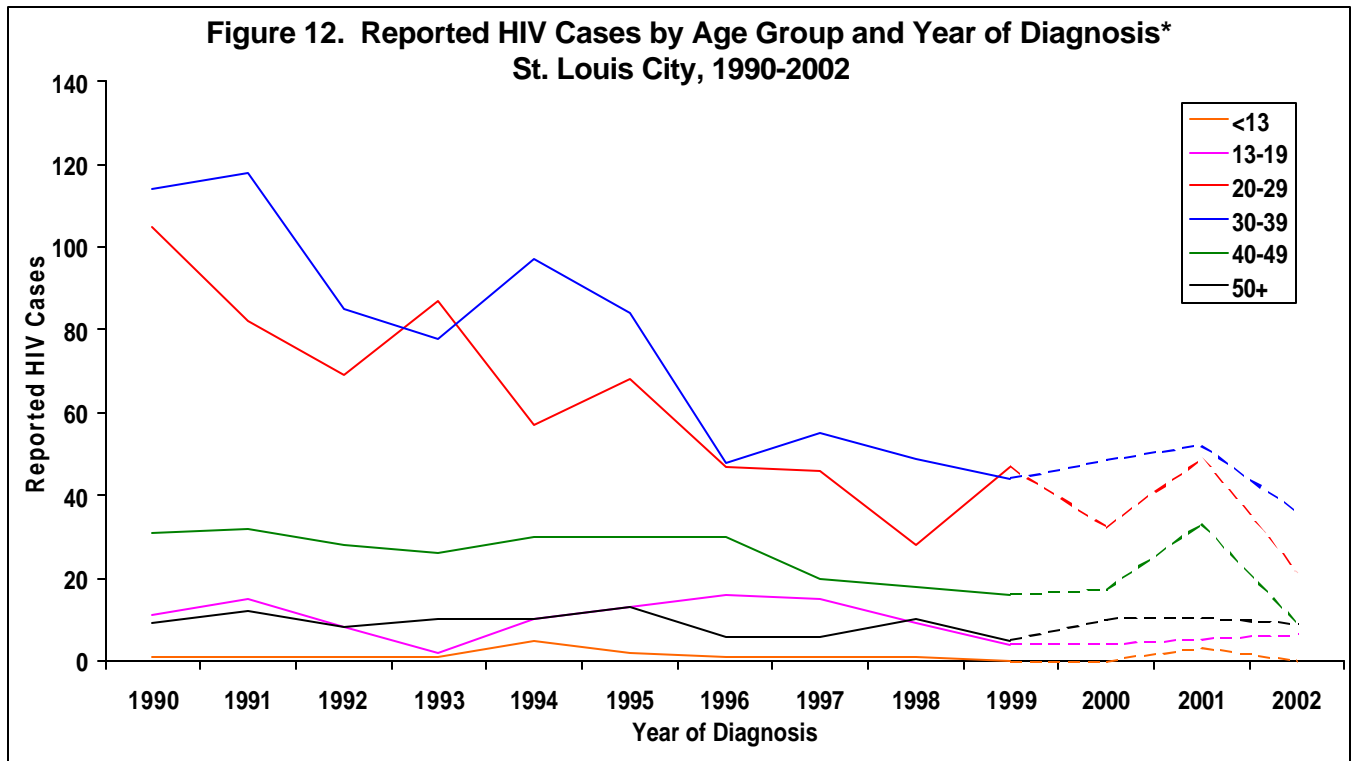
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

Figure 11. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Year of Diagnosis*
St. Louis City, 1990-2002



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

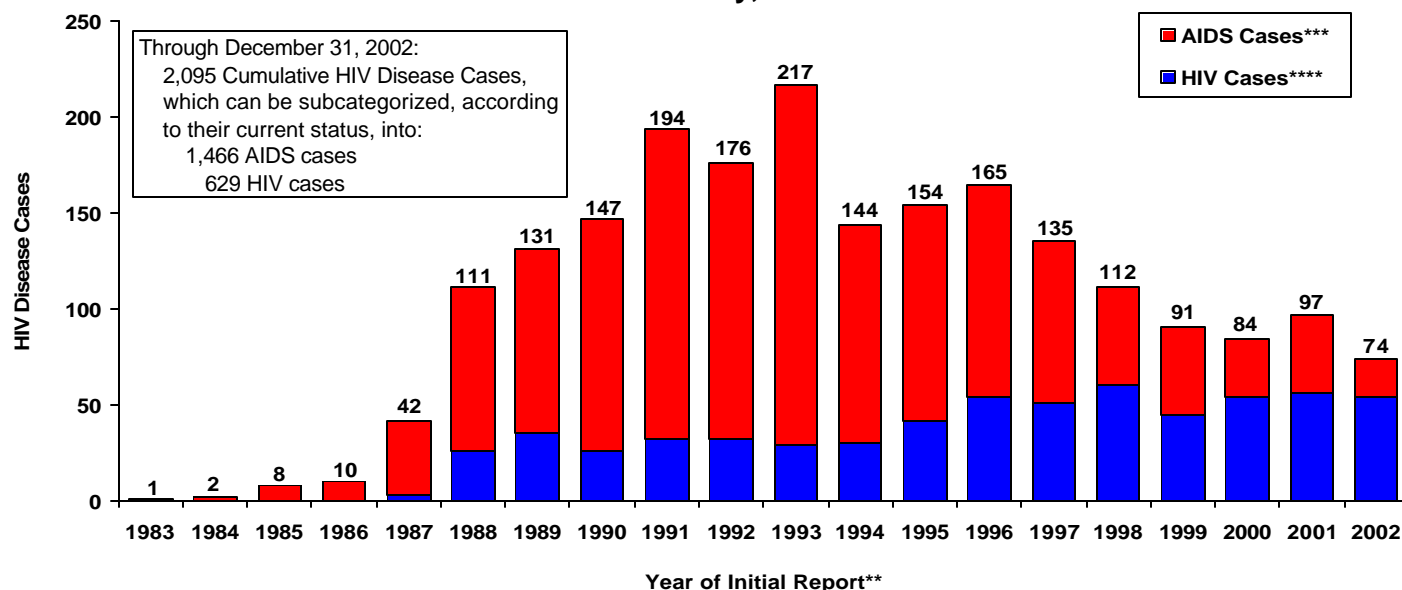


*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Summary of HIV Disease Cases in St. Louis County

Figure 13. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report
St. Louis County, 1983-2002**



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

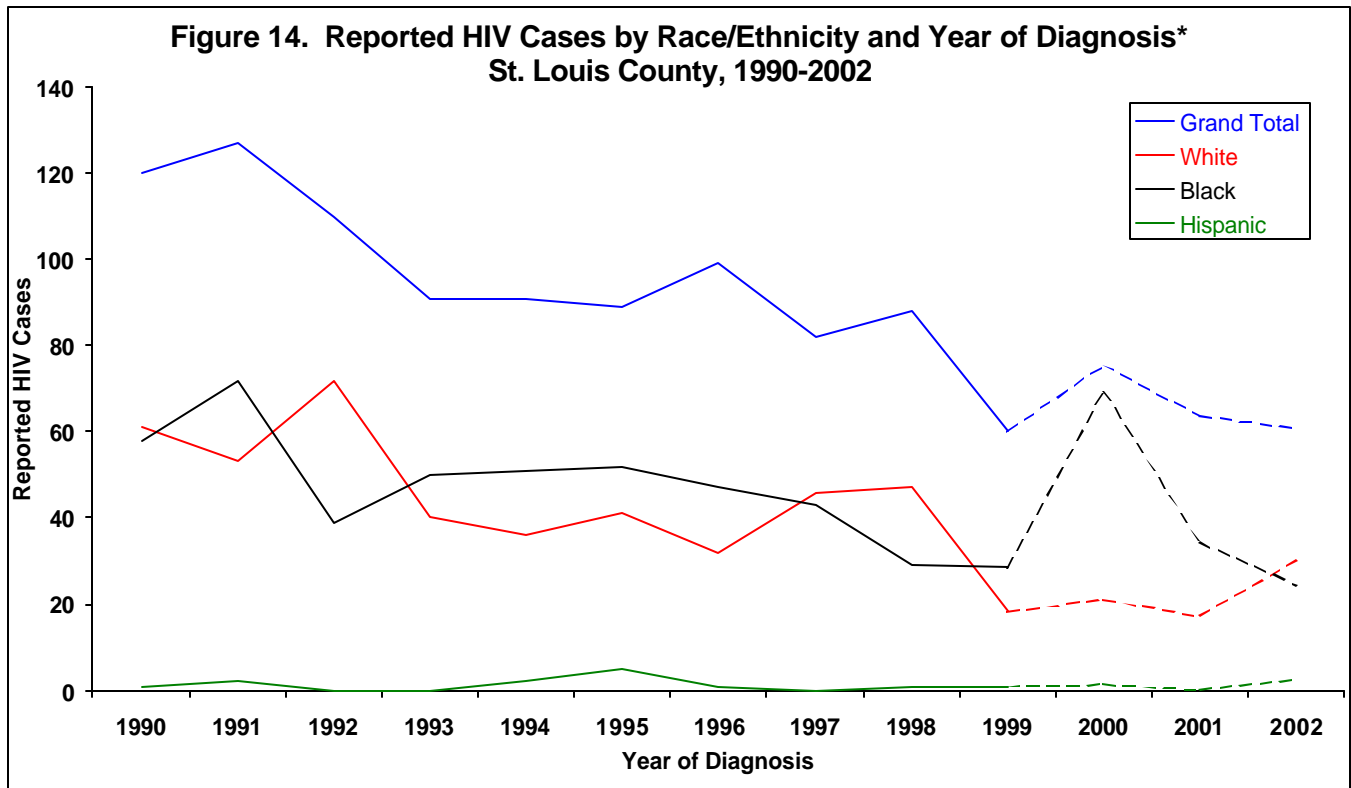
**Table 10. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Adjusted Exposure Category*,
St. Louis County, Reported 2002 and Cumulative Through December 2002**

| | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | | HIV/AIDS Cases | |
|---|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Reported 2002** | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 46 | (85.2%) | 512 | (81.4%) | 40 | (81.6%) | 1,314 | (89.6%) | 1,826 | (87.2%) |
| Female | 8 | (14.8%) | 117 | (18.6%) | 9 | (18.4%) | 152 | (10.4%) | 269 | (12.8%) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 27 | (50.0%) | 302 | (48.0%) | 23 | (46.9%) | 846 | (57.7%) | 1,148 | (54.8%) |
| Black | 24 | (44.4%) | 308 | (59.0%) | 25 | (51.0%) | 597 | (40.7%) | 905 | (43.2%) |
| Hispanic | 2 | (3.7%) | 12 | (1.9%) | 1 | (2.0%) | 17 | (1.2%) | 29 | (1.4%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.5%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (0.3%) | 8 | (0.4%) |
| American Indian | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.2%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.1%) | 2 | (0.1%) |
| Unknown | 1 | (1.9%) | 3 | (0.5%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.1%) |
| Adjusted Exposure Category* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men | 37 | (68.5%) | 423 | (67.2%) | 33 | (67.3%) | 1,091 | (74.4%) | 1,514 | (72.3%) |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs | 1 | (1.9%) | 14 | (2.2%) | 1 | (2.0%) | 63 | (4.3%) | 77 | (3.7%) |
| Injecting Drug Users | 1 | (1.9%) | 24 | (3.8%) | 3 | (6.1%) | 87 | (5.9%) | 111 | (5.3%) |
| Heterosexual Contact | 15 | (27.8%) | 156 | (24.8%) | 12 | (24.5%) | 165 | (11.3%) | 321 | (15.3%) |
| Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder | 0 | (0.0%) | 7 | (1.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 29 | (2.0%) | 35 | (1.7%) |
| Blood Trans. or Tissue Recipient | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 20 | (1.4%) | 22 | (1.1%) |
| Adult Risk Not Specified | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Perinatal Transmission | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.5%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 8 | (0.5%) | 11 | (0.5%) |
| Pediatric Hemophilia | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.1%) | 1 | (0.0%) |
| Pediatric Blood Transfusion | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.1%) | 2 | (0.1%) |
| Missouri Total | 54 (100.0%) | | 629 (100.0%) | | 49 (100.0%) | | 1,466 (100.0%) | | 2,095 (100.0%) | |

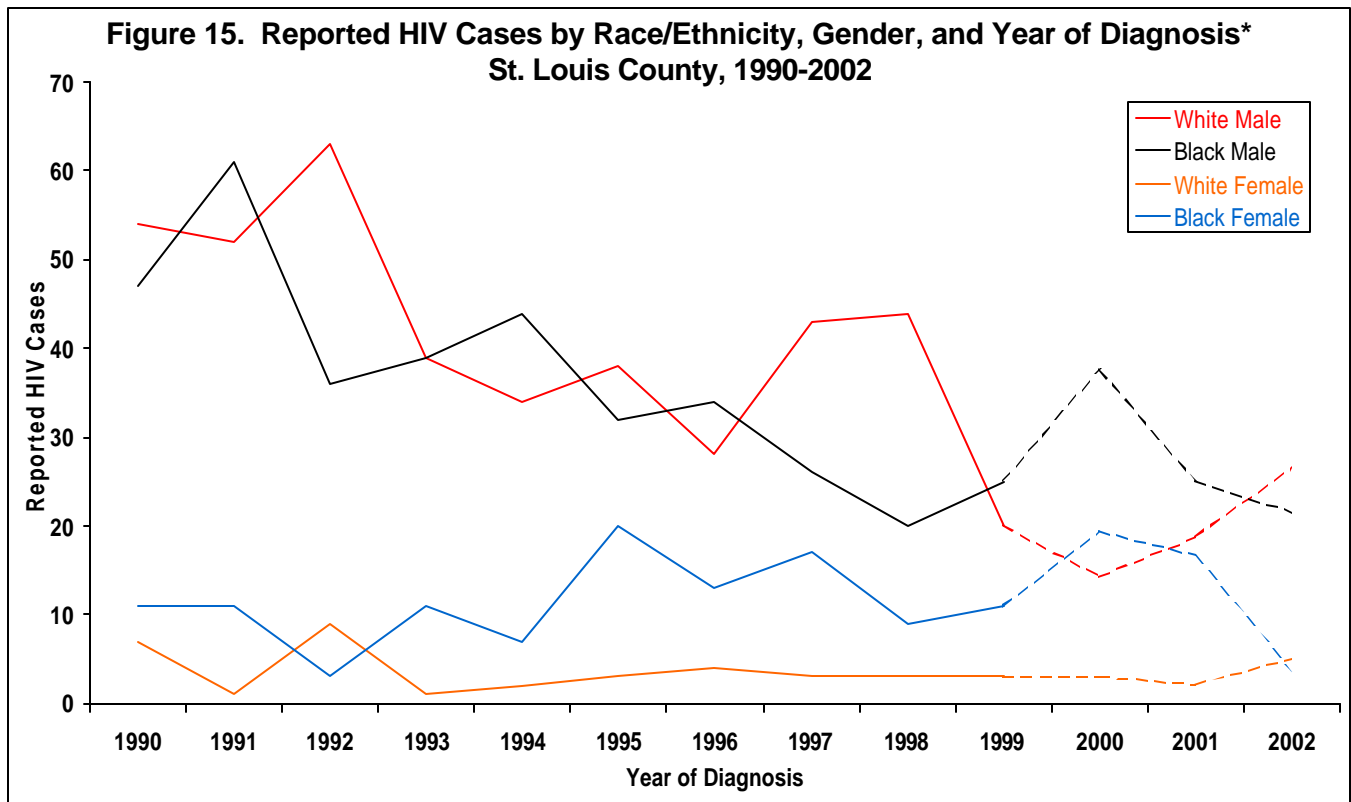
* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

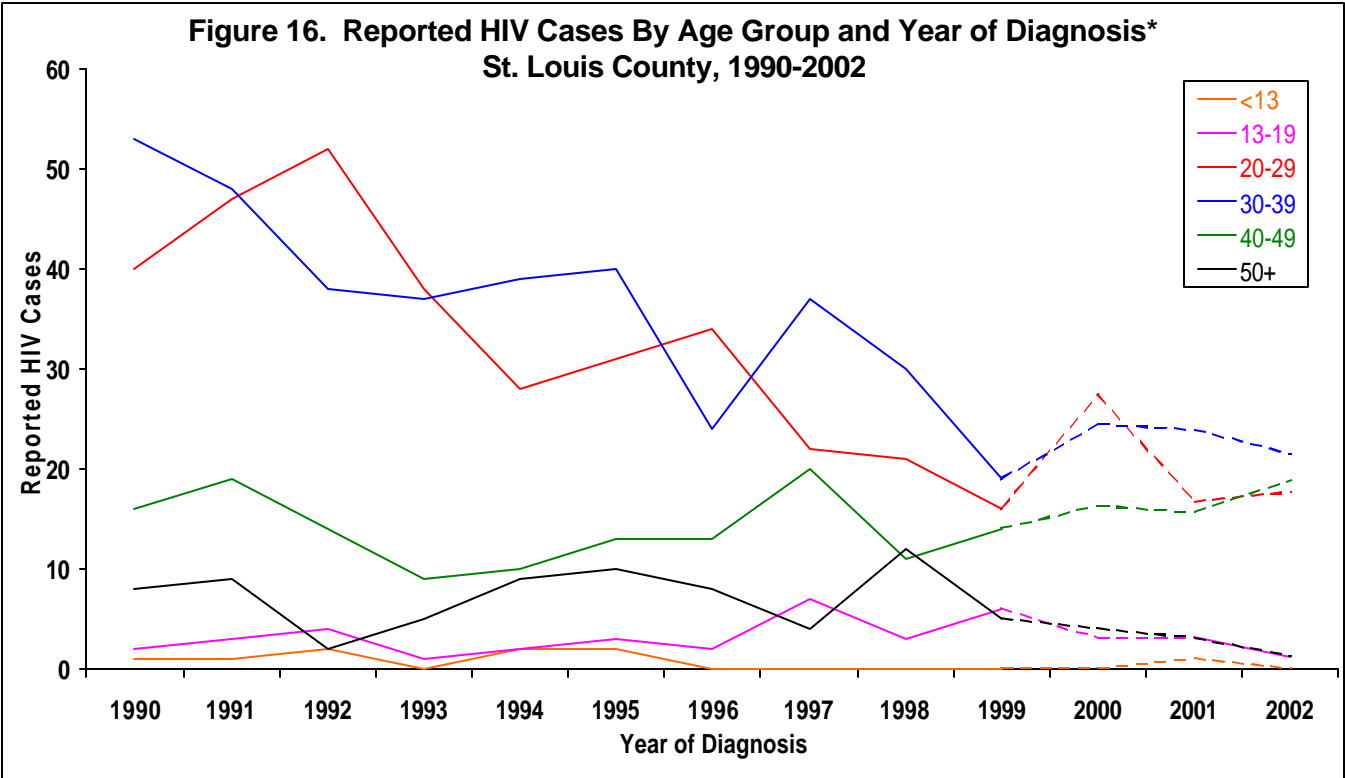


*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Figure 17.
Reported HIV Cases by Zip Code Area, St. Louis City and St. Louis County
Cumulative Through December 2002

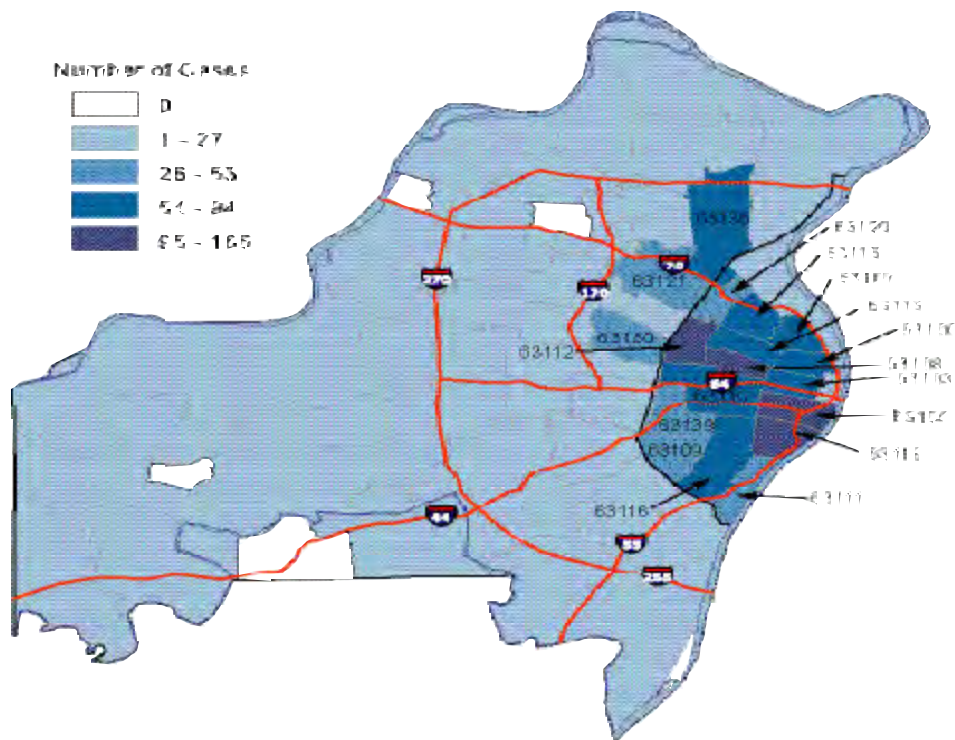
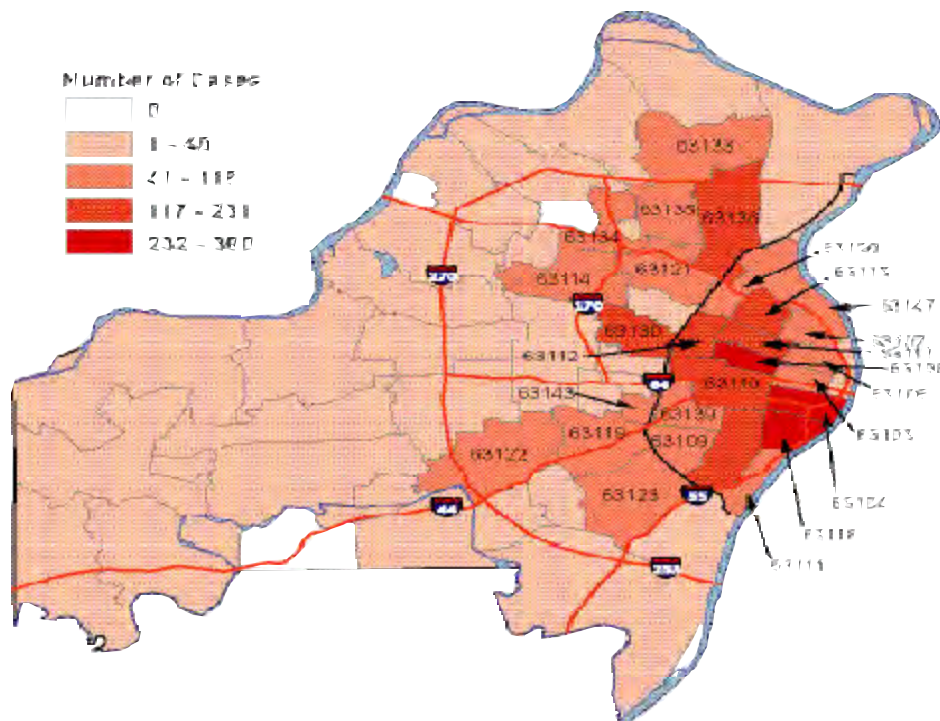


Figure 18.
Reported AIDS Cases by Zip Code Area, St. Louis City and St. Louis County
Cumulative Through December 2002



Men Who Have Sex With Men

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 4,563 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases make up 69.5% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 4,563 HIV Disease cases, 3,256 (71.4%) are AIDS cases and 1,307 (28.6%) are HIV cases.
- The 3,256 AIDS cases make up 72.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 181 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 95 (52.5%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- The 1,307 HIV cases make up 62.0% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 132 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 62 (47.0%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 184 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 80). Here it is estimated that approximately 3,325 (74.4%) of the 4,471 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 122 (68.2%) of the 179 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 1,412 (67.5%) of the 2,092 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases and approximately 89 (67.4%) of the 132 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were in MSM.

Who

- Table 11 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 55.8%, black men 41.7%, and Hispanic men 1.7%.
- White men comprise 61.0% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, black men 37.7%, and Hispanic men 1.1%.
- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (46.4%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black MSM, the largest proportion of cases (43.7%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis. Among Hispanics, the largest proportion (50.0%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of diagnosis. In addition, 6.4% of HIV cases in black MSM were diagnosed in teenagers (compared to 1.5% in whites).
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 23% of these men (15% of white men and 35% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the actual percentages may be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 1,307 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 851 (65.1%) were from St. Louis City, 385 (29.5%) from St. Louis County, and 40 (3.1%) from St. Charles County. The remaining cases were from the other counties in the HIV region (each of these counties reported less than 20 cases).
- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, black men make up 45.7% and 40.0%, respectively.

Trends

- During 1990-2002, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM generally decreased through the year 2000. In 2001, approximately 140 new HIV cases are estimated to have been diagnosed, an increase of about 25 cases from the preceding year, and which included increases in diagnosed cases in both white and black MSM. In 2002, that estimate of new HIV cases in MSM in St. Louis HIV region is 132, a decrease by about 8 cases from the preceding year.
- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 80), a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (67.5%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (74.4%), appear to be MSM, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a decreasing proportion are MSM.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 11. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % |
| White | 32 | (51.6%) | 730 | (55.8%) | 50 | (52.6%) | 1,987 | (61.0%) |
| Black | 22 | (35.5%) | 545 | (41.7%) | 43 | (45.3%) | 1,226 | (37.7%) |
| Hispanic | 5 | (8.1%) | 22 | (1.7%) | 2 | (2.1%) | 36 | (1.1%) |
| Other/Unknown | 3 | (4.8%) | 10 | (0.8%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 7 | (0.2%) |
| St. Louis HIV Region Total | 62 | (100.0%) | 1,307 | (100.0%) | 95 | (100.0%) | 3,256 | (100.0%) |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|---|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13–19 | 11 | (1.5%) | 35 | (6.4%) | 1 | (4.5%) | 47 | (3.6%) |
| 20–29 | 212 | (29.0%) | 238 | (43.7%) | 7 | (31.8%) | 459 | (35.1%) |
| 30–39 | 339 | (46.4%) | 179 | (32.8%) | 11 | (50.0%) | 534 | (40.9%) |
| 40–49 | 132 | (18.1%) | 70 | (12.8%) | 2 | (9.1%) | 207 | (15.8%) |
| 50+ | 36 | (4.9%) | 23 | (4.2%) | 1 | (4.5%) | 60 | (4.6%) |
| St. Louis HIV Region Total | 730 | (100.0%) | 545 | (100.0%) | 22 | (100.0%) | 1,307 | (100.0%) |

Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|---|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| St. Louis City | 445 | (52.3%) | 389 | (45.7%) | 11 | (1.3%) | 851 | (100.0%) |
| St. Louis County | 218 | (56.6%) | 154 | (40.0%) | 10 | (2.6%) | 385 | (100.0%) |
| St. Charles County | 37 | (92.5%) | 1 | (2.5%) | 1 | (2.5%) | 40 | (100.0%) |
| Jefferson County | 17 | (94.4%) | 1 | (5.6%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 18 | (100.0%) |
| Franklin County | 11 | (100.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 11 | (100.0%) |
| Remaining Counties | 2 | (100.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (100.0%) |
| St. Louis HIV Region Total | 730 | (55.6%) | 545 | (41.7%) | 22 | (1.7%) | 1,307 | (100.0%) |

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 342 HIV Disease cases in MSM/IDUs have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases make up 5.2% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 342 HIV Disease cases, 270 (78.9%) are AIDS cases and 72 (21.1%) are HIV cases.
- In 2002, of the 181 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 4 (2.2%) have, to date, been identified as MSM/IDUs. In 2002, of the 132 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, one (0.8%) has, to date, been identified as MSM/IDU.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM/IDU involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 184 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 80). It is estimated that approximately 275 (6.2%) of the 4,471 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in MSM/IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 75 (3.6%) of the 2,092 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in MSM/IDUs.

Who

- Table 14 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 72 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 44.4%, and black men make up 52.8%.
- White men comprise 52.2% of the 270 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs, and black men make up 47.4%.
- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and age group. Among both white and black MSM/IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (43.8% and 36.8%, respectively) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 45% of these men (39% of white men and 51% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 72 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 54 (75.0%) were from St. Louis City and 13 (18.1%) from St. Louis County. The remaining cases were from 2 other counties of the HIV region (each of these counties reported <5 cases).
- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM/IDU cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, black men made up 61.1% and 30.8%, respectively.

Trends

- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDUs has generally been decreasing since the early 1990s. During each of the past three years, approximately 3-4 HIV cases in MSM/IDUs have been diagnosed. Only one case of HIV in MSM/IDUs has been reported in 2002.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 14. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % |
| White | 0 | (0.0%) | 32 | (44.4%) | 4 | (100.0%) | 141 | (52.2%) |
| Black | 1 | (100.0%) | 38 | (52.8%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 128 | (47.4%) |
| Hispanic | -- | -- | 1 | (1.4%) | -- | -- | 1 | (0.4%) |
| Other/Unknown | -- | -- | 1 | (1.4%) | -- | -- | 0 | (0.0%) |
| St. Louis HIV Region Total | 1 | (100.0%) | 72 | (100.0%) | 4 | (100.0%) | 270 | (100.0%) |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White | | Black | | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 2 | (6.2%) | 3 | (7.9%) | 5 | (6.9%) |
| 20-29 | 11 | (34.4%) | 13 | (34.2%) | 25 | (34.7%) |
| 30-39 | 14 | (43.8%) | 14 | (36.8%) | 29 | (40.3%) |
| 40-49 | 5 | (15.6%) | 6 | (15.8%) | 11 | (15.3%) |
| 50+ | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (5.3%) | 2 | (2.8%) |
| St. Louis HIV Region Total | 32 | (100.0%) | 38 | (100.0%) | 72 | (100.0%) |

Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Total | |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| St. Louis City | 19 | (35.2%) | 33 | (61.1%) | 54 | (100.0%) |
| St. Louis County | 9 | (69.2%) | 4 | (30.8%) | 13 | (100.0%) |
| St. Charles County | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | (100.0%) |
| Remaining Counties | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | (100.0%) |
| St. Louis HIV Region Total | 32 | (44.4%) | 38 | (52.8%) | 72 | (100.0%) |

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 436 HIV Disease cases in IDUs have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases make up 6.6% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 436 HIV Disease cases, 309 (70.9%) are AIDS cases and 127 (29.1%) are HIV cases.
- In 2002, of the 181 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 14 (7.7%) have, to date, been identified as IDUs. In 2002, of the 132 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (1.5%) have, to date, been identified as IDUs.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of IDUs involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 184 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 80). It is estimated that approximately 314 (7.0%) of the 4,471 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 136 (6.5%) of the 2,092 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in IDUs.

Who

- Table 17 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- Black males comprise 44.1% of the 127 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; black females make up 25.2%; white males 17.3%; and white females 12.6%.
- Black males comprise 40.1% of the 309 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; black females make up 26.5%; white males 19.1%; white females 11.3%; Hispanic males, 2.3% (7 cases); and Hispanic females, 0.6% (2 cases).
- Table 18 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white male, black male, white female, and black female IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (59.1%, 51.8%, 43.8%, and 46.9%, respectively) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 127 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 89 (70.1%) were from St. Louis City, 23 (18.1%) from St. Louis County, and 7 (5.5%) from St. Charles County. The remaining 8 cases were from Jefferson, Franklin, and Lincoln Counties.
- Table 19 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total IDU HIV cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, blacks made up 82.0% and 65.2%, respectively.

Trends

- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs generally decreased from 1993 to 1998, increased slightly in 1999, and subsequently remained stable at approximately 11 diagnosed cases in both 2000 and 2001. The number dropped drastically to 2 in 2002.

[†] Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 17. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % |
| White Male | 2 | (100.0%) | 22 | (17.3%) | 4 | (28.6%) | 59 | (19.1%) |
| Black Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 56 | (44.1%) | 4 | (28.6%) | 124 | (40.1%) |
| Hispanic Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | -- | -- | 7 | (2.3%) |
| White Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 16 | (12.6%) | 3 | (21.4%) | 35 | (11.3%) |
| Black Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 32 | (25.2%) | 2 | (14.3%) | 82 | (26.5%) |
| Hispanic Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.6%) |
| St. Louis HIV Region Total | 2 | (100.0%) | 127 | (100.0%) | 14 | (100.0%) | 309 | (100.0%) |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 18. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White Males | | Black Males | | White Females | | Black Females | | Total | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 1 | (4.5%) | 1 | (1.8%) | 3 | (18.7%) | 1 | (3.1%) | 6 | (4.7%) |
| 20-29 | 8 | (36.4%) | 10 | (17.9%) | 5 | (31.3%) | 5 | (15.6%) | 29 | (22.8%) |
| 30-39 | 13 | (59.1%) | 29 | (51.8%) | 7 | (43.8%) | 15 | (46.9%) | 64 | (50.4%) |
| 40-49 | 0 | (0.0%) | 11 | (19.6%) | 1 | (6.2%) | 7 | (21.9%) | 19 | (15.0%) |
| 50+ | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (8.9%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (12.5%) | 9 | (7.1%) |
| St. Louis HIV Region Total | 22 | (100.0%) | 56 | (100.0%) | 16 | (100.0%) | 32 | (100.0%) | 127 | (100.0%) |

Table 19. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Total | |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| St. Louis City | 16 | (18.0%) | 73 | (82.0%) | 89 | (100.0%) |
| St. Louis County | 7 | (30.4%) | 15 | (65.2%) | 23 | (100.0%) |
| St. Charles County | 7 | (100.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 7 | (100.0%) |
| Franklin County | 4 | (100.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (100.0%) |
| Jefferson County | 3 | (100.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (100.0%) |
| St. Louis HIV Region Total | 37 | (29.1%) | 88 | (69.3%) | 127 | (100.0%) |

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 817 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents. These cases make up 12.4% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 817 HIV Disease cases, 433 (53.0%) are AIDS cases and 384 (47.0%) are HIV cases.
- In 2002, of the 181 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 21 (11.6%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts. In 2002, of the 132 HIV cases reported, 18 (13.6%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 184 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 on page 80. It is estimated that approximately 459 (10.3%) of the 4,471 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases and approximately 34 (19.0%) of the 179 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 451 (21.6%) of the 2,092 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases and approximately 36 (27.3%) of the 132 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 20 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- Black females comprise 53.3% of the 433 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 18.9%; black males 16.6%; and white males 9.5%. Four heterosexual contact AIDS cases have been reported in Hispanics.
- Black females comprise 59.1% of the 384 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; black males make up 17.4%; white females 16.7%; and white males 4.9%. Two heterosexual contact HIV cases have been reported in Hispanics.
- Table 21 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white female and black female heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (43.8% and 40.1%, respectively) were in women 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black male and white male heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (35.8% and 36.8%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 384 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 224 (58.3%) were from St. Louis City, 132 (34.4%) from St. Louis County, 13 (3.4%) from Jefferson County, and 11 (2.9%) from St. Charles County. Four other cases were reported from the remaining counties in the region.
- Table 22 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total heterosexual contact cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, blacks make up 87.9% and 70.5%, respectively.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 80) a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (21.6%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (10.3%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts than in previous years.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 20. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % | Case | % |
| White Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 19 | (4.9%) | 2 | (9.5%) | 41 | (9.5%) |
| Black Male | 2 | (11.1%) | 67 | (17.4%) | 3 | (14.3%) | 72 | (16.6%) |
| White Female | 6 | (33.3%) | 64 | (16.7%) | 3 | (14.3%) | 82 | (18.9%) |
| Black Female | 10 | (55.6%) | 227 | (59.1%) | 12 | (57.1%) | 231 | (53.3%) |
| St. Louis HIV Region Total | 18 | (100.0%) | 384 | (100.0%) | 21 | (100.0%) | 433 | (100.0%) |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 21. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White Males | | Black Males | | White Females | | Black Females | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (4.5%) | 8 | (12.5%) | 38 | (16.7%) | 49 | (12.8%) |
| 20-29 | 4 | (21.1%) | 22 | (32.8%) | 28 | (43.8%) | 91 | (40.1%) | 148 | (38.5%) |
| 30-39 | 7 | (36.8%) | 24 | (35.8%) | 14 | (21.9%) | 69 | (30.4%) | 116 | (30.2%) |
| 40-49 | 4 | (21.1%) | 12 | (17.9%) | 8 | (12.5%) | 22 | (9.7%) | 31 | (8.1%) |
| 50+ | 4 | (21.1%) | 6 | (9.0%) | 6 | (9.4%) | 7 | (3.1%) | 14 | (3.6%) |
| St. Louis Region Total..... | 19 | (100.0%) | 67 | (100.0%) | 64 | (100.0%) | 227 | (100.0%) | 384 | (100.0%) |

Table 22. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Total | |
|---|-----------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| St. Louis City | 25 | (11.2%) | 197 | (87.9%) | 224 | (100.0%) |
| St. Louis County | 34 | (25.8%) | 93 | (70.5%) | 132 | (100.0%) |
| Jefferson County | 10 | (76.9%) | 3 | (23.1%) | 13 | (100.0%) |
| St. Charles County | 11 | (100.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 11 | (100.0%) |
| Remaining Counties | -- | -- | -- | (0.0%) | 4 | (100.0%) |
| St. Louis HIV Region Total | 83 | (21.6%) | 294 | (76.6%) | 384 | (100.0%) |

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

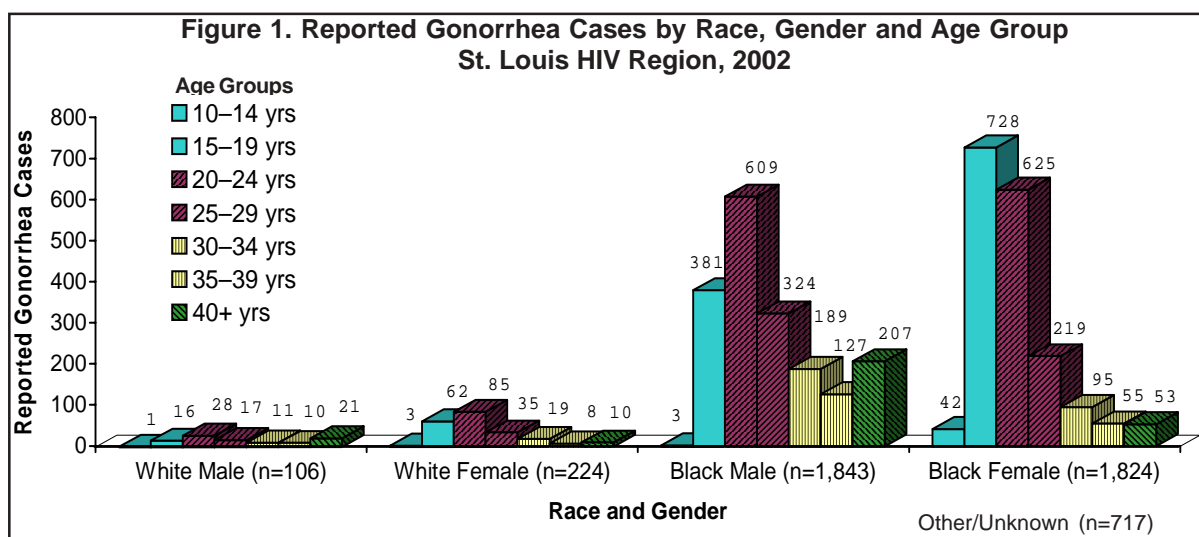
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 4,714 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the St. Louis HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 235.3 cases per 100,000 population. Although this number is lower than the 5,192 cases reported in 2001, because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was undoubtedly much higher.

Who

- Of the 4,714 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 2,175 (46.1%) were in males and 2,539 (53.9%) were in females. Among whites, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (67.9%) than in males (32.1%). Among blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (50.3%) than in females (49.7%).
- Of the 4,714 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 330 (7.0%) were in whites and 3,667 (77.8%) were in blacks. Thirty-three (0.7%) cases were in another racial group, and for 684 (14.5%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (958.5) was about 45 times the rate in whites (21.3), which is a very significant difference among the races.
- Table 1 on page 104 shows the numbers and rates of reported gonorrhea cases by race.
- Of the 4,714 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 1,510 (32.0%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 767 (42.1%) of the 1,824 black female cases, 65 (29.0%) of the 224 white female cases, 383 (20.8%) of the 1,843 black male cases, and 17 (16.0%) of the 106 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 4,714 gonorrhea cases reported, 2,737 (58.1%) were from St. Louis City, 1,793 (38.0%) were from St. Louis County, and 95 (2.0%) were from St. Charles County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 5-51 cases reported. Cases were reported from all of the region's counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from each county. Figure 2 is a map showing reported cases by zip code area for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases in 2002 was in St. Louis City (786.1). This rate is not only the highest in the region or the state, but also highest among cities of >200,000 population in the U.S. According to CDC's 2002 STD Surveillance Report, St. Louis City ranked number one for incidence of gonorrhea among big cities. Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race from 1992-2002. The 4,714 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002 represented a 9.2% decrease from the 5,192 cases reported in 2001. This decrease is primarily due to the decrease in black cases.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Whites | 330 | 7.0% | 21.3 |
| Blacks | 3,667 | 77.8% | 958.5 |
| Other/Unknown | 717 | 15.2% | -- |
| Total Cases | 4,714 | 100.0% | 235.3 |

Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| St. Louis City | 2,737 | 58.1% | 786.1 |
| St. Louis County | 1,793 | 38.0% | 176.4 |
| St. Charles | 95 | 2.0% | 33.1 |
| Jefferson | 51 | 1.1% | 25.8 |
| Franklin | 27 | 0.6% | 28.8 |
| Warren | 6 | 0.1% | 24.5 |
| Lincoln | 5 | 0.1% | 12.8 |
| Total Cases | 4,714 | 100.0% | 235.3 |

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Zip Code Area St. Louis City and St. Louis County, 2002

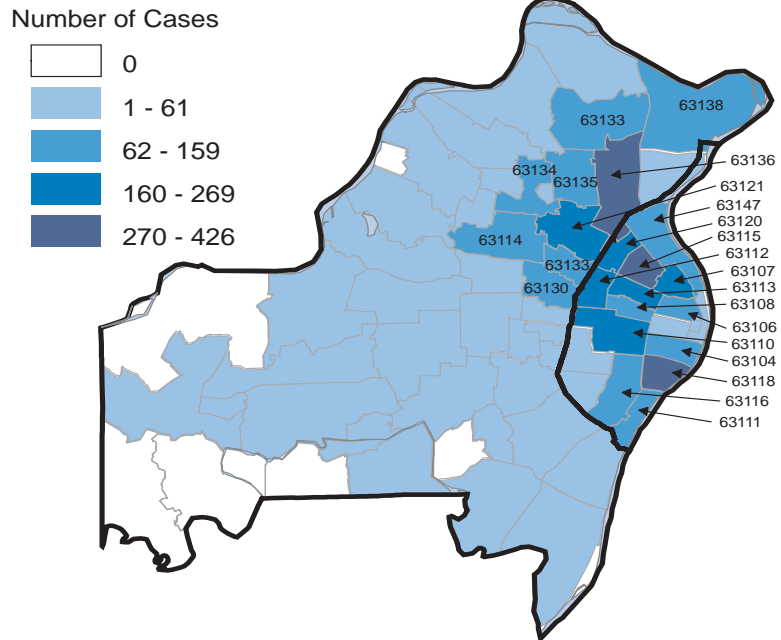


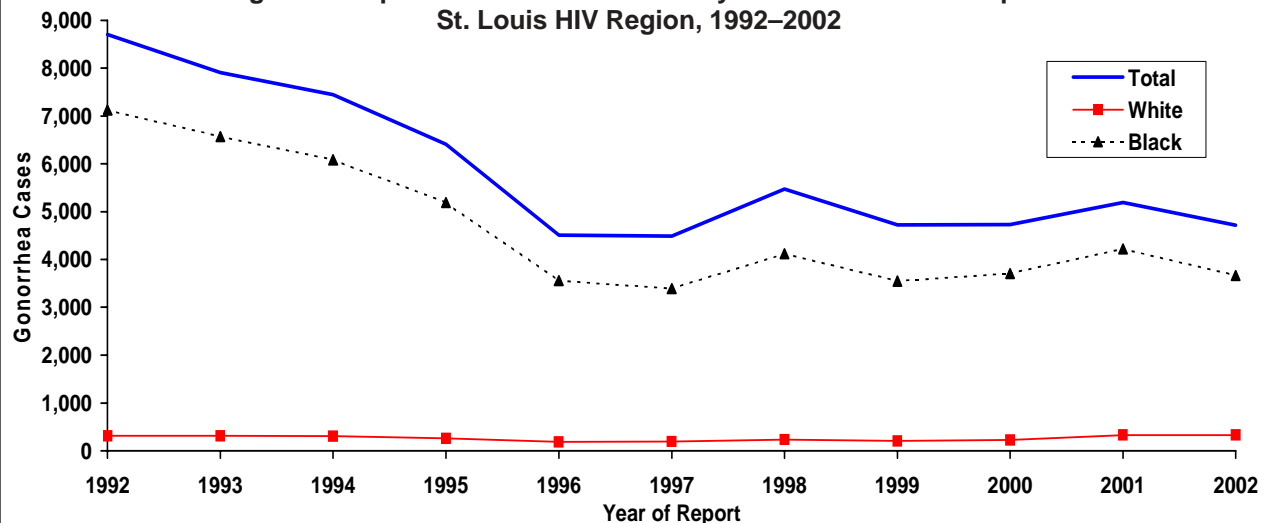
Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race and County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| St. Louis City | 2,737 | 100.0% | 786.1 | 107 | 3.9% | 70.1 | 2,260 | 82.6% | 1267.8 |
| St. Louis County | 1,793 | 100.0% | 176.4 | 135 | 7.5% | 17.3 | 1,356 | 75.6% | 701.5 |
| St. Charles County | 95 | 100.0% | 33.1 | 33 | 34.7% | 12.3 | 37 | 38.9% | 484.6 |
| Jefferson County | 51 | 100.0% | 25.8 | 33 | 64.7% | 17.1 | 4 | 7.8% | 295.4 |
| Franklin County | 27 | 100.0% | 28.8 | 16 | 59.3% | 17.5 | 7 | 25.9% | 793.7 |
| Warren County | 6 | 100.0% | 12.8 | 4 | 66.7% | 17.0 | 2 | 33.3% | 420.2 |
| Lincoln County | 5 | 100.0% | 24.5 | 2 | 40.0% | 6.3 | 1 | 20.0% | 147.7 |
| St. Louis HIV Region | 4,714 | 100.0% | 235.3 | 330 | 7.0% | 21.3 | 3,667 | 77.8% | 958.5 |

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report St. Louis HIV Region, 1992-2002



STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

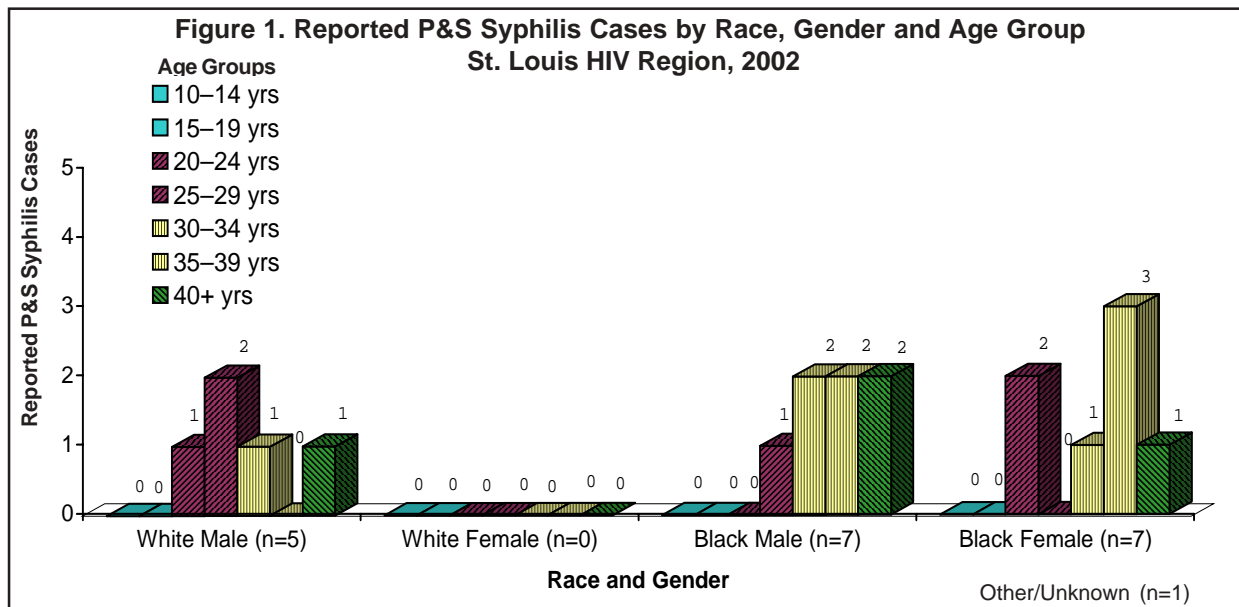
Primary and Secondary Syphilis

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 20 cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis were reported in the St. Louis HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 1.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 20 P&S cases reported in 2002, 13 (65.0%) were in males and 7 (35.0%) were in females.
- Of the 20 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in 2002, 5 (25.0%) were white and 14 (70.0%) were black. For 1 (5.0%) case, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (3.7) was about 12 times the rate* in whites (0.3).
- Table 1 on page 106 shows the numbers and rates of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases by race.
- Of the 20 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in 2002, none were reported in teenagers.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 20 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported, 13 (65.0%) were from St. Louis City, and 7 (35.0%) were from St. Louis County. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from each county. Figure 2 is a map showing reported cases by zip code area for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.
- The highest rate of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases in 2002 was in St. Louis City (3.7). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported primary and secondary syphilis cases by race from 1992-2002. The 20 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in 2002 represented a 25.0% increase from the 16 cases reported in 2001.
- The 5 primary and secondary syphilis case reported in whites in 2002 represented a 400.0% increase from the 1 case reported in 2001. The 14 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in blacks in 2002 remained the same as the number of cases reported in 2001.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 1. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Whites | 5 | 25.0% | 0.3 |
| Blacks | 14 | 70.0% | 3.7 |
| Other/Unknown | 1 | 5.0% | -- |
| Total Cases | 20 | 100.0% | 1.0 |

Table 2. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by County St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| St. Louis City | 13 | 65.0% | 3.7 |
| St. Louis County | 7 | 35.0% | 0.7 |
| Total Cases | 20 | 100.0% | 1.0 |

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Zip Code Area St. Louis City and St. Louis County, 2002

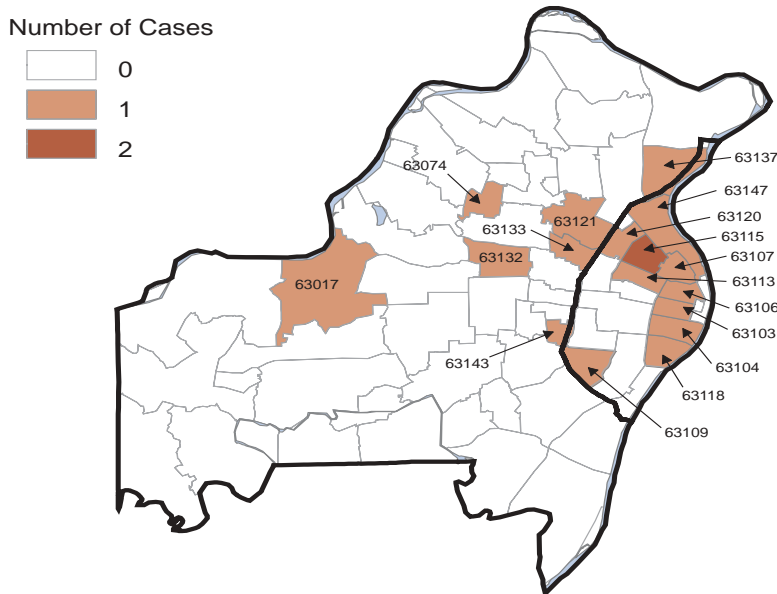


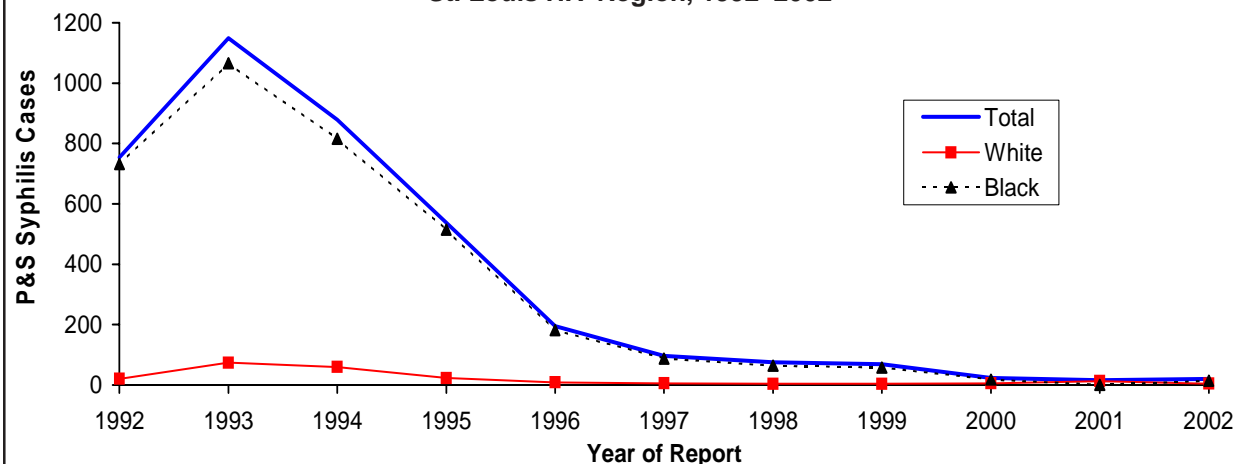
Table 3. Reported Primary & Secondary Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race and County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| St. Louis City | 13 | 100.0% | 3.7 | 4 | 30.8% | 2.6 | 9 | 69.2% | 5.0 |
| St. Louis County | 7 | 100.0% | 0.7 | 1 | 14.3% | 0.1 | 5 | 71.4% | 2.6 |
| St. Louis HIV Region | 20 | 100.0% | 1.0 | 5 | 25.0% | 0.3 | 14 | 70.0% | 3.7 |

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report St. Louis HIV Region, 1992–2002



Congenital Syphilis: 1 Congenital Syphilis case was reported in the St. Louis HIV Region in 2002

STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

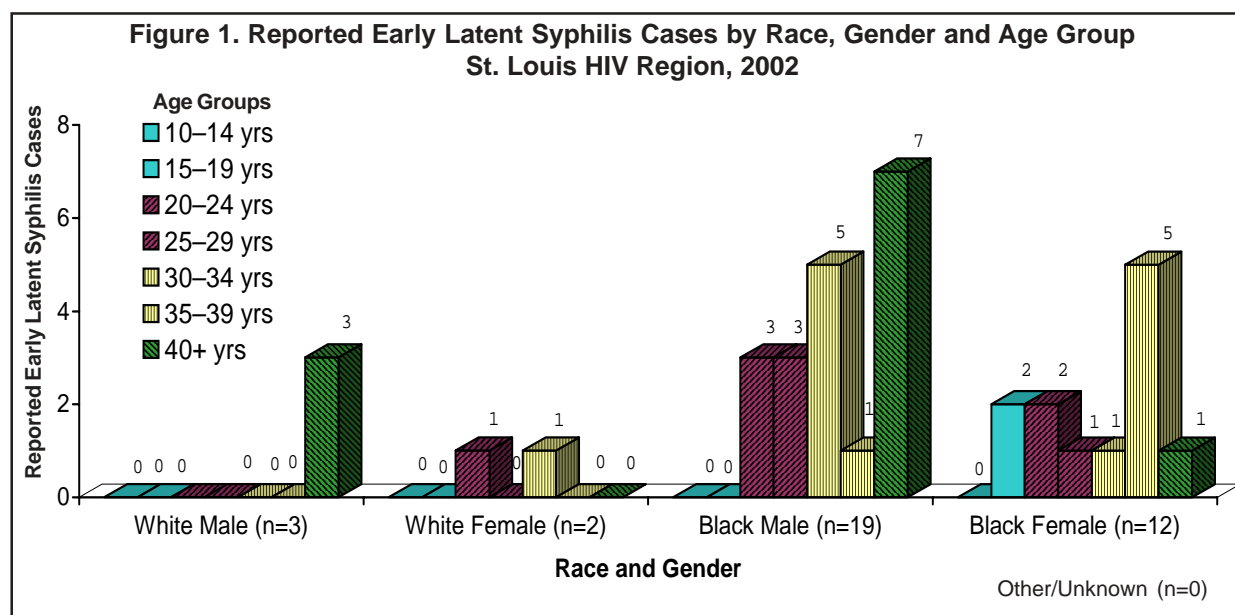
Early Latent Syphilis

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 36 cases of early latent (duration of less than 1 year) syphilis were reported in the St. Louis HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 1.8 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 36 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2002, 22 (61.1%) were in males and 14 (38.9%) were in females.
- Of the 36 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2002, 5 (13.9%) were in whites and 31 (86.1%) were in blacks.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (8.1) was about 27 times the rate* in whites (0.3).
- Table 1 on page 108 shows the numbers and rates of reported early latent syphilis cases by race.
- Of the 36 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2002, 2 (5.6%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 2 (16.7%) of the 12 black female cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 36 early latent syphilis cases reported, 23 (63.9%) were from St. Louis City and 13 (36.1%) were from St. Louis County. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from each county. Figure 2 is a map showing reported cases by zip code area for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.
- The highest rate of reported early latent syphilis cases in 2002 was in St. Louis City (6.6). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported early latent syphilis cases by race from 1992-2002. The 36 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2002 represented a 63.6% increase from the 22 cases reported in 2001.
- The 5 early latent syphilis cases reported in whites in 2002 represented a 150.0% increase from the 2 cases reported in 2001. The 31 early latent syphilis cases reported in blacks in 2002 represented a 55.0% increase from the 20 cases reported in 2001.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

**Table 1. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race
St. Louis HIV Region, 2002**

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Whites | 5 | 13.9% | 0.3 |
| Blacks | 31 | 86.1% | 8.1 |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | -- |
| Total Cases | 36 | 100.0% | 1.8 |

**Table 2. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases and Rates by
County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002**

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| St. Louis City | 23 | 63.9% | 6.6 |
| St. Louis County | 13 | 36.1% | 1.3 |
| Total Cases | 36 | 100.0% | 1.8 |

*Per 100,000 population

**Figure 2. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases by Zip Code Area
St. Louis City and County, 2002**

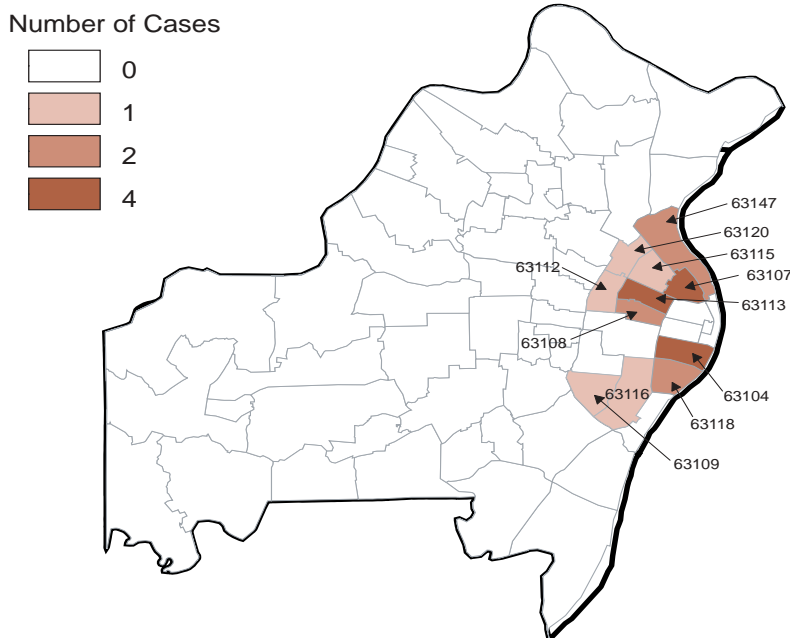


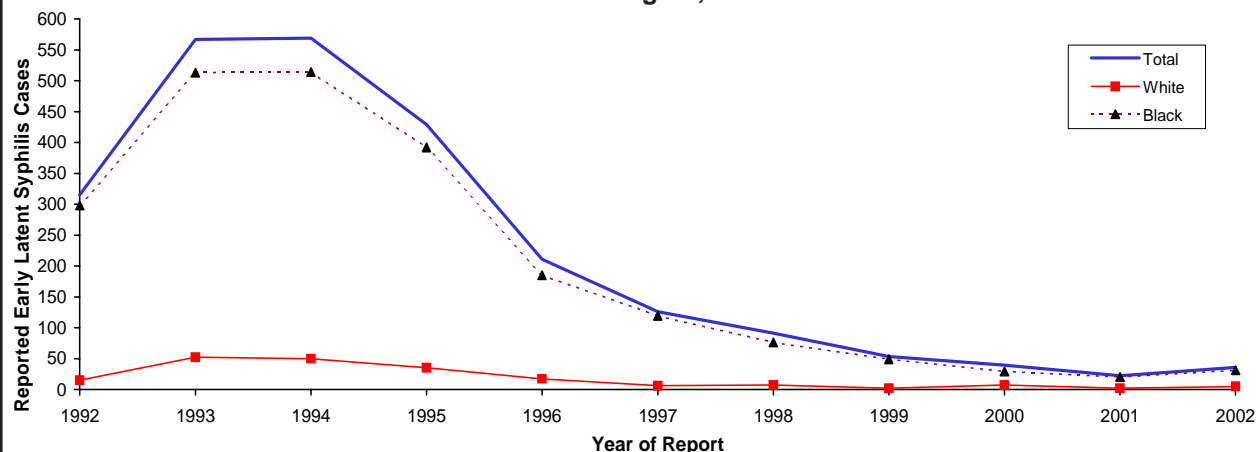
Table 3. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race and County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| St. Louis City | 23 | 100.0% | 6.6 | 3 | 13.0% | 2.0 | 20 | 87.0% | 11.2 |
| St. Louis County | 13 | 100.0% | 1.3 | 2 | 15.4% | 0.3 | 11 | 84.6% | 5.7 |
| St. Louis HIV Region | 36 | 100.0% | 1.8 | 5 | 13.9% | 0.3 | 31 | 86.1% | 8.1 |

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Figure 3. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases by Year of Report
St. Louis HIV Region, 1992–2002**



STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

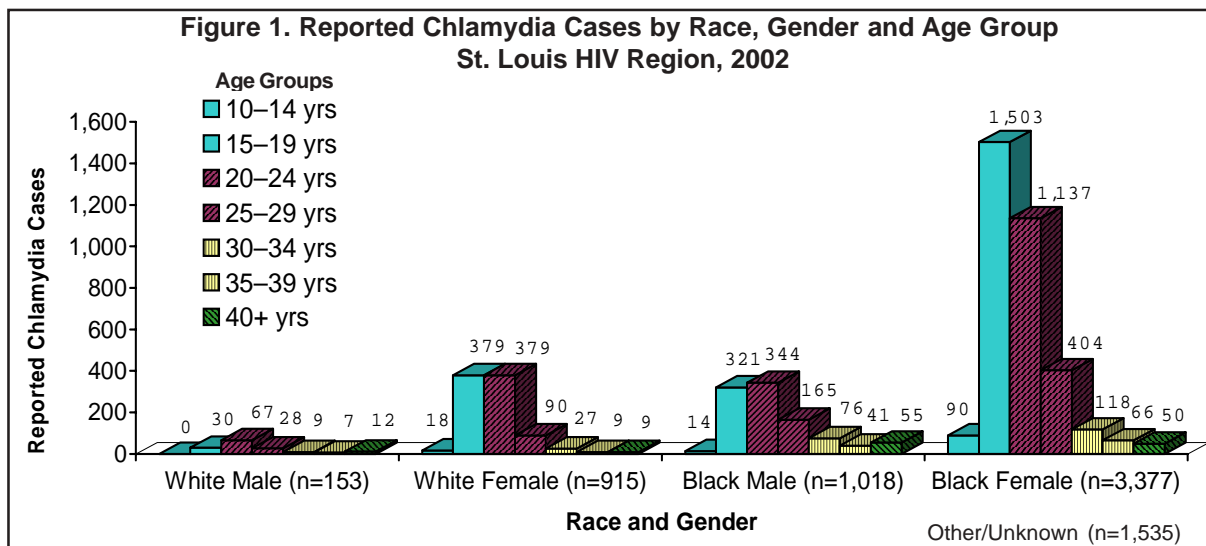
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 6,998 cases of chlamydia were reported in the St. Louis HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 349.3 cases per 100,000 population. Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Chlamydia trachomatis* was undoubtedly much higher.

Who

- Of the 6,998 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 1,381 (19.7%) were in males and 5,617 (80.3%) were in females. This reflects the selective screening of females for chlamydia undertaken by the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP). If similar widespread screening of males were also undertaken, it is expected that the number of diagnosed and reported cases in males would be much higher than is currently seen.
- Of the 6,998 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 1,068 (15.3%) were in whites and 4,395 (62.8%) were in blacks. One hundred eight (1.5%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 1,427 (20.4%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (1,148.7) was about 17 times the rate* in whites (69.0).
- Table 1 on page 110 shows the numbers and rates of reported chlamydia cases by race.
- Of the 6,998 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 3,044 (43.5%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 1,588 (47.0%) of the 3,377 black female cases, 398 (43.5%) of the 915 white female cases, 335 (32.9%) of the 1,018 black male cases, and 30 (19.6%) of the 153 white male cases. Clearly the incidence of chlamydia is disproportionately high among black teenaged females in the St. Louis HIV Region.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white males and females, and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 6,998 chlamydia cases reported, 3,202 (45.8%) were from St. Louis City, 3,000 (42.9%) from St. Louis County, 415 (5.9%) from St. Charles County, and 236 (3.4%) from Jefferson County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 20-80 cases reported. Cases were reported from all of the region's counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from each county. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by zip code area for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2002 was in St. Louis City (919.6). According to CDC's 2002 STD Surveillance Report, St. Louis City ranked 5th for incidence of chlamydia among cities of >200,000 population in the U.S. Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported chlamydia cases by race from 1992-2002. The 6,998 cases reported in 2002 represented an 11.3% increase from the 6,286 cases reported in 2001. The increase was proportionate among whites and blacks.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Whites | 1,068 | 15.3% | 69.0 |
| Blacks | 4,395 | 62.8% | 1148.7 |
| Other/Unknown ... | 1,535 | 21.9% | -- |
| Total Cases | 6,998 | 100.0% | 349.3 |

Table 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| St. Louis City | 3,202 | 45.8% | 919.6 |
| St. Louis County . | 3,000 | 42.9% | 295.2 |
| St. Charles | 415 | 5.9% | 146.2 |
| Jefferson | 236 | 3.4% | 119.2 |
| Franklin | 80 | 1.1% | 85.3 |
| Lincoln | 45 | 0.6% | 115.6 |
| Warren | 20 | 0.3% | 81.5 |
| Total Cases | 6,998 | 100.0% | 349.3 |

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Zip Code Area, St. Louis City and St. Louis County, 2002

Number of Cases

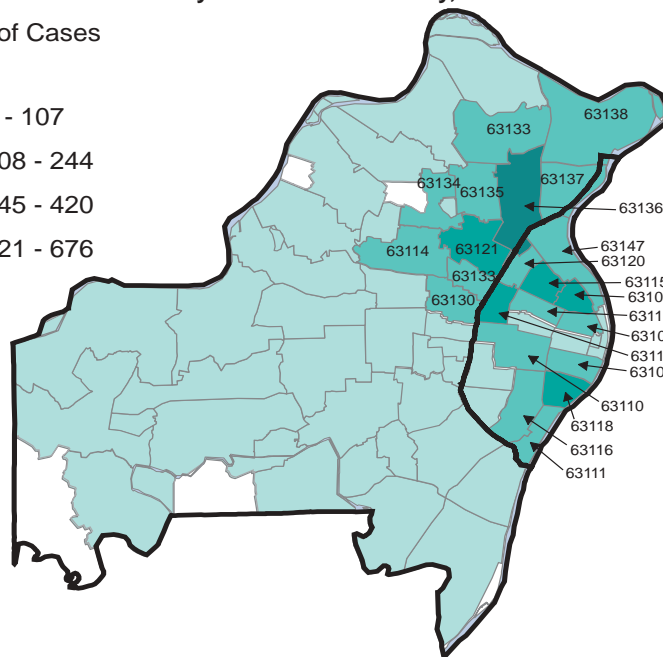
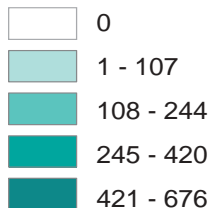


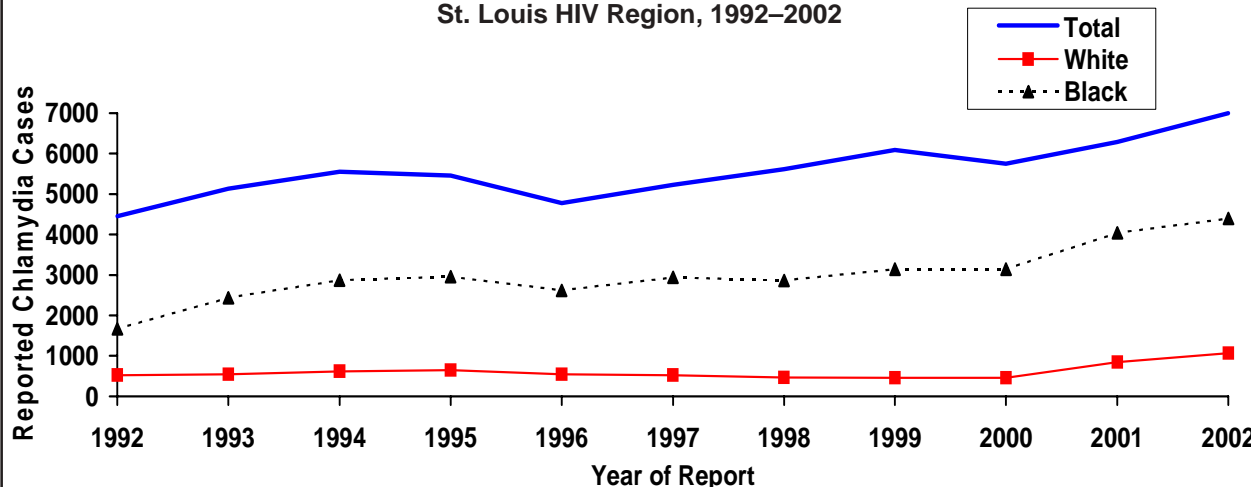
Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race and County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| St. Louis City | 3,202 | 100.0% | 919.6 | 179 | 5.6% | 117.2 | 2,312 | 72.2% | 1296.9 |
| St. Louis County | 3,000 | 100.0% | 295.2 | 365 | 12.2% | 46.7 | 2,012 | 67.1% | 1040.8 |
| St. Charles County | 415 | 100.0% | 146.2 | 252 | 60.7% | 93.8 | 61 | 14.7% | 799.0 |
| Jefferson County | 236 | 100.0% | 119.2 | 171 | 72.5% | 88.6 | 6 | 2.5% | 443.1 |
| Franklin County | 80 | 100.0% | 85.3 | 58 | 72.5% | 63.4 | 2 | 2.5% | 226.8 |
| Lincoln County | 45 | 100.0% | 115.6 | 29 | 64.4% | 77.5 | 1 | 2.2% | 147.7 |
| Warren County | 20 | 100.0% | 81.5 | 14 | 70.0% | 59.5 | 1 | 5.0% | 210.1 |
| St. Louis HIV Region | 6,998 | 100.0% | 349.3 | 1,068 | 15.3% | 69.0 | 4,395 | 62.8% | 1148.7 |

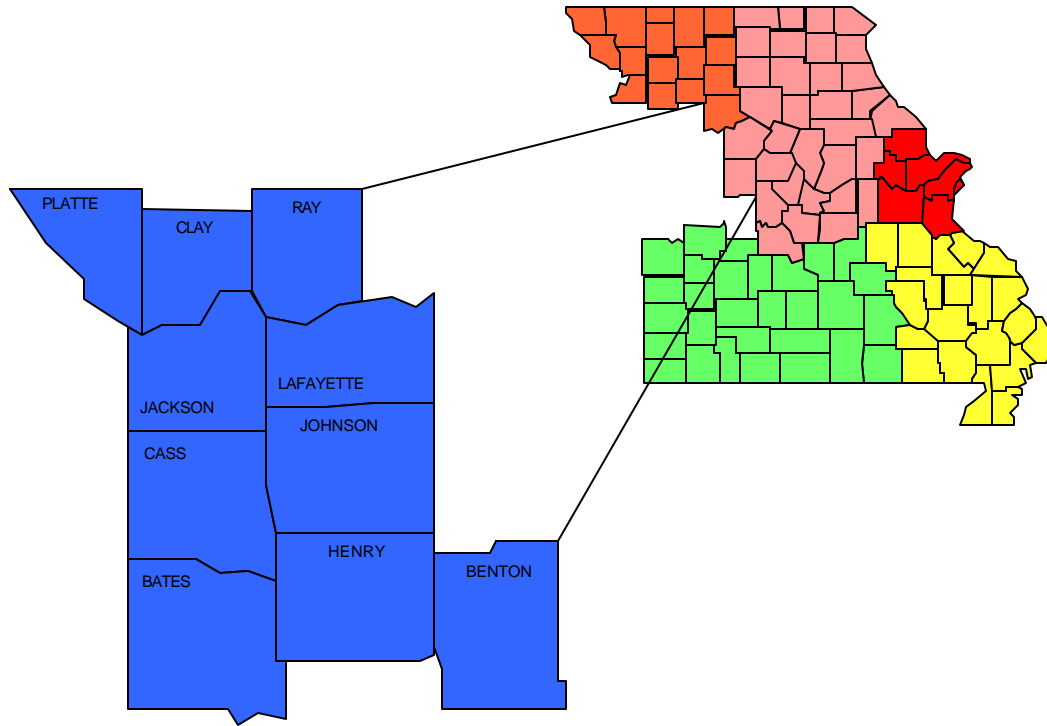
**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report, St. Louis HIV Region, 1992–2002



Kansas City HIV Region



2000 Population Estimates for the Kansas City HIV Region

| County | White | | African American | | American Indian | | Asian/Pacific Is | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|------------------|---------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------|------|------------------|------|----------|------|-----------|--------|
| Bates County | 16,208 | 97.3% | 101 | 0.6% | 99 | 0.6% | 27 | 0.2% | 179 | 1.1% | 16,653 | 100.0% |
| Benton County | 16,830 | 98.0% | 25 | 0.1% | 91 | 0.5% | 24 | 0.1% | 153 | 0.9% | 17,180 | 100.0% |
| Cass County | 78,499 | 95.6% | 1,166 | 1.4% | 476 | 0.6% | 427 | 0.5% | 1,816 | 2.2% | 82,092 | 100.0% |
| Clay County | 170,129 | 92.5% | 4,894 | 2.7% | 890 | 0.5% | 2,643 | 1.4% | 6,594 | 3.6% | 184,006 | 100.0% |
| Henry County | 21,251 | 96.6% | 225 | 1.0% | 155 | 0.7% | 59 | 0.3% | 201 | 0.9% | 21,997 | 100.0% |
| Jackson County | 459,061 | 70.1% | 152,391 | 23.3% | 3,168 | 0.5% | 9,580 | 1.5% | 35,160 | 5.4% | 654,880 | 100.0% |
| Johnson County | 43,491 | 90.1% | 2,089 | 4.3% | 314 | 0.7% | 753 | 1.6% | 1,407 | 2.9% | 48,258 | 100.0% |
| Lafayette County | 31,485 | 95.5% | 749 | 2.3% | 96 | 0.3% | 91 | 0.3% | 386 | 1.2% | 32,960 | 100.0% |
| Platte County | 67,473 | 91.5% | 2,574 | 3.5% | 338 | 0.5% | 1,243 | 1.7% | 2,211 | 3.0% | 73,781 | 100.0% |
| Ray County | 22,536 | 96.5% | 341 | 1.5% | 83 | 0.4% | 45 | 0.2% | 253 | 1.1% | 23,354 | 100.0% |
| Region Totals | 926,963 | 80.2% | 164,555 | 14.2% | 5,710 | 0.5% | 14,892 | 1.3% | 48,360 | 4.2% | 1,155,161 | 100.0% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

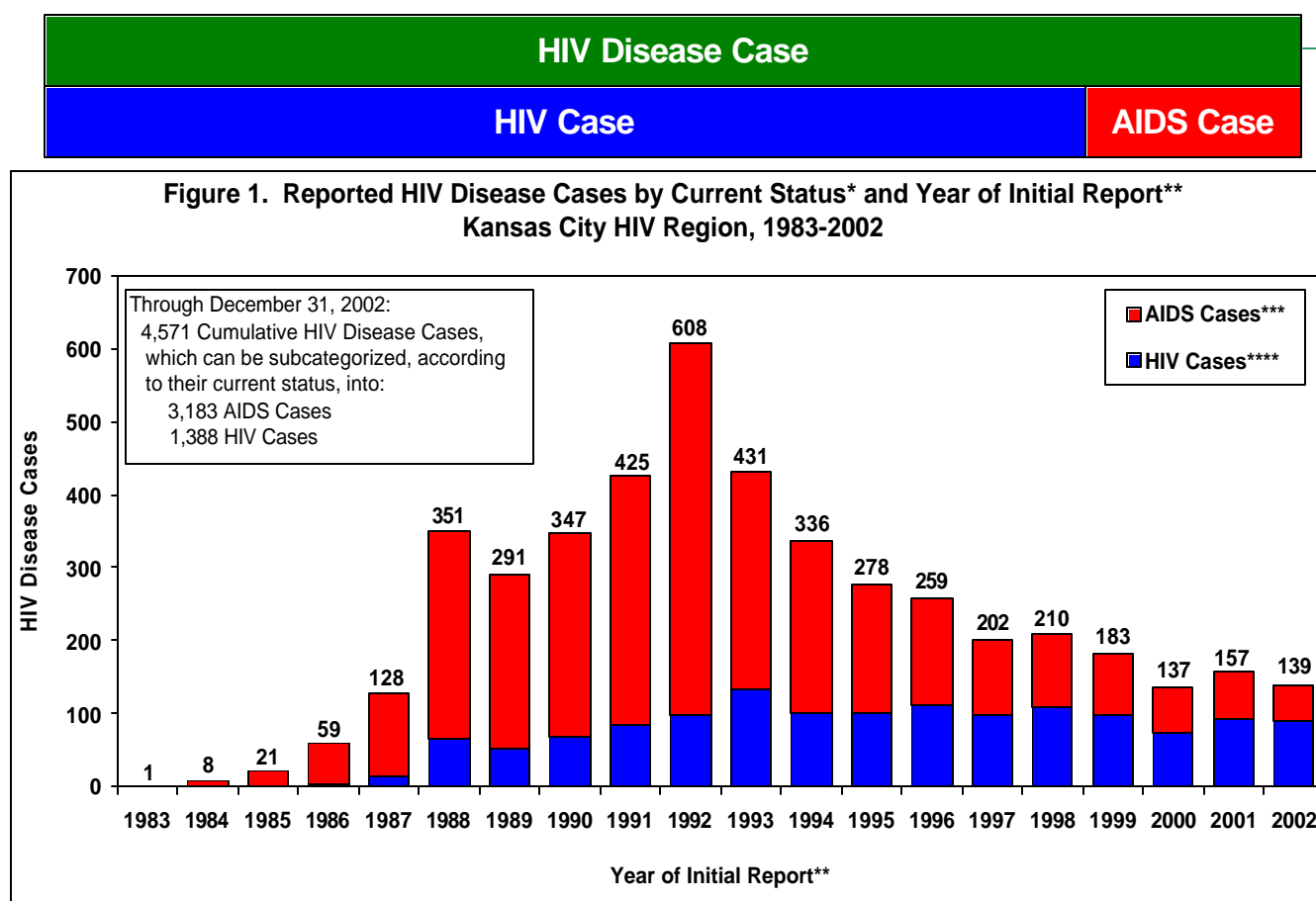
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2002, a total of 4,571 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the Kansas City HIV Region. In 2002, 139 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 116.)
- Of these 4,571 HIV Disease cases, 3,183 (69.6%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 1,745 (54.8%) of the 3,183 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 1,438 (45.2%) are living. In 2002, 101 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (page 112) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also section entitled “**Trends**” on page 116).
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that, in 2001, 164 AIDS cases were reported from the Kansas City Metropolitan Area[#]; the corresponding rate was 9.1 cases per 100,000 population. This rate is lower than the average rate of 20.4 for all U.S. metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population.
- Of the 4,571 reported HIV Disease cases, 1,388 (30.4%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 90 HIV cases* were reported in 2002.

[#]The Kansas City Metropolitan Area consists of ten Missouri counties (Bates, Benton, Cass, Clay, Henry, Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Platte, and Ray), and four Kansas counties (Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte).

^{**}When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2002, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included (instead, they are included among the AIDS cases reported in 2002).



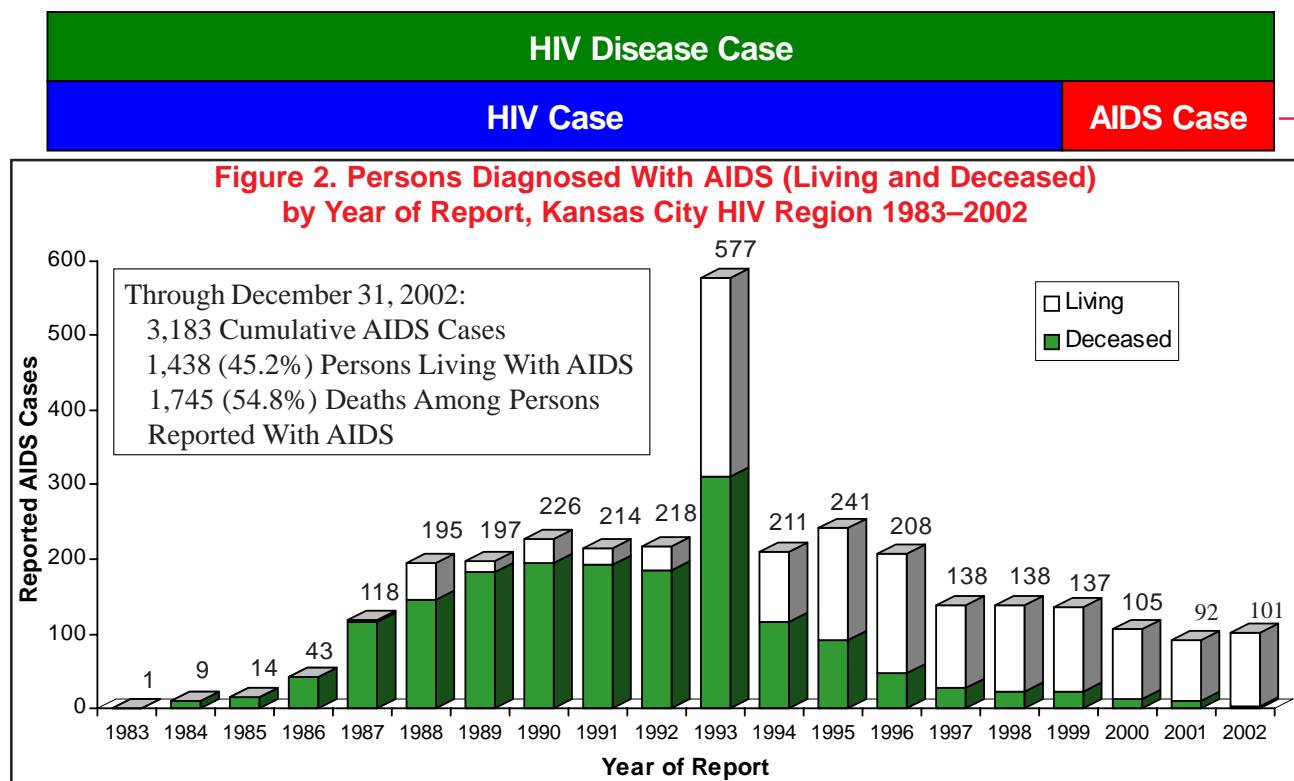
*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region



Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprise 86.0% of the 1,388 cumulative reported HIV cases and 92.2% of the 3,183 cumulative reported AIDS cases.
- Blacks* are disproportionately represented among reported cases of HIV Disease. Although blacks make up only about 11% of the Kansas City HIV Region's population, they accounted for 44.4% of HIV cases and 42.6% of AIDS cases reported in 2002. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2002 in blacks (24.3) was 5.4 times the rate in whites* (4.5).
- The over-representation of blacks is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 19 female HIV cases reported in 2002, 13 (68.4%) were in black females. Of the 20 female AIDS cases reported in 2002, 15 (75.0%) were in black females.
- Hispanics have accounted for 66 cumulative reported HIV cases (6 cases reported in 2002); and 122 cumulative AIDS cases (5 cases reported in 2002).
- The number of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and American Indians have been small (11 HIV cases and 10 AIDS cases in Asians; 6 HIV cases and 25 AIDS cases in American Indians). One HIV case and 1 AIDS case was reported in Asians in 2002. One HIV and no AIDS cases were reported in American Indians in 2002.
- Of the 90 HIV cases reported in 2002, 43.3% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 26.7% in 20-29 year olds, 21.1% in 40-49 year olds, 5.5% in persons 50 years of age and older, and 2.2% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002: 32 (36.0%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 2 (2.2%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 1 (1.1%) in IDUs; 4 (4.5%) in heterosexual contacts; and 50 (56.2%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002: 46 (45.5%) were in MSM; 6 (5.9%) in MSM/IDUs; 5 (5.0%) in IDUs; 12 (11.9%) in heterosexual contacts; 2 (2.0%) in hemophiliacs; and 30 (29.7%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Table 2 shows HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. In this table, those cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult", many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- A total of 10 perinatal HIV cases and 9 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 2002, no perinatal HIV or AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breastfeeding.)
- Information on HIV-exposed infants is found in the "**Missouri**" section on page 47.

*Throughout this document, whenever HIV disease is being discussed, the term "white" indicates a non-Hispanic white person, and "black" indicates a non-Hispanic black individual. All persons whose ethnicity is reported as Hispanic, regardless of race (e.g., white or black), are characterized as "Hispanic".

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case

AIDS Case

Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 1983–2002

| | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | | HIV Disease | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | % | Cumulative | % | Reported 2002 | % | Cumulative | % | Cumulative | % |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 71 | (78.9%) | 1,194 | (86.0%) | 81 | (80.2%) | 2,934 | (92.2%) | 4,128 | (90.3%) |
| Female | 19 | (21.1%) | 194 | (14.0%) | 20 | (19.8%) | 249 | (7.8%) | 443 | (9.7%) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 42 | (46.7%) | 792 | (57.1%) | 52 | (51.5%) | 2,198 | (69.1%) | 2,990 | (65.4%) |
| Black | 40 | (44.4%) | 512 | (36.9%) | 43 | (42.6%) | 828 | (26.0%) | 1,340 | (29.3%) |
| Hispanic | 6 | (6.7%) | 66 | (4.8%) | 5 | (5.0%) | 122 | (3.8%) | 188 | (4.1%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | (1.1%) | 11 | (0.8%) | 1 | (1.0%) | 10 | (0.3%) | 21 | (0.5%) |
| American Indian | 1 | (1.1%) | 6 | (0.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 25 | (0.8%) | 31 | (0.7%) |
| Unknown | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.0%) |
| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Male | 36 | (40.0%) | 717 | (51.7%) | 48 | (47.5%) | 2,092 | (65.7%) | 2,809 | (61.5%) |
| Black Male | 27 | (30.0%) | 400 | (28.8%) | 28 | (27.7%) | 693 | (21.8%) | 1,093 | (23.9%) |
| Hispanic Male | 6 | (6.7%) | 61 | (4.4%) | 5 | (5.0%) | 117 | (3.8%) | 178 | (3.9%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Male | 1 | (1.1%) | 9 | (0.6%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 9 | (0.3%) | 18 | (0.4%) |
| American Indian Male | 1 | (1.1%) | 6 | (0.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 23 | (0.7%) | 29 | (0.6%) |
| Unknown Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.0%) |
| White Female | 6 | (6.7%) | 75 | (5.4%) | 4 | (4.0%) | 106 | (3.3%) | 181 | (4.0%) |
| Black Female | 13 | (14.4%) | 112 | (8.1%) | 15 | (14.8%) | 135 | (4.2%) | 247 | (5.4%) |
| Hispanic Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (0.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (0.2%) | 10 | (0.2%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.1%) | 1 | (1.0%) | 1 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.1%) |
| American Indian Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.1%) | 2 | (0.0%) |
| Unknown Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Age at Diagnosis[‡] | | | | | | | | | | |
| <13 | 1 | (1.1%) | 14 | (1.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 10 | (0.3%) | | |
| 13-19 | 2 | (2.2%) | 43 | (3.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 23 | (0.7%) | | |
| 20-29 | 24 | (26.7%) | 540 | (38.9%) | 18 | (17.8%) | 733 | (23.0%) | | |
| 30-39 | 39 | (43.3%) | 544 | (39.2%) | 41 | (40.6%) | 1,470 | (46.2%) | | |
| 40-49 | 19 | (21.1%) | 196 | (14.1%) | 35 | (34.6%) | 687 | (21.6%) | | |
| 50+ | 5 | (5.5%) | 51 | (3.7%) | 7 | (6.9%) | 260 | (8.2%) | | |
| Kansas City HIV Region Total | 90 | (100.0%) | 1,388 | (100.0%) | 101 | (100.0%) | 3,183 | (100.0%) | 4,571 | (100.0%) |

* HIV Cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

† For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

‡ For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Kansas City HIV Region Reported 2002 and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Exposure Category | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002** | % | Cumulative | % | Reported 2002 | % | Cumulative | % |
| Adult/Adolescent | | | | | | | | |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men | 62 | (69.7%) | 966 | (70.3%) | 61 | (60.4%) | 2,345 | (74.0%) |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs | 3 | (3.4%) | 103 | (7.5%) | 8 | (7.9%) | 369 | (11.6%) |
| Injecting Drug Use | 5 | (5.6%) | 108 | (7.9%) | 9 | (8.9%) | 206 | (6.5%) |
| Heterosexual Contact | 19 | (21.3%) | 189 | (13.8%) | 21 | (20.8%) | 202 | (6.4%) |
| Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (0.4%) | 2 | (2.0%) | 24 | (0.8%) |
| Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.2%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 25 | (0.8%) |
| Risk Not Specified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Adult/Adolescent Subtotal | 89 | (100.0%) | 1,374 | (100.0%) | 101 | (100.0%) | 3,171 | (100.0%) |
| Pediatric Subtotal | 1 | | 14 | | 0 | | 12 | |
| Total | 90 | | 1,388 | | 101 | | 3,183 | |

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Where

- Of the 1,388 cumulative HIV cases reported from the Kansas City HIV Region, 1,155 (83.2%) were from Kansas City, 119 (8.6%) from Jackson County[#], and 36 (2.6%) from Clay County[#]. The remaining 78 (5.6%) cases came from the 8 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 3-19 reported cases. See Figure 9 in the “Missouri” section (page 51). Of 512 cumulative HIV cases reported in blacks, the vast majority were from Kansas City (490 cases, or 95.7%) and Jackson County[#] (16 cases, or 3.1%).
- Of the 3,183 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the Kansas City HIV Region, 2,615 (82.2%) were from Kansas City, 332 (10.4%) from Jackson County[#], and 89 (2.8%) from Clay County[#]. The remaining 147 (4.6%) cases came from the 8 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 7-43 reported cases. See Figure 10 in the “Missouri” section (page 51). Of the 828 cumulative AIDS cases reported in blacks, 788 (95.2%) were from Kansas City and 28 (3.4%) from Jackson County[#].
- Tables 3 and 4 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by race/ethnicity and area.
- Table 5 summarizes the numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity and area. The highest rates, and the largest numbers of reported cases, are from Kansas City. For HIV cases reported in 2002, the rate for cases reported from Kansas City is 17.2.
- Of the 76 HIV cases reported from Kansas City in 2002, 36 (47.4%) were in blacks and 32 (42.1%) were in whites.
- Table 8 in the “Missouri” section (page 50) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the Kansas City HIV Region (and Kansas City) with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

**Table 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | | White, Non-Hispanic | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | Hispanic | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|----------|------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Kansas City [†] | 1,155 | 100.0% | 591 | 51.2% | 490 | 42.4% | 60 | 5.2% |
| Jackson County ^{†#} | 119 | 100.0% | 97 | 81.5% | 16 | 13.4% | 4 | 3.4% |
| Clay County ^{†#} | 36 | 100.0% | 33 | 91.7% | 1 | 2.8% | 2 | 5.6% |
| Cass County ^{†#} | 19 | 100.0% | 19 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Platte County ^{†#} | 19 | 100.0% | 17 | 89.5% | 1 | 5.3% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 40 | 100.0% | 35 | 87.5% | 4 | 10.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kansas City HIV Region [†] | 1,388 | 100.0% | 792 | 57.1% | 512 | 36.9% | 66 | 4.8% |

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Table 4. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | | White, Non-Hispanic | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | Hispanic | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|----------|------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Kansas City [†] | 2,615 | 100.0% | 1,691 | 64.7% | 788 | 30.1% | 108 | 4.1% |
| Jackson County ^{†#} | 332 | 100.0% | 288 | 86.7% | 28 | 8.4% | 13 | 3.9% |
| Clay County ^{†#} | 89 | 100.0% | 84 | 94.4% | 4 | 4.5% | 1 | 1.1% |
| Cass County ^{†#} | 43 | 100.0% | 43 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Platte County ^{†#} | 26 | 100.0% | 25 | 96.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 78 | 100.0% | 67 | 85.9% | 8 | 10.3% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kansas City HIV Region [†] | 3,183 | 100.0% | 2,198 | 69.1% | 828 | 26.0% | 122 | 3.8% |

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 5. Reported HIV Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

| Geographic Area | Total | | | White, Non-Hispanic | | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | | Hispanic | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|----------|------|-------|
| | Cases | % | Rate* | Cases | % | Rate* | Cases | % | Rate* | Cases | % | Rate* |
| Kansas City [†] | 76 | 100.0% | 17.2 | 32 | 42.1% | 11.9 | 36 | 47.4% | 26.1 | 6 | 7.9% | 19.6 |
| Jackson County ^{†#} | 6 | 100.0% | 1.8 | 3 | 50.0% | 1.0 | 3 | 50.0% | 15.7 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 8 | 100.0% | 2.1 | 7 | 87.5% | 1.9 | 1 | 12.5% | 13.1 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Kansas City HIV Region [†] | 90 | 100.0% | 7.8 | 42 | 46.7% | 4.5 | 40 | 44.4% | 24.3 | 6 | 6.7% | 12.4 |

*Per 100,000 population.
[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

- Table 9 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for Kansas City, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from St. Louis City and County and Outstate Missouri.
- Table 10 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for the Kansas City HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri’s other HIV Regions.

**Table 6. AIDS Cases By County
Kansas: Four Counties in Kansas City Area
Cumulative Through December 2002**

| COUNTY | AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE | |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| JOHNSON | 416 | 45.7% |
| LEAVENWORTH | 85 | 9.3% |
| MIAMI | 6 | 0.7% |
| WYANDOTTE | 403 | 44.3% |
| TOTAL | 910 | 100.0% |

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

**Table 7: AIDS Cases By Exposure Category
Kansas: Four Counties in Kansas City Area
Cumulative Through December 2002**

| EXPOSURE CATEGORY | AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| ADULT/ADOLESCENT | | |
| MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN | 577 | 63.8% |
| MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN & INJECT DRUGS | 73 | 8.1% |
| INJECTING DRUG USE | 84 | 9.3% |
| HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT | 85 | 9.4% |
| HEMOPHILIA/COAGULATION DISORDER | 19 | 2.1% |
| BLOOD TRANSFUSION OR TISSUE RECIPIENT | 20 | 2.2% |
| RISK NOT SPECIFIED | 47 | 5.2% |
| ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL | 905 | 100.0% |
| PEDIATRIC (<13 YEARS OLD) | | |
| MOTHER WITH/AT RISK OF HIV INFECTION | 3 | 60.0% |
| OTHER/UNKNOWN | 2 | 40.0% |
| PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL | 5 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | 910 | |

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

**Table 8. AIDS Cases By Gender
Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group
Kansas: Four Counties in Kansas City Area
Cumulative Through December 2002**

| | AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| GENDER | | |
| MALES | 834 | 91.6% |
| FEMALES | 76 | 8.4% |
| RACE/ETHNICITY | | |
| WHITE | 640 | 70.3% |
| BLACK | 194 | 21.3% |
| HISPANIC | 65 | 7.1% |
| OTHER/UNKNOWN | 11 | 1.2% |
| AGE GROUP | | |
| <13 | 4 | 0.4% |
| 13-19 | 5 | 0.6% |
| 20-29 | 198 | 21.8% |
| 30-39 | 392 | 43.1% |
| 40-49 | 215 | 23.6% |
| >49 | 96 | 10.5% |
| TOTAL | 910 | |

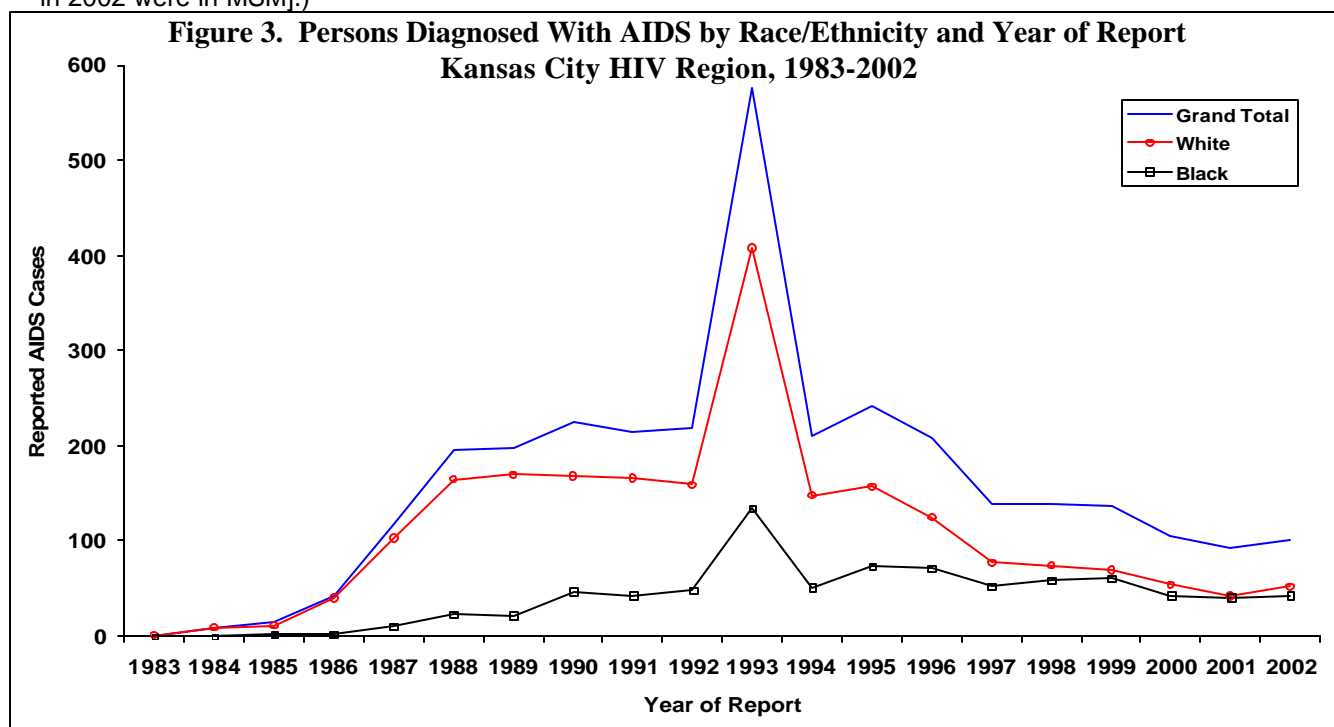
*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

- Figures 13 and 14 on page 124 show reported HIV and AIDS cases for Kansas City by zip code area.
- Figure 8 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 49) shows, for the counties within Kansas City HIV Region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.
- Tables 6, 7, and 8 provide information on AIDS cases in the four Kansas counties which are part of the Kansas City Metropolitan area.

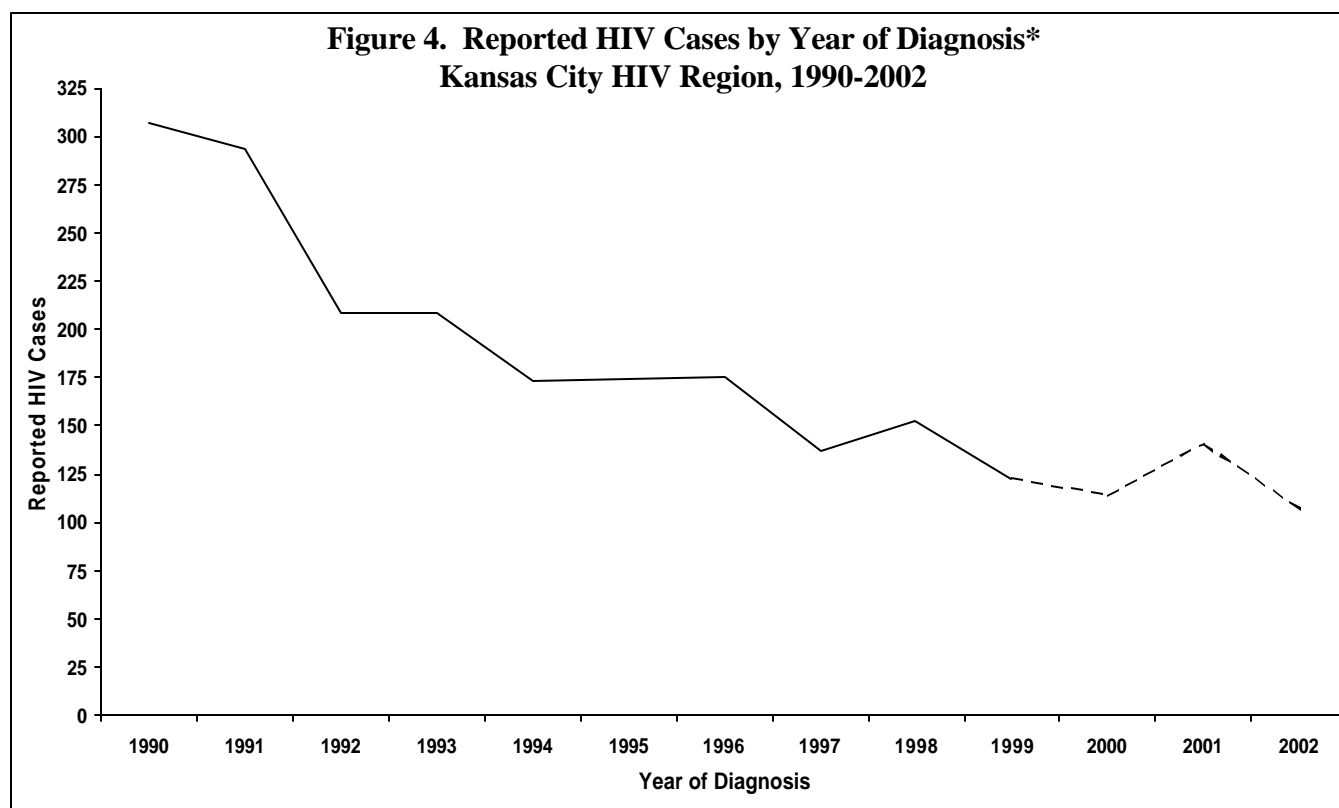
Trends

- The 139 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents in 2002 represented a 11.5% decrease from the 157 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 1 on page 111).
- However, the 101 AIDS cases reported in 2002 represent a 9.8% increase from the 92 cases reported in 2001.
- From 2001 to 2002 the number of reported AIDS cases in whites increased substantially by 23.8% (from 42 cases reported in 2001 to 52 cases in 2002), and the number of reported cases in blacks increased 4.5% (from 41 cases reported in 2001 to 43 cases in 2002). See Figure 3.
- Heterosexual contacts have, since the late-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. For AIDS cases reported in 2002, it is estimated that eventually approximately 21% will be placed in the heterosexual contact exposure category (see Table 2). Six years previously (in 1996), heterosexual contacts made up only 8.2% of reported AIDS cases.
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is a potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.
 - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 113), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are female and black, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are female and black.
 - In Table 2, cases currently placed in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 2 indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a decreasing proportion are MSM and an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, it appears that the largest number of new infections continue to result from male homosexual contact [e.g., it is estimated that approximately 70% of HIV cases reported in 2002 were in MSM].)



HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

- Figure 4 shows reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} for the period from 1990-2002. During this period, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases generally has been decreasing. However, in 2001, there were approximately 20 more new cases from the preceding year. The number again decreased significantly in 2002.
- Figures 5-8 show reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} according to gender, race/ethnicity, race/ethnicity and gender, and age group. (Some caution should be exercised in interpreting these graphs, and the similar graphs which follow, given the fact that the numbers for more recent years are estimates that attempt to adjust for reporting delays.)
- The decreases in diagnosed HIV cases from 2001 to 2002 were most noticeable in white males (blacks and Hispanics stayed almost level), and in persons 30-39 years of age.



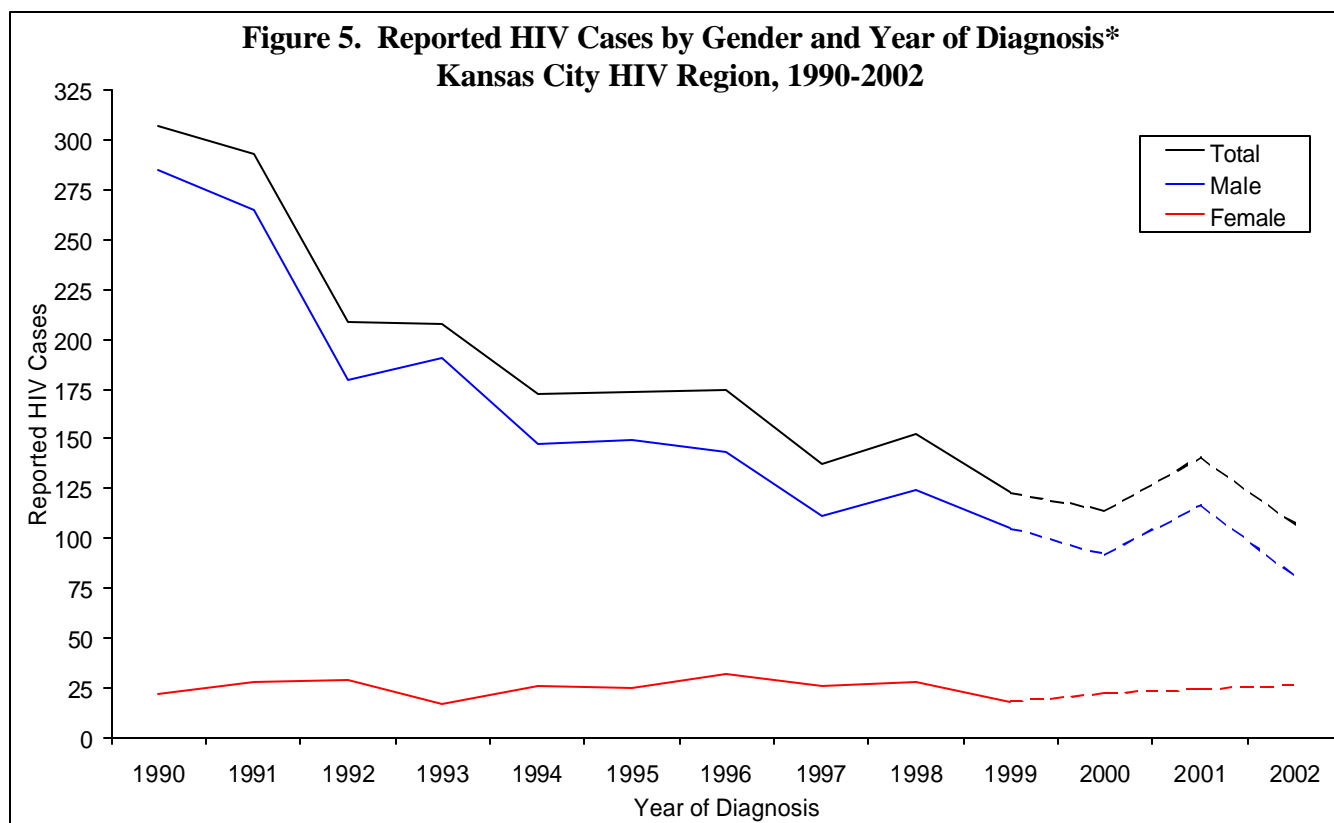
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

[†] The HIV cases shown in Figures 4-8 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to AIDS, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the way data is presented in Table 1 and similar tables. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{††} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

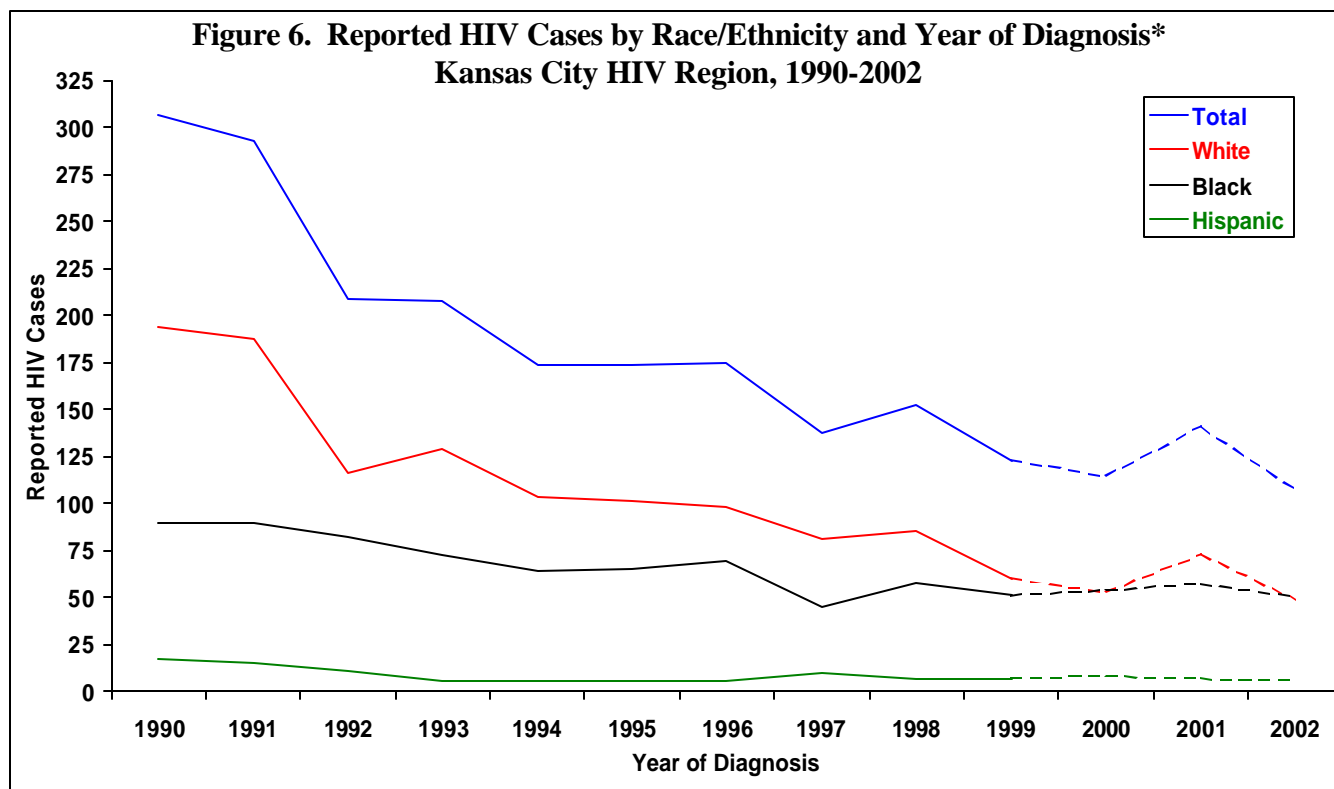
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Figure 5. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
Kansas City HIV Region, 1990-2002



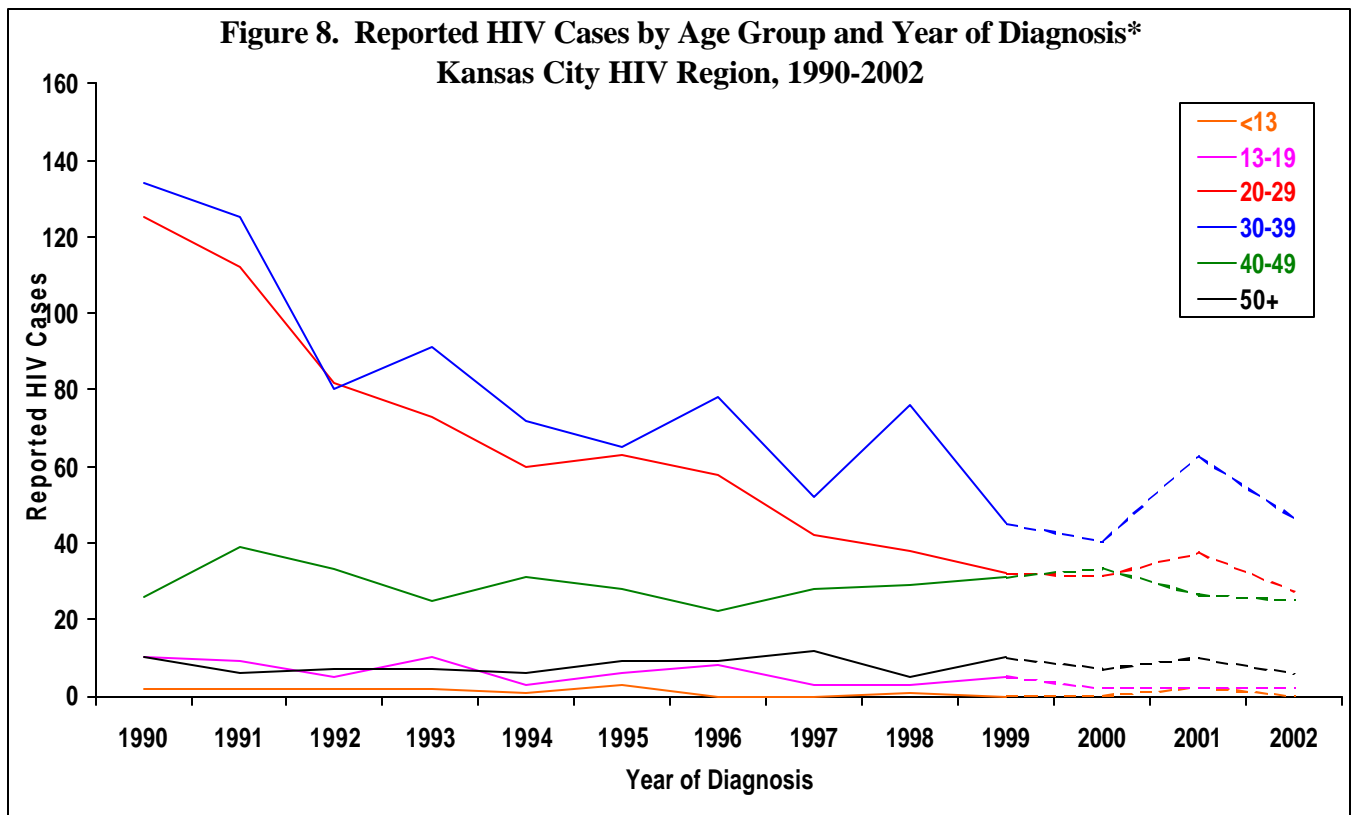
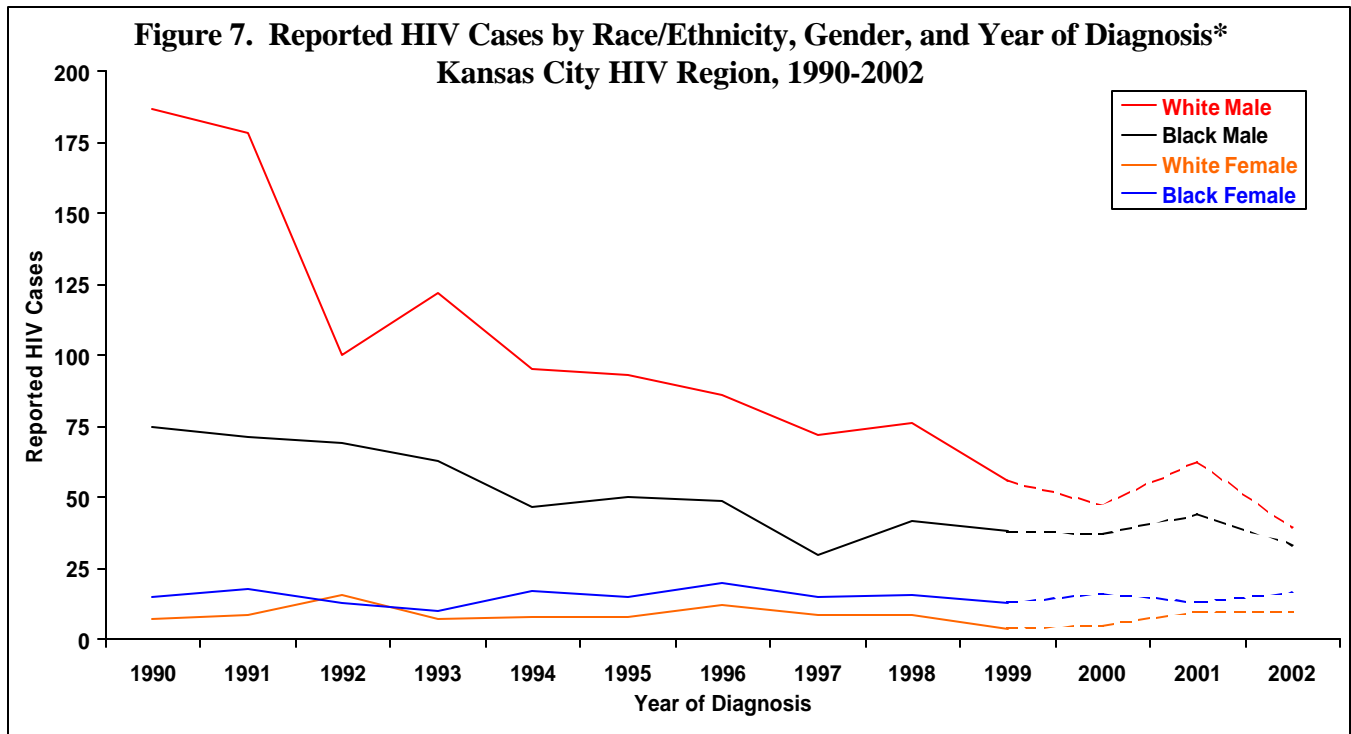
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

Figure 6. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Kansas City HIV Region, 1990-2002



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region



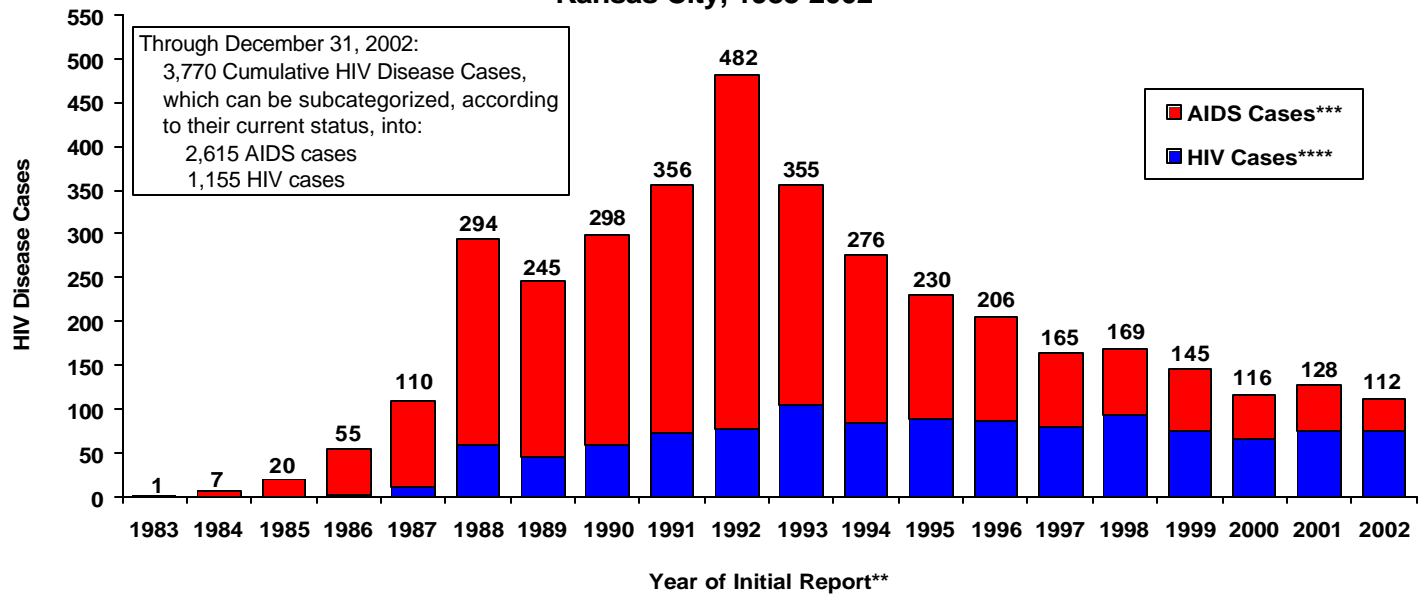
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

- Figures 10-12 (on pages 122-123) show reported HIV cases in Kansas City¹ by year of diagnosis¹⁰ according to race/ethnicity, race/ethnicity and gender, and age group. Trends in diagnosed HIV cases from Kansas City are generally similar to those for the entire region, with an overall decline in diagnosed cases seen during the period from 1990 through 2000, an increase from 2000 to 2001, then a decline in 2002.
- The decrease from 2001 to 2002 in diagnosed HIV cases were most noticeable in white males and in persons 30-39 years of age.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Summary of HIV Disease Cases in Kansas City

Figure 9. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
Kansas City, 1983-2002



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

Table 9. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Adjusted Exposure Category*, Kansas City, Reported 2002 and Cumulative Through December 2002

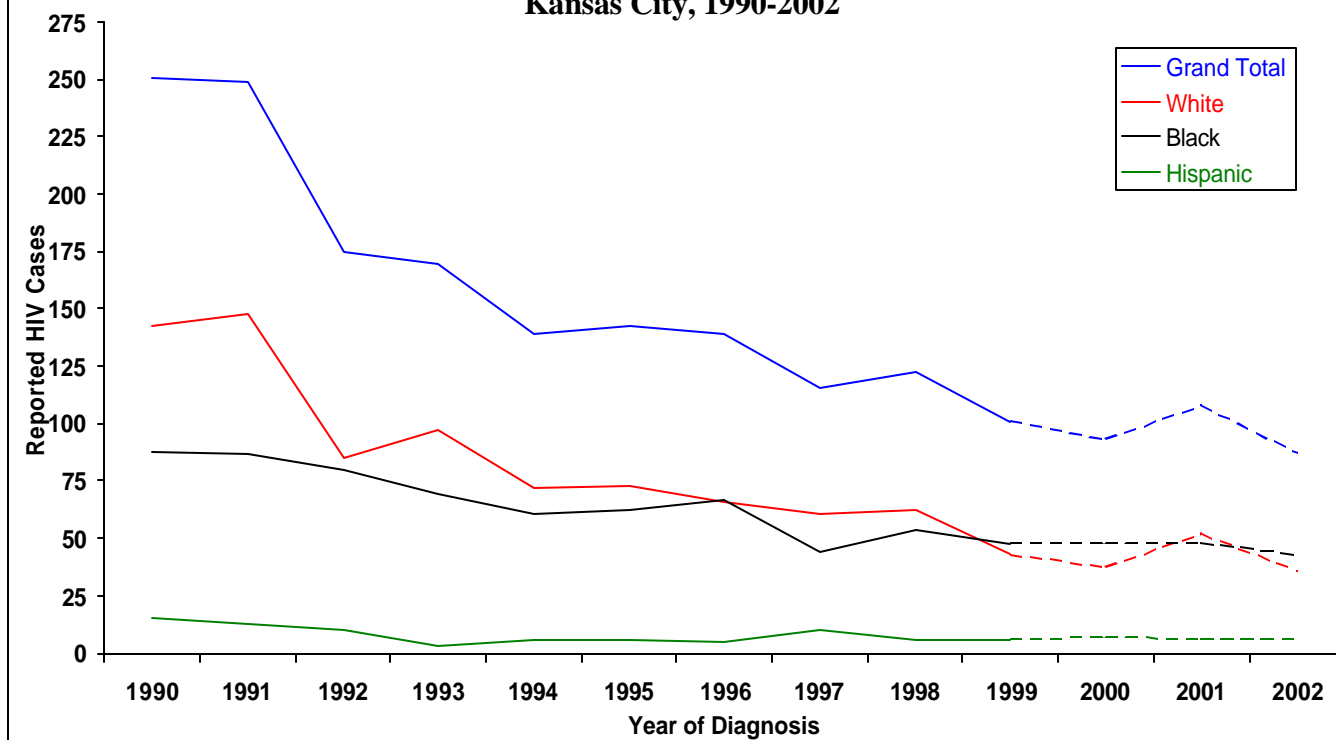
| | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | | HIV/AIDS Cases | |
|--|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Reported 2002** | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 64 | (84.2%) | 1,000 | (86.6%) | 64 | (80.0%) | 2,425 | (92.7%) | 3,425 | (90.8%) |
| Female | 12 | (15.8%) | 155 | (13.4%) | 16 | (20.0%) | 190 | (7.3%) | 345 | (9.2%) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 32 | (42.1%) | 591 | (51.2%) | 37 | (46.3%) | 1,691 | (64.7%) | 2,282 | (60.5%) |
| Black | 36 | (47.4%) | 490 | (42.4%) | 40 | (50.0%) | 788 | (30.1%) | 1,278 | (33.9%) |
| Hispanic | 6 | (7.9%) | 60 | (5.2%) | 3 | (3.8%) | 108 | (4.1%) | 168 | (4.6%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | (1.3%) | 9 | (0.8%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 6 | (0.2%) | 15 | (0.4%) |
| American Indian | 1 | (1.3%) | 5 | (0.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 22 | (0.8%) | 27 | (0.7%) |
| Unknown | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Adjusted Exposure Category* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men | 57 | (75.0%) | 824 | (71.3%) | 50 | (62.5%) | 1,943 | (74.3%) | 2,767 | (73.4%) |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs | 2 | (2.6%) | 83 | (7.2%) | 8 | (10.0%) | 313 | (12.0%) | 396 | (10.5%) |
| Injecting Drug Users | 4 | (5.3%) | 90 | (7.8%) | 4 | (5.0%) | 164 | (6.3%) | 254 | (6.7%) |
| Heterosexual Contact | 13 | (17.1%) | 146 | (12.6%) | 17 | (21.3%) | 160 | (6.1%) | 306 | (8.1%) |
| Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.3%) | 1 | (1.3%) | 11 | (0.4%) | 14 | (0.4%) |
| Blood Trans. or Tissue Recipient | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 15 | (0.6%) | 16 | (0.4%) |
| Adult Risk Not Specified | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Perinatal Transmission | 0 | (0.0%) | 7 | (0.6%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 7 | (0.3%) | 14 | (0.4%) |
| Pediatric Hemophilia | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.1%) | 3 | (0.1%) |
| Pediatric Blood Transfusion | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Missouri Total | 76 (100.0%) | | 1,155 (100.0%) | | 80 (100.0%) | | 2,615 (100.0%) | | 3,770 (100.0%) | |

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

**HIV cases reported in 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

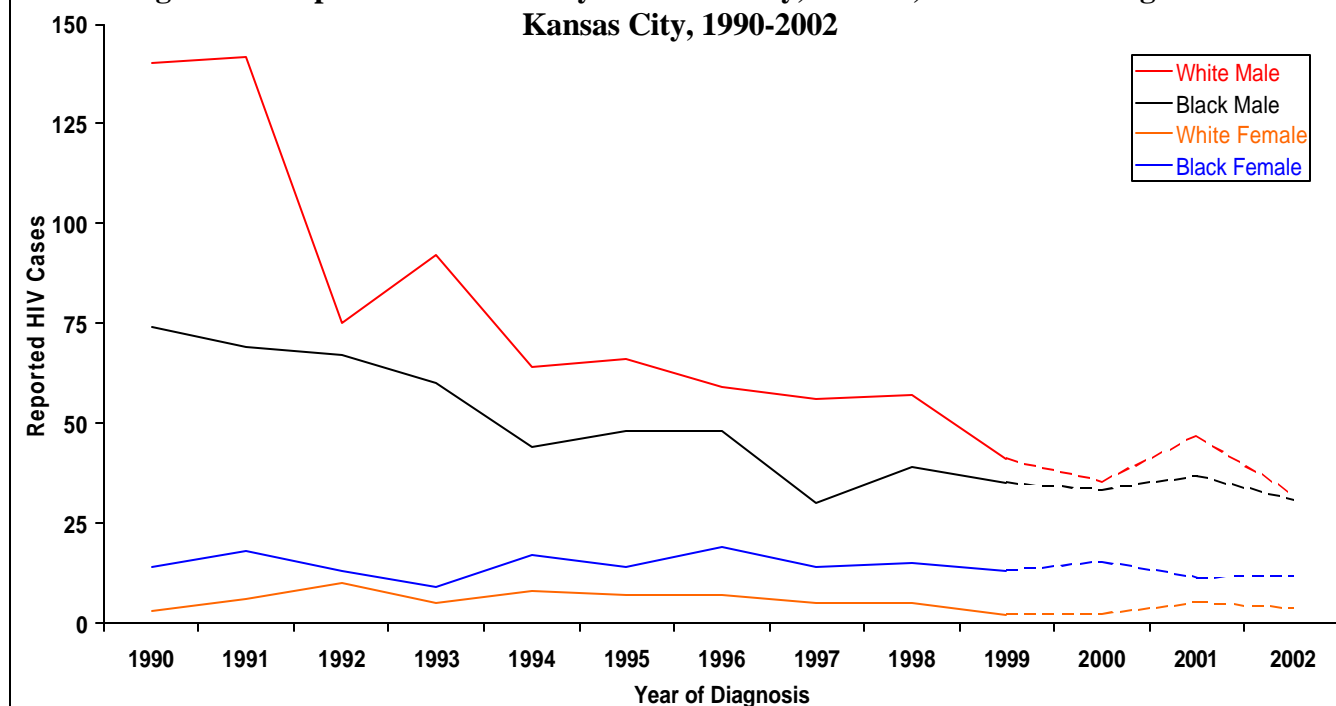
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Kansas City, 1990-2002



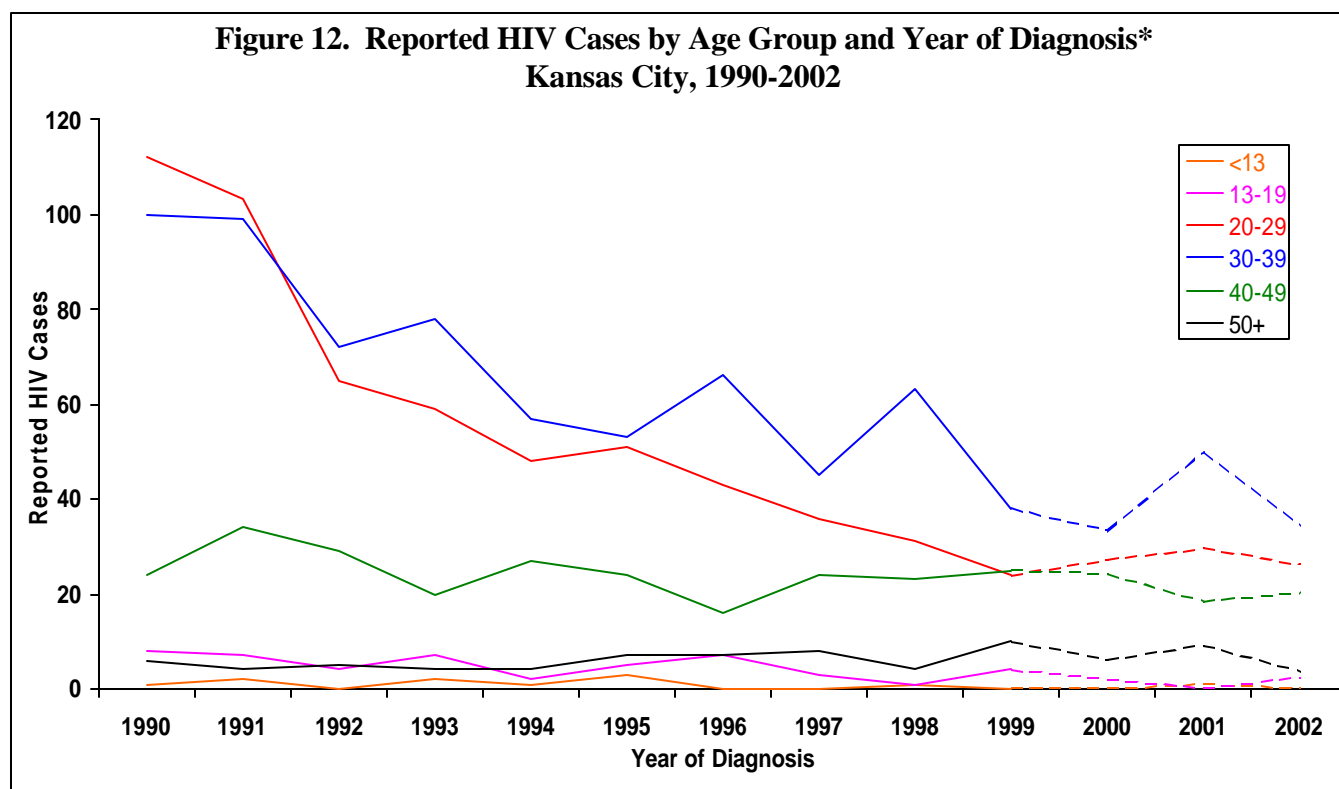
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

Figure 11. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Year of Diagnosis*
Kansas City, 1990-2002



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Figure 13.
Reported HIV Cases by Zip Code Area, Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties
Cumulative Through December 2002

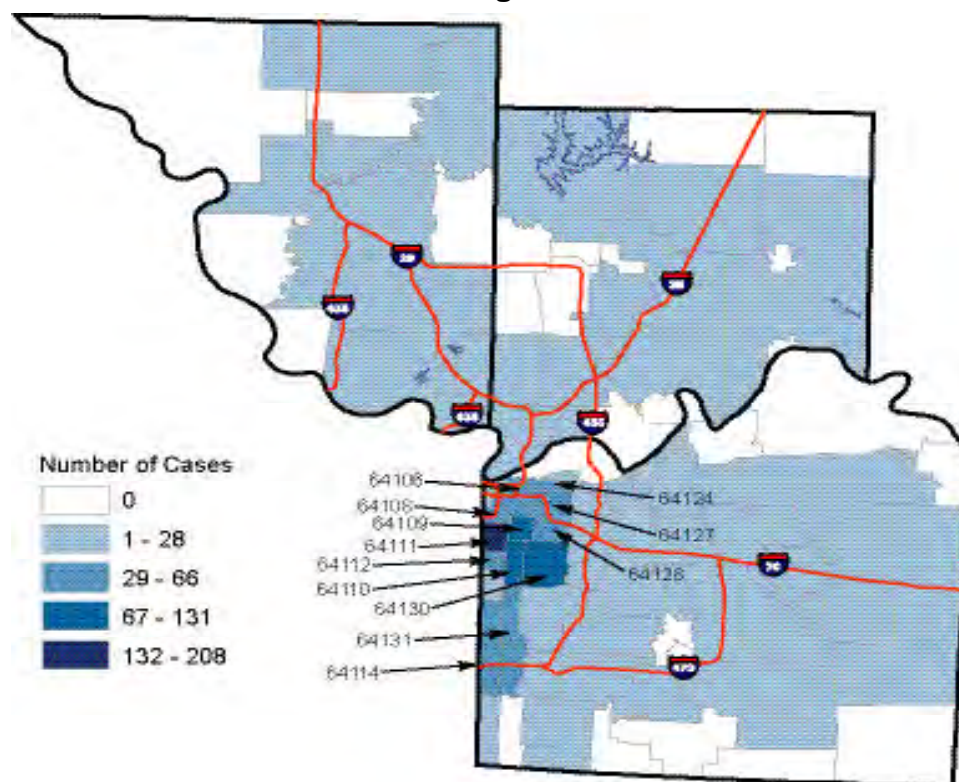
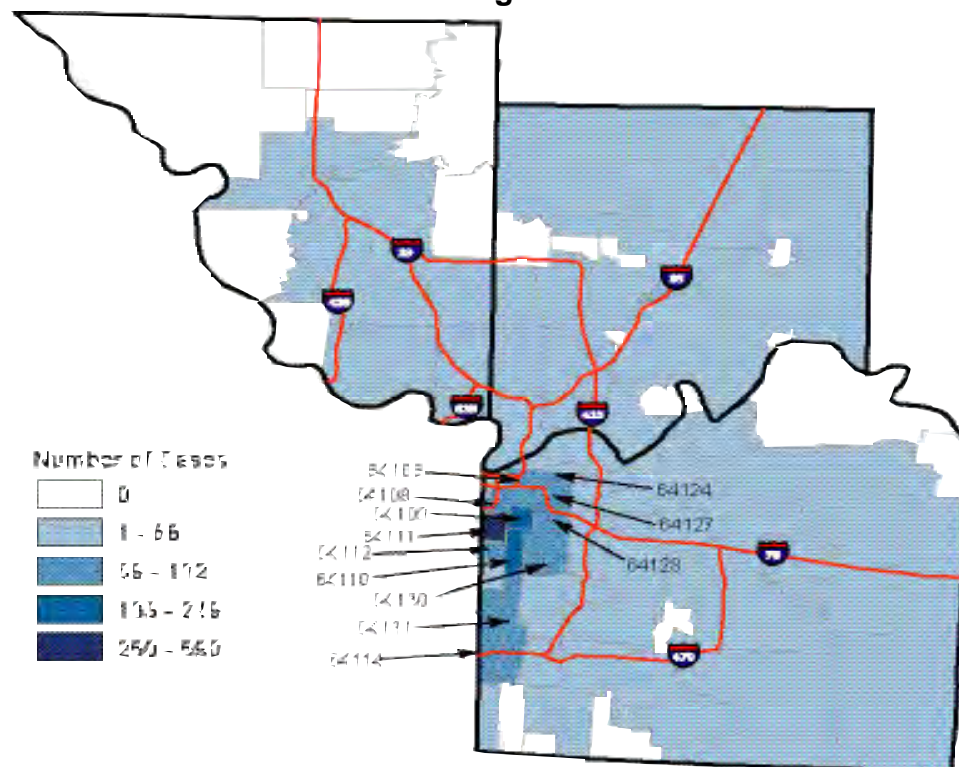


Figure 14.
Reported AIDS Cases by Zip Code Area, Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties
Cumulative Through December 2002



HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

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HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 3,119 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents (these cases make up 68.6% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 3,119 HIV Disease cases, 2,282 (73.2%) are AIDS cases and 837 (26.8%) are HIV cases.
- The 2,282 AIDS cases in MSM make up 72.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 46 (45.5%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- The 837 HIV cases in MSM make up 60.9% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 32 (36.0%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 189 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 113). It is estimated that approximately 2,345 (74.0%) of the 3,171 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 61 (60.4%) of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 966 (70.3%) of the 1,374 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 62 (69.7%) of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were MSM.

Who

- Table 10 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 63.3%, black men 30.3%, and Hispanic men 4.9%.
- White men comprise 74.4% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, black men 21.1%, and Hispanic men 3.5%.
- Table 11 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (42.9%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black and Hispanic MSM, the largest proportion of cases (44.1% and 48.8%, respectively) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis. In addition, 5.5% of HIV cases in black MSM were diagnosed in teenagers (compared to 1.1% in whites and none in Hispanics).
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 21% of these men (17% of white men and 33% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 837 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 718 (85.8%) were from Kansas City, 63 (7.5%) from Jackson County[#], 19 (2.3%) from Clay County[#], and 12 (1.4%) from Cass County[#]. The remaining cases were from the other counties in the HIV region (each of these counties reported less than 9 cases).
- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM HIV cases reported from Kansas City, black men make up 34.5%.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 113), a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (70.3%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (74.0%), appear to be MSM, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a decreasing proportion are MSM.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 10. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| White | 17 | (53.1%) | 530 | (63.3%) | 29 | (63.0%) | 1,697 | (74.4%) |
| Black | 12 | (37.5%) | 254 | (30.3%) | 16 | (34.8%) | 482 | (21.1%) |
| Hispanic | 2 | (6.3%) | 41 | (4.9%) | 1 | (2.2%) | 80 | (3.5%) |
| Other/Unknown | 1 | (3.1%) | 12 | (1.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 23 | (1.0%) |
| Kansas City HIV Region Total | 32 | (100.0%) | 837 | (100.0%) | 46 | (100.0%) | 2,282 | (100.0%) |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 11. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|---|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13–19 | 6 | (1.1%) | 14 | (5.5%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 22 | (2.6%) |
| 20–29 | 200 | (37.7%) | 112 | (44.1%) | 20 | (48.8%) | 335 | (40.0%) |
| 30–39 | 227 | (42.9%) | 93 | (36.6%) | 11 | (26.8%) | 335 | (40.0%) |
| 40–49 | 76 | (14.3%) | 28 | (11.0%) | 9 | (22.0%) | 116 | (13.9%) |
| 50+ | 21 | (4.0%) | 7 | (2.8%) | 1 | (2.4%) | 29 | (3.5%) |
| Kansas City HIV Region Total | 530 | (100.0%) | 254 | (100.0%) | 41 | (100.0%) | 837 | (100.0%) |

Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|---|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Kansas City | 423 | (58.9%) | 248 | (34.5%) | 38 | (5.3%) | 718 | (100.0%) |
| Jackson County [#] | 54 | (85.7%) | 5 | (7.9%) | 2 | (3.2%) | 63 | (100.0%) |
| Clay County [#] | 18 | (94.7%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (5.3%) | 19 | (100.0%) |
| Cass County [#] | 12 | (100.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 12 | (100.0%) |
| Remaining Counties | 23 | (92.0%) | 1 | (4.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 25 | (100.0%) |
| Kansas City HIV Region Total | 530 | (63.3%) | 254 | (30.3%) | 41 | (4.9%) | 837 | (100.0%) |

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 462 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs) have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents. These cases make up 10.2% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 462 HIV Disease cases, 362 (78.3%) are AIDS cases and 100 (21.6%) are HIV cases.
- In 2002, of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 6 (5.9%) have, to date, been identified as MSM/IDUs. In 2002, of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (2.2%) have, to date, been identified as MSM/IDUs.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of MSM/IDU involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 189 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 113). It is estimated that approximately 369 (11.6%) of the 3,171 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in MSM/IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 103 (7.5%) of the 1,374 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in MSM/IDUs.

Who

- Table 13 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 100 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 75.0% and black men make up 21.0%.
- White men comprise 71.0% of the 362 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs and black men make up 24.3%.
- Table 14 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and age group. Among both white and black MSM/IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (46.7% and 42.9%, respectively) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 38% of these men (34% of white men and 47% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 100 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 83 (83.0%) were from Kansas City, 10 (10.0%) from Jackson County[#], and 3 (3.0%) from Clay County[#]. The remaining 4 cases were from the other counties in the Kansas City HIV Region (each of these counties reported less than 4 cases).
- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM/IDU cases reported from Kansas City, black men made up 24.1%, and white men accounted for 71.1% of the cases.

Trends

- The trends in diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDUs in Kansas City are generally the same as those for the region as a whole. It appears that most of the diagnosed cases in the region in 2002 were from Kansas City.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 13. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| White | 1 | (50.0%) | 75 | (75.0%) | 2 | (33.3%) | 257 | (71.0%) |
| Black | 1 | (50.0%) | 21 | (21.0%) | 3 | (50.0%) | 88 | (24.3%) |
| Hispanic | -- | -- | 3 | (3.0%) | 1 | (16.7%) | 12 | (3.3%) |
| Other/Unknown | -- | -- | 1 | (1.0%) | -- | -- | 5 | (1.4%) |
| Kansas City HIV Region Total | 2 | (100.0%) | 100 | (100.0%) | 6 | (100.0%) | 362 | (100.0%) |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 14. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White | | Black | | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 3 | (4.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (3.0%) |
| 20-29 | 26 | (34.7%) | 7 | (33.3%) | 36 | (36.0%) |
| 30-39 | 35 | (46.7%) | 9 | (42.9%) | 44 | (44.0%) |
| 40-49 | 11 | (14.7%) | 5 | (23.8%) | 17 | (17.0%) |
| 50+ | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Kansas City HIV Region Total | 75 | (100.0%) | 21 | (100.0%) | 100 | (100.0%) |

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Kansas City | 59 | (71.1%) | 20 | (24.1%) | 3 | (3.6%) | 83 | (100.0%) |
| Jackson County# | 10 | (100.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 10 | (100.0%) |
| Clay County# | 3 | (100.0%) | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | (100.0%) |
| Remaining Counties | 3 | (75.0%) | 1 | (25.0%) | -- | -- | 4 | (100.0%) |
| Kansas City HIV Region Total | 75 | (75.0%) | 21 | (21.0%) | 3 | (3.0%) | 100 | (100.0%) |

#Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 291 HIV Disease cases in injecting drug users (IDUs)[†] have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents. These cases make up 6.4% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 291 HIV Disease cases, 194 (66.7%) are AIDS cases and 97 (33.3%) are HIV cases.
- In 2002, of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 5 (4.9%) have, to date, been identified as IDUs. In 2002, of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 1 (1.1%) has, to date, been identified as IDU.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of IDU involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 189 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 on page 113. It is estimated that approximately 206 (6.5%) of the 3,171 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 108 (7.9%) of the 1,374 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were IDUs.

Who

- Table 16 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- Of the 97 total reported HIV cases among IDUs, white men comprise 35.1%; black men 33.0%; black females make up 17.5%; white females 8.2%; Hispanic males 5.2% (5 cases); and Hispanic females 1.0% (1 case).
- Black males comprise 29.9% of the 194 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; white males make up 29.4%; black females 17.5%; white females 16.0%; Hispanic males 5.7% (11 cases); and Hispanic females 1.0% (2 cases).
- Table 17 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white female IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (75.0%) were in persons 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among white male, black male, and black female IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (50.0%, 46.9%, and 47.1%, respectively) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 97 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 79 (81.4%) were from Kansas City, 9 (9.3%) from Jackson County[#], and 3 (3.1%) from Clay County[#]. The remaining 6 cases were from the other counties in the region.
- Table 18 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total IDU HIV cases reported from Kansas City, blacks made up 60.8%.

Trends

- In recent years the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has generally been decreasing. In 2002, approximately 5 new HIV cases are estimated to have been diagnosed in IDUs.

[†]Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 16. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| White Male | 1 | (100.0%) | 34 | (35.1%) | 2 | (40.0%) | 57 | (29.4%) |
| Black Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 32 | (33.0%) | 1 | (20.0%) | 58 | (29.9%) |
| Hispanic Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (5.2%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 11 | (5.7%) |
| White Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 8 | (8.2%) | 2 | (40.0%) | 31 | (16.0%) |
| Black Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 17 | (17.5%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 34 | (17.5%) |
| Hispanic Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (1.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (1.0%) |
| Kansas City HIV Region Total | 1 | (100.0%) | 97 | (100.0%) | 5 | (100.0%) | 194 | (100.0%) |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 17. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White Males | | Black Males | | White Females | | Black Females | | Total | |
|--|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13–19 | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| 20–29 | 12 | (35.3%) | 9 | (28.1%) | 6 | (75.0%) | 4 | (23.5%) | 32 | (33.0%) |
| 30–39 | 17 | (50.0%) | 15 | (46.9%) | 1 | (12.5%) | 8 | (47.1%) | 45 | (46.4%) |
| 40–49 | 3 | (8.8%) | 6 | (18.7%) | 1 | (12.5%) | 4 | (23.5%) | 15 | (15.5%) |
| 50+ | 2 | (5.9%) | 2 | (6.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (5.9%) | 5 | (5.2%) |
| Kansas City HIV Region Total .. | 34 | (100.0%) | 32 | (100.0%) | 8 | (100.0%) | 17 | (100.0%) | 97 | (100.0%) |

Table 18. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Kansas City | 26 | (32.9%) | 48 | (60.8%) | 5 | (6.3%) | 79 | (100.0%) |
| Jackson County# | 8 | (88.9%) | 1 | (11.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 9 | (100.0%) |
| Clay County# | 2 | (66.7%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (33.3%) | 3 | (100.0%) |
| Remaining Counties | 6 | (100.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 6 | (100.0%) |
| Kansas City HIV Region Total | 42 | (43.3%) | 49 | (50.5%) | 6 | (6.2%) | 97 | (100.0%) |

#Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 322 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents. These cases make up 7.1% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 322 HIV Disease cases, 179 (55.6%) are AIDS cases and 143 (44.4%) are HIV cases.
- In 2002, of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 12 (11.9%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts. In 2002, of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 4 (4.5%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 189 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 on page 113. It is estimated that approximately 202 (6.4%) of the 3,171 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases and approximately 21 (20.8%) of the 101 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 189 (13.8%) of the 1,374 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases and approximately 19 (21.3%) of the 89 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 19 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- Black females comprise 48.2% of the 143 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; white females 37.1%; black males 8.4%; and white males 2.1%.
- Black females comprise 46.9% of the 179 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 33.0%; black males 11.2%; and white males 3.9%.
- Table 20 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white female and black female heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (49.0% and 43.5%, respectively) were in women 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black male heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (50.0%) were also in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 143 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 111 (77.6%) were from Kansas City, 12 (8.4%) from Jackson County[#], 5 (3.5%) from Clay County[#], and 4 (2.8%) each from Lafayette and Platte[#] Counties. Seven other cases were reported from the other counties in the region.
- Table 21 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total heterosexual contact cases reported from Kansas City, blacks made up 67.6%.

Trends

- Since the mid-1990s, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has remained plateaued in the general range of 25-35 cases per year. This trend is seen in both white and black cases in the region, and for diagnosed cases reported only from Kansas City.
- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 113), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (13.8%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (6.4%), appear to be in heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 19. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| White Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (2.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 7 | (3.9%) |
| Black Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 12 | (8.4%) | 2 | (16.7%) | 20 | (11.2%) |
| White Female | 1 | (25.0%) | 53 | (37.1%) | 1 | (8.3%) | 59 | (33.0%) |
| Black Female | 3 | (75.0%) | 69 | (48.2%) | 9 | (75.0%) | 84 | (46.9%) |
| Kansas City HIV Region Total | 4 | (100.0%) | 143 | (100.0%) | 12 | (100.0%) | 179 | (100.0%) |

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 20. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White Males | | Black Males | | White Females | | Black Females | | Total | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (8.3%) | 3 | (5.7%) | 6 | (8.7%) | 10 | (7.0%) |
| 20-29 | 1 | (33.3%) | 6 | (50.0%) | 26 | (49.0%) | 30 | (43.5%) | 65 | (45.5%) |
| 30-39 | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (25.0%) | 17 | (32.1%) | 24 | (34.8%) | 46 | (32.2%) |
| 40-49 | 2 | (66.7%) | 1 | (8.3%) | 3 | (5.7%) | 8 | (11.6%) | 16 | (11.2%) |
| 50+ | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (8.3%) | 4 | (7.5%) | 1 | (1.4%) | 6 | (4.2%) |
| Kansas City Region Total | 3 | (100.0%) | 12 | (100.0%) | 53 | (100.0%) | 69 | (100.0%) | 143 | (100.0%) |

Table 21. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Kansas City | 31 | (27.9%) | 75 | (67.6%) | 3 | (2.7%) | 111 | (100.0%) |
| Jackson County# | 7 | (58.3%) | 4 | (33.3%) | 1 | (8.3%) | 12 | (100.0%) |
| Clay County# | 5 | (100.0%) | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | (100.0%) |
| Lafayette County | 4 | (100.0%) | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | (100.0%) |
| Platte County# | 4 | (100.0%) | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | (100.0%) |
| Remaining Counties | 5 | (71.4%) | 2 | (28.6%) | -- | -- | 7 | (100.0%) |
| Kansas City HIV Region Total | 56 | (39.2%) | 81 | (56.6%) | 4 | (2.8%) | 143 | (100.0%) |

#Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

STD Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

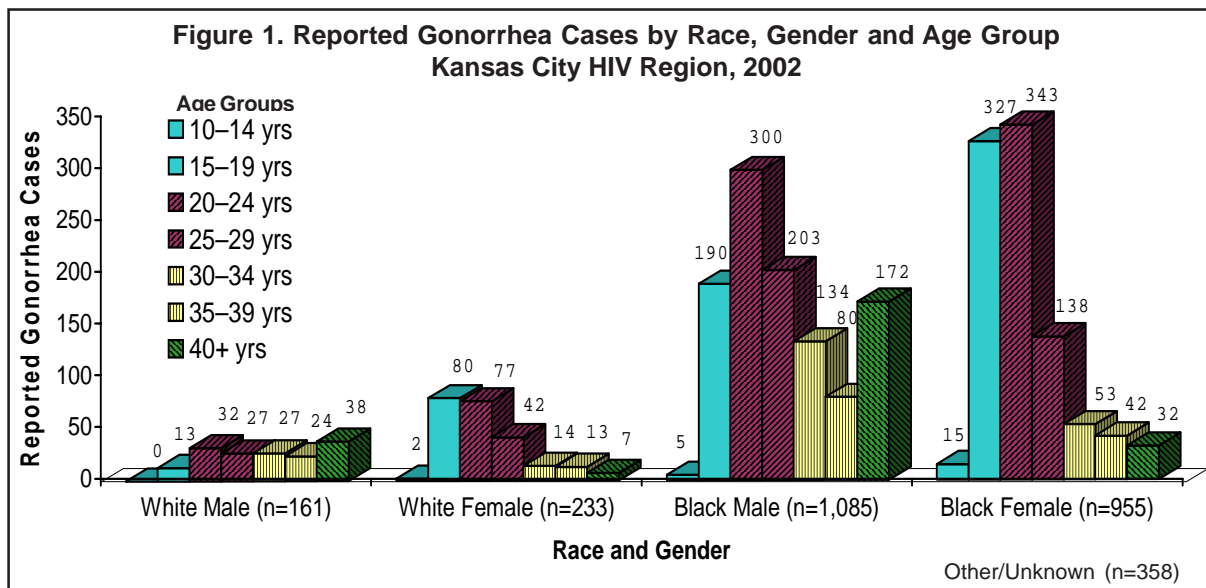
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 2,792 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the Kansas City HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 241.7 cases per 100,000 population. This is an increase by 486 cases (21%) over the cases reported in the previous year. Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was undoubtedly much higher.

Who

- Of the 2,792 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 1,412 (50.6%) were in males and 1,380 (49.4%) in females. Among whites, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (59.1%) than in males (40.9%). Among blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (53.2%) than in females (46.8%).
- Of the 2,792 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 394 (14.1%) were in whites and 2,040 (73.1%) were in blacks. Forty-one (1.5%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 317 (11.4%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (1,239.7) was about 29 times the rate* in whites (42.5).
- Table 1 on page 135 shows the numbers and rates of reported gonorrhea cases by race.
- Of the 2,792 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 724 (25.9%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 341 (35.7%) of the 955 black female cases, 80 (34.3%) of the 233 white female cases, 195 (18.0%) of the 1,085 black male cases, and 13 (8.1%) of the 161 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 2,792 gonorrhea cases reported, 2,486 (89.0%) were from Kansas City, 184 (6.6%) from Jackson County, and 55 (2.0%) from Clay County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 1-30 cases reported. Cases were reported from 9 of the region's 10 counties. Table 2 shows the numbers and percentages of cases reported from the counties with the largest numbers of cases (as well as from Kansas City). Figure 2 is a map showing reported cases by zip code area for Clay, Jackson, and Platte Counties.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases in 2002 was in Kansas City (563.2). According to CDC's 2002 STD Surveillance Report, Kansas City (Jackson County) ranked 5th for gonorrhea incidence in 2002 among selected cities of >200,000 population. Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race from 1992-2002. Gonorrhea cases declined steadily till 1997, and has remained plateaued in whites. The 2,792 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002 represented a 21.1% increase from the 2,306 cases reported in 2001. This is following the pattern of increase and decrease in alternate years, particularly among blacks.

* Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Whites | 394 | 14.1% | 42.5 |
| Blacks | 2,040 | 73.1% | 1,239.7 |
| Other/Unknown | 358 | 12.8% | -- |
| Total Cases | 2,792 | 100.0% | 241.7 |

Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Kansas City | 2,486 | 89.0% | 563.2 |
| Jackson | 184 | 6.6% | 55.4 |
| Clay | 55 | 2.0% | 55.0 |
| Johnson | 30 | 1.1% | 62.2 |
| Cass | 13 | 0.5% | 15.8 |
| Lafayette | 10 | 0.4% | 30.3 |
| Platte | 8 | 0.3% | 20.4 |
| Total Cases | 2,792 | 100.0% | 241.7 |

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Zip Code Area Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties, 2002

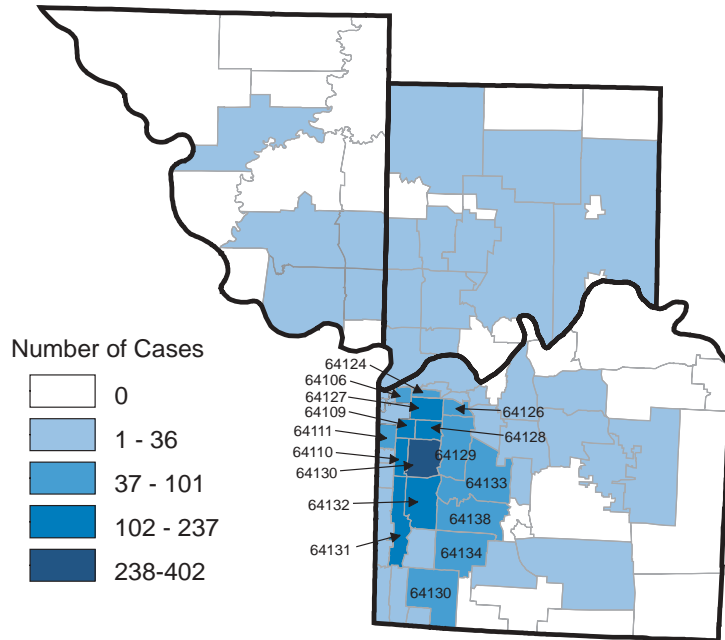


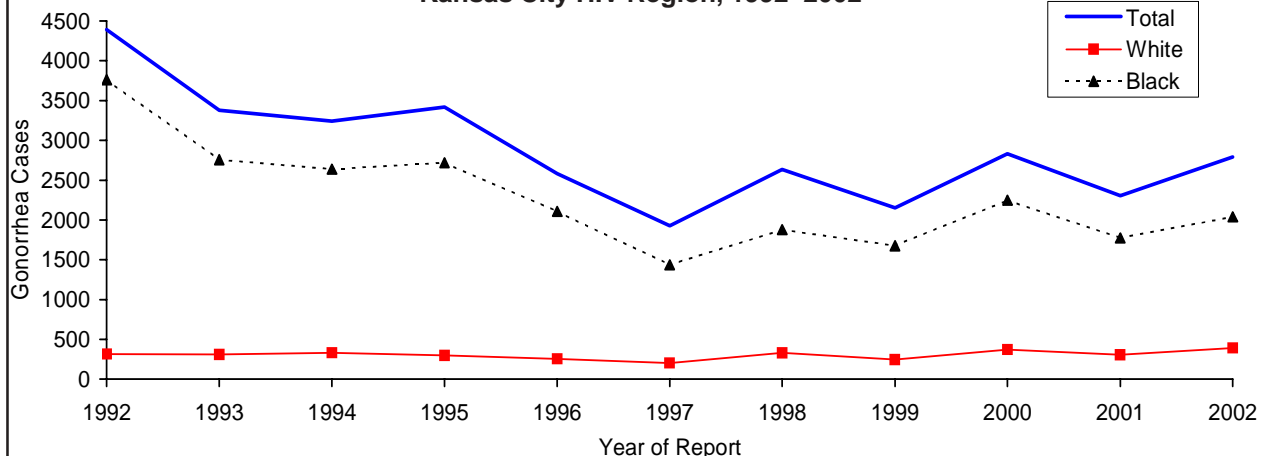
Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race and County, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| Kansas City | 2,486 | 100.0% | 563.2 | 250 | 10.1% | 93.3 | 1,921 | 77.3% | 1393.3 |
| Jackson County | 184 | 100.0% | 55.4 | 78 | 42.4% | 26.2 | 76 | 41.3% | 398.8 |
| Clay County | 55 | 100.0% | 55.0 | 26 | 47.3% | 27.7 | 21 | 38.2% | 1056.9 |
| Johnson County | 30 | 100.0% | 62.2 | 19 | 63.3% | 43.7 | 10 | 33.3% | 478.7 |
| Cass County | 13 | 100.0% | 15.8 | 6 | 46.2% | 7.6 | 4 | 30.8% | 343.1 |
| Lafayette County | 10 | 100.0% | 30.3 | 4 | 40.0% | 12.7 | 5 | 50.0% | 667.6 |
| Platte County | 8 | 100.0% | 20.4 | 6 | 75.0% | 16.4 | 2 | 25.0% | 211.2 |
| Kansas City HIV Region | 2,792 | 100.0% | 241.7 | 394 | 14.1% | 42.5 | 2,040 | 73.1% | 1239.7 |

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report Kansas City HIV Region, 1992-2002



STD Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

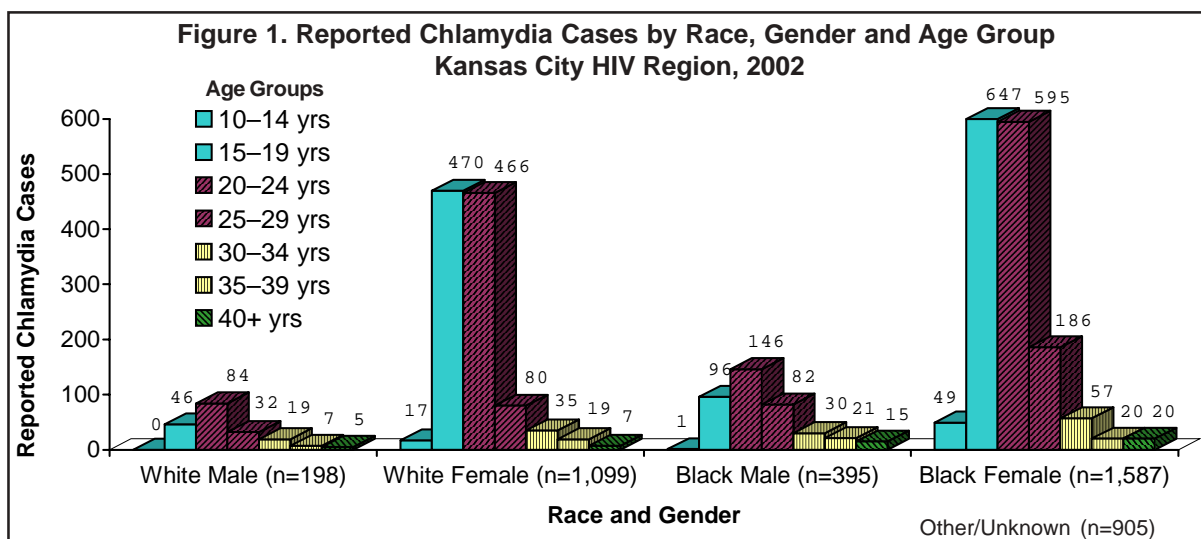
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 4,184 cases of chlamydia were reported in the Kansas City HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 362.2 cases per 100,000 population. This is an increase by 740 cases (21.5%) from the 3,444 cases reported in 2001. Because of underdiagnosed and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Chlamydia Trachomatis* was undoubtedly much higher.

Who

- Of the 4,184 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 736 (17.6%) were in males and 3,448 (82.4%) were in females. This reflects the selective screening of females for chlamydia undertaken by the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP). If similar widespread screening of males were also undertaken, the number of diagnosed and reported cases in males would be much higher than is currently seen.
- Of the 4,184 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 1,297 (31.0%) were in whites and 1,982 (47.4%) were in blacks. One hundred twenty-three (2.9%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 782 (18.7%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (1,204.5) was about 9 times the rate* in whites (139.9).
- Table 1 on page 137 shows the numbers and rates of reported chlamydia cases by race.
- Of the 4,184 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 1,654 (39.5%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 692 (43.6%) of the 1,587 black female cases, 487 (44.3%) of the 1,099 white female cases, 97 (24.6%) of the 395 black male cases, and 46 (23.2%) of the 198 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 4,184 chlamydia cases reported, 2,942 (70.3%) were from Kansas City, 572 (13.7%) from Jackson County, 188 (4.5%) from Clay and Johnson Counties. The remaining counties in the region each had from 15-94 cases reported. Cases were reported from all of the region's counties. Table 2 shows the number, percentage, and rates of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by zip code area for Clay, Jackson, and Platte Counties.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2002 was in Kansas City (666.5). CDC's 2002 STD Surveillance Report ranks Kansas City (Jackson County) 13th for chlamydia incidence among cities of >200,000 population in the U.S. Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported chlamydia cases by race from 1992-2002. The 4,184 cases reported in 2002 represented a 21.5% increase from the 3,444 cases reported in 2001. The steady increase in both whites and blacks could perhaps be due to increased screening of females undertaken by MIPP.

* Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Whites | 1,297 | 31.0% | 139.9 |
| Blacks | 1,982 | 47.4% | 1,204.5 |
| Other/Unknown | 905 | 21.6% | -- |
| Total Cases | 4,184 | 100.0% | 362.2 |

Table 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by County, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Kansas City | 2,942 | 70.3% | 666.5 |
| Jackson | 572 | 13.7% | 172.3 |
| Clay | 188 | 4.5% | 188.0 |
| Johnson | 188 | 4.5% | 389.6 |
| Cass | 94 | 2.2% | 114.5 |
| Lafayette | 53 | 1.3% | 160.8 |
| Platte | 49 | 1.2% | 125.1 |
| Ray | 39 | 0.9% | 167.0 |
| Total Cases | 4,184 | 100.0% | 362.2 |

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Zip Code Area, Clay, Jackson, and Platte Counties, 2002

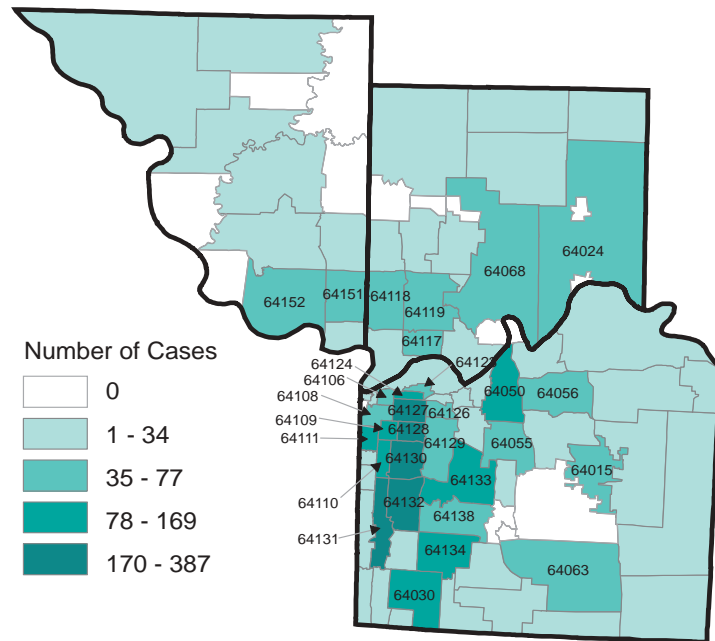


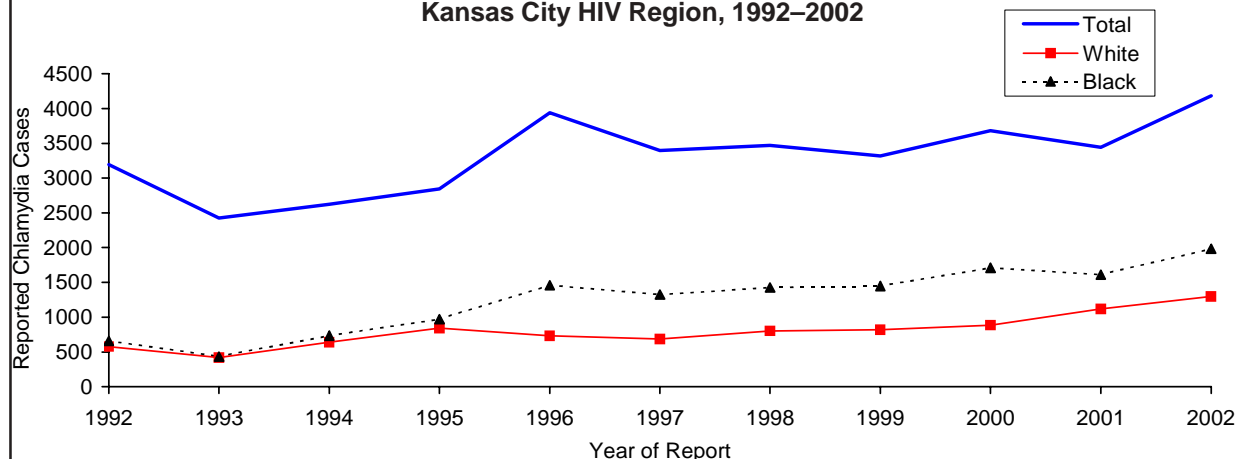
Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race and County, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| Kansas City | 2,942 | 100.0% | 666.5 | 514 | 17.5% | 191.9 | 1,809 | 61.5% | 1312.1 |
| Jackson County | 572 | 100.0% | 172.3 | 335 | 58.6% | 112.3 | 103 | 18.0% | 540.5 |
| Clay County | 188 | 100.0% | 188.0 | 113 | 60.1% | 120.2 | 21 | 14.4% | 1056.9 |
| Johnson County | 188 | 100.0% | 389.6 | 120 | 63.8% | 275.9 | 37 | 19.7% | 1771.2 |
| Cass County | 94 | 100.0% | 114.5 | 62 | 66.0% | 79.0 | 4 | 4.3% | 343.1 |
| Lafayette County | 53 | 100.0% | 160.5 | 40 | 75.5% | 127.0 | 1 | 1.9% | 133.5 |
| Platte County | 49 | 100.0% | 125.1 | 34 | 69.4% | 93.1 | 6 | 12.2% | 633.6 |
| Kansas City HIV Region | 4,184 | 100.0% | 362.2 | 1,297 | 31.0% | 139.9 | 1,982 | 47.4% | 1204.5 |

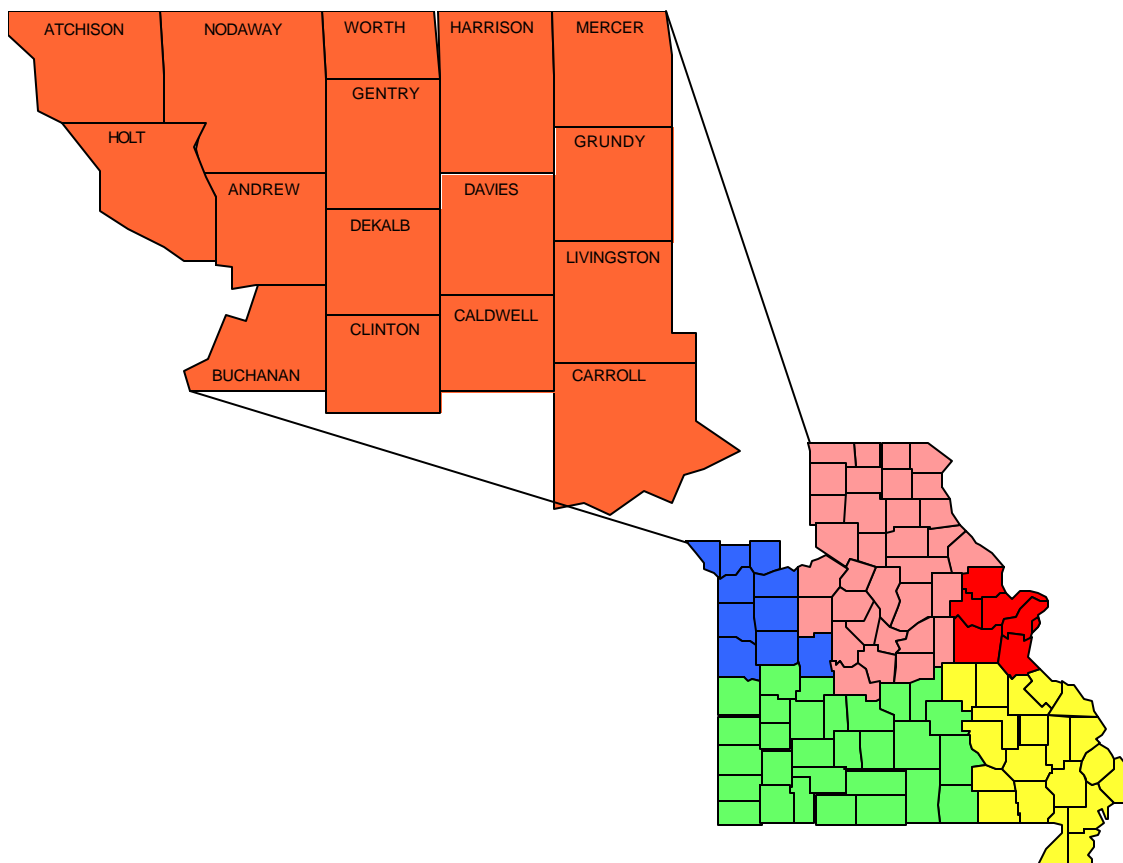
**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report, Kansas City HIV Region, 1992–2002



Northwest HIV Region



2000 Population Estimates for the Northwest HIV Region

| County | White | | African American | | American Indian | | Asian/Pacific Is | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|------------------|------|-----------------|------|------------------|------|----------|------|---------|--------|
| Andrew County | 16,225 | 98.4% | 69 | 0.4% | 56 | 0.3% | 38 | 0.2% | 138 | 0.8% | 16,492 | 100.0% |
| Atchison County | 6,237 | 97.0% | 132 | 2.1% | 12 | 0.2% | 9 | 0.1% | 43 | 0.7% | 6,430 | 100.0% |
| Buchanan County | 79,744 | 92.7% | 3,751 | 4.4% | 363 | 0.4% | 406 | 0.5% | 2,086 | 2.4% | 85,998 | 100.0% |
| Caldwell County | 8,840 | 98.6% | 12 | 0.1% | 30 | 0.3% | 11 | 0.1% | 67 | 0.7% | 8,969 | 100.0% |
| Carroll County | 9,971 | 96.9% | 177 | 1.7% | 28 | 0.3% | 14 | 0.1% | 73 | 0.7% | 10,285 | 100.0% |
| Clinton County | 18,329 | 96.6% | 288 | 1.5% | 65 | 0.3% | 33 | 0.2% | 205 | 1.1% | 18,979 | 100.0% |
| Daviess County | 7,910 | 98.7% | 4 | 0.0% | 31 | 0.4% | 21 | 0.3% | 55 | 0.7% | 8,016 | 100.0% |
| DeKalb County | 10,332 | 89.1% | 1,028 | 8.9% | 77 | 0.7% | 21 | 0.2% | 236 | 2.0% | 11,597 | 100.0% |
| Gentry County | 6,763 | 98.6% | 8 | 0.1% | 21 | 0.3% | 23 | 0.3% | 44 | 0.6% | 6,861 | 100.0% |
| Grundy County | 10,183 | 97.6% | 42 | 0.4% | 36 | 0.3% | 17 | 0.2% | 165 | 1.6% | 10,432 | 100.0% |
| Harrison County | 8,700 | 98.3% | 12 | 0.1% | 22 | 0.2% | 18 | 0.2% | 89 | 1.0% | 8,850 | 100.0% |
| Holt County | 5,269 | 98.5% | 6 | 0.1% | 25 | 0.5% | 5 | 0.1% | 21 | 0.4% | 5,351 | 100.0% |
| Livingston County | 13,962 | 95.9% | 339 | 2.3% | 49 | 0.3% | 41 | 0.3% | 94 | 0.6% | 14,558 | 100.0% |
| Mercer County | 3,709 | 98.7% | 7 | 0.2% | 21 | 0.6% | 2 | 0.1% | 11 | 0.3% | 3,757 | 100.0% |
| Nodaway County | 21,162 | 96.6% | 295 | 1.3% | 51 | 0.2% | 195 | 0.9% | 155 | 0.7% | 21,912 | 100.0% |
| Worth County | 2,358 | 99.0% | 4 | 0.2% | 8 | 0.3% | 2 | 0.1% | 7 | 0.3% | 2,382 | 100.0% |
| Region Totals | 229,694 | 95.4% | 6,174 | 2.6% | 895 | 0.4% | 856 | 0.4% | 3,489 | 1.4% | 240,869 | 100.0% |

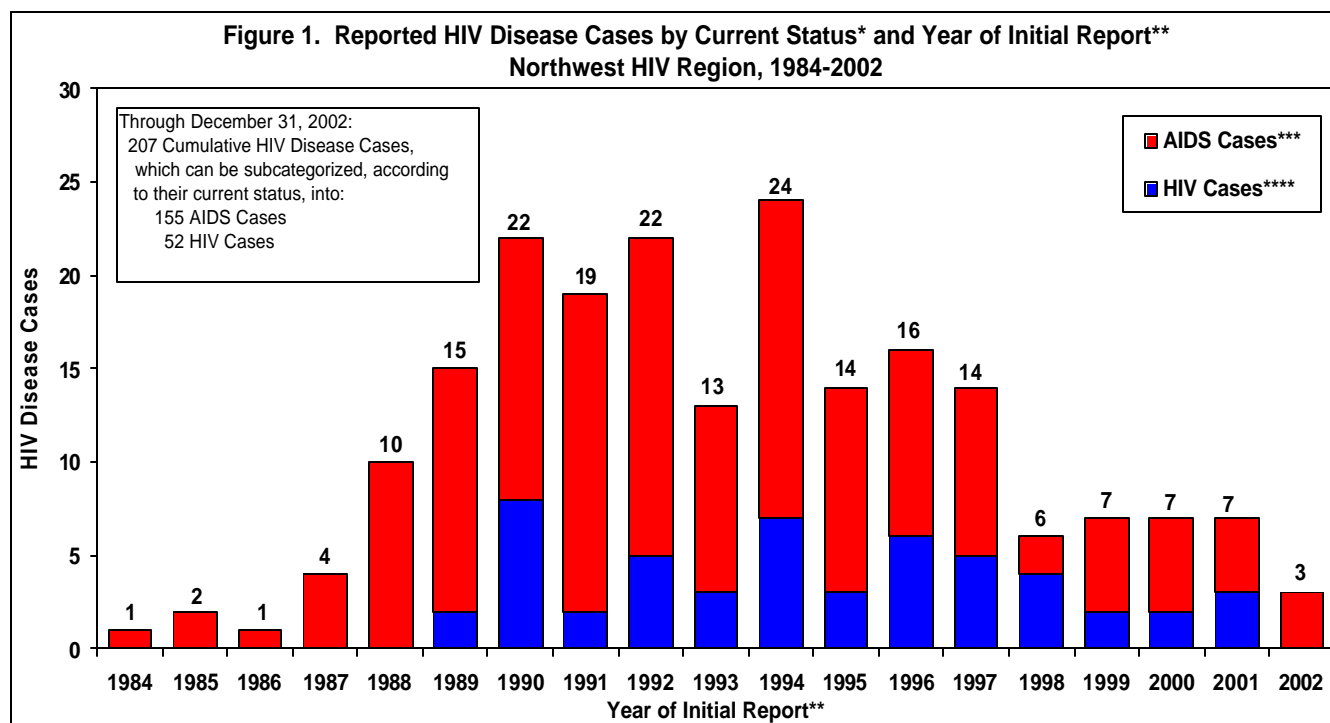
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2002, a total of 207 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents of the Northwest HIV Region. In 2002, 3 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled "**Trends**" on page 142.)
- Of these 207 HIV Disease cases, 155 (74.9%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 84 (54.2%) of the 155 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 71 (45.8%) are living.
- In 2002, 4 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (on page 139) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled "**Trends**" on page 142).
- Of the 207 reported HIV Disease cases, 52 (25.1%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; no HIV cases* were reported in 2002.

* When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2002, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included (instead, they are included among the AIDS cases reported in 2002).



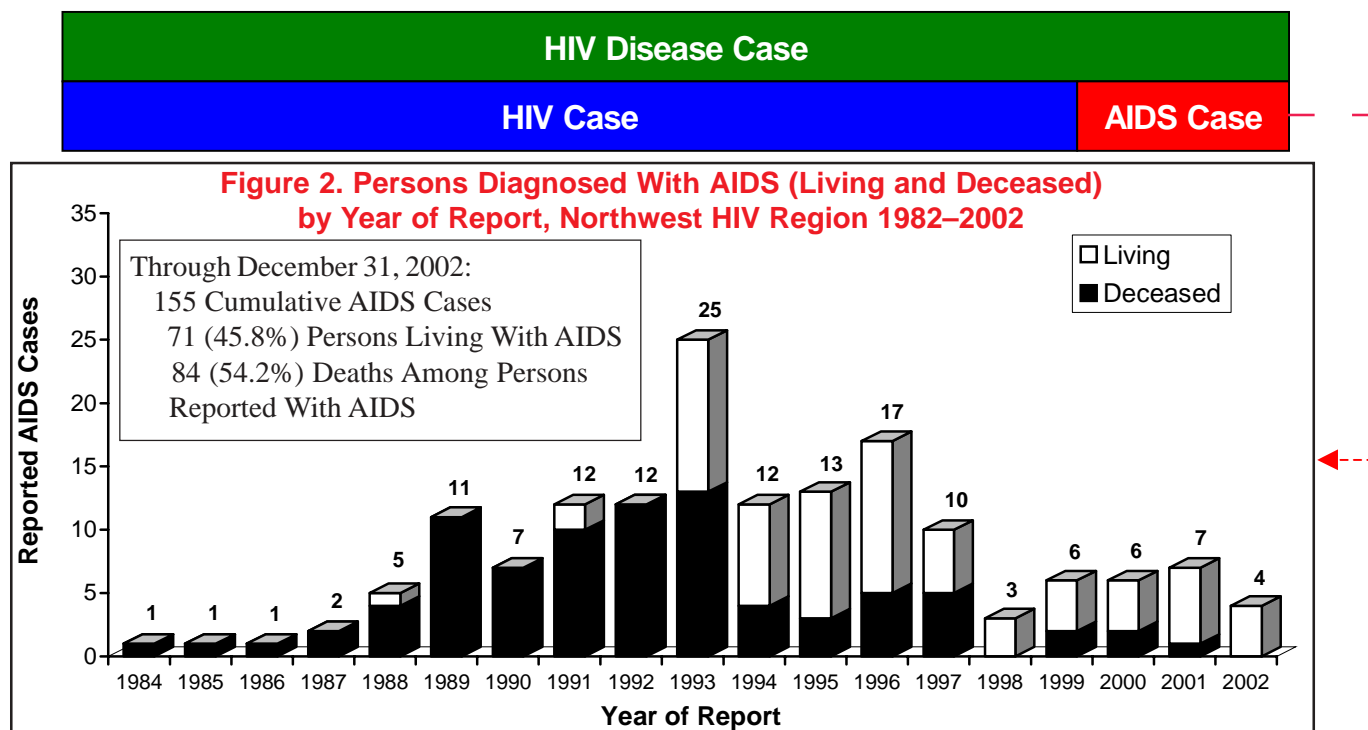
*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region



Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprised 80.8% of the 52 cumulative reported HIV cases and 88.4% of the 155 cumulative reported AIDS cases.
- Most of the reported HIV and AIDS cases in the region are white* (90.4% of HIV cases and 89.7% of AIDS cases). However, although total numbers of black* cases have been small (4 HIV cases and 15 AIDS cases), blacks appear somewhat disproportionately represented among reported cases. This is indicated by the fact that blacks comprise only about 2.6% of the region's population, but have accounted for 7.7% of reported HIV cases and 9.7% of reported AIDS cases.
- Of the 10 reported female HIV cases, 3 (30.0%) were in black females. Of the 18 reported female AIDS cases, 4 (22.2%) were in black females.
- The numbers of total reported HIV Disease cases in Hispanics and American Indians have been extremely small.
- Of the 52 reported HIV cases, 40.4% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 28.8% in 30-39 year olds, 15.4% in 40-49 year olds, 7.7% in persons 50 years of age and older, and 7.7% (4 cases) in 13-19 year olds. These data indicate that a sizeable proportion of infections are occurring in persons in their twenties and thirties, and that infections are occasionally occurring in teenagers.
- Of the 52 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases: 28 (53.8%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 6 (11.5%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 4 (7.7%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 11 (21.2%) in heterosexual contacts; 1 (1.9%) in a hemophiliac; and 2 (3.8%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Of the 155 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases: 97 (62.6%) were in MSM; 14 (9.0%) in MSM/IDUs; 11 (7.0%) in IDUs; 10 (6.4%) in heterosexual contacts; 6 (3.9%) in hemophiliacs; 4 (2.6%) in transfusion/tissue recipients; and 13 (8.4%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Table 2 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. In this table, those cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult", many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with cases initially classified as Other/Unknown Adult whose actual exposure risk was later determined following investigation.
- No perinatal HIV cases and no perinatal AIDS cases have been reported from the Northwest HIV Region. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breastfeeding.)

*Throughout this document, whenever HIV disease is being discussed, the term "white" indicates a non-Hispanic white person, and "black" indicates a non-Hispanic black individual. All persons whose ethnicity is reported as Hispanic, regardless of race (e.g., white or black), are characterized as "Hispanic".

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case

AIDS Case

Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Northwest HIV Region, 1982–2002

| | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | | HIV Disease | |
|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | % | Cumulative Cases | % | Reported 2002 | % | Cumulative Cases | % | Cumulative Cases | % |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 42 | (80.8%) | 2 | (50.0%) | 137 | (88.4%) | 179 | (86.5%) |
| Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 10 | (19.2%) | 2 | (50.0%) | 18 | (11.6%) | 28 | (13.5%) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 0 | (0.0%) | 47 | (90.4%) | 3 | (75.0%) | 139 | (89.7%) | 186 | (89.8%) |
| Black | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (7.7%) | 1 | (25.0%) | 15 | (9.7%) | 19 | (9.2%) |
| Hispanic | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.6%) | 1 | (0.5%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| American Indian | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (1.9%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.5%) |
| Unknown | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 40 | (76.9%) | 2 | (50.0%) | 125 | (80.7%) | 165 | (79.7%) |
| Black Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (1.9%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 11 | (7.1%) | 12 | (5.8%) |
| Hispanic Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.6%) | 1 | (0.5%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| American Indian Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (1.9%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.5%) |
| Unknown Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| White Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 7 | (13.5%) | 1 | (25.0%) | 14 | (9.0%) | 21 | (10.1%) |
| Black Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (5.8%) | 1 | (25.0%) | 4 | (2.6%) | 7 | (3.4%) |
| Hispanic Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| American Indian Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Unknown Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Age at Diagnosis[‡] | | | | | | | | | | |
| <13 | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | | |
| 13-19 | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (7.7%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.6%) | | |
| 20-29 | 0 | (0.0%) | 21 | (40.4%) | 1 | (25.0%) | 29 | (18.7%) | | |
| 30-39 | 0 | (0.0%) | 15 | (28.8%) | 1 | (25.0%) | 66 | (42.6%) | | |
| 40-49 | 0 | (0.0%) | 8 | (15.4%) | 1 | (25.0%) | 42 | (27.1%) | | |
| 50+ | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (7.7%) | 1 | (25.0%) | 17 | (11.0%) | | |
| Northwest HIV Region Total | 0 | (0.0%) | 52 | (100.0%) | 4 | (100.0%) | 155 | (100.0%) | 207 | (100.0%) |

* HIV Cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

† For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

‡ For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Northwest HIV Region Cumulative Through December 2002

| Exposure Category | HIV Cases | | AIDS Cases | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Cumulative Case | % | Cumulative Case | % |
| Adult/Adolescent | | | | |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men | 30 | (57.7%) | 105 | (67.7%) |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drug | 6 | (11.5%) | 14 | (9.0%) |
| Injecting Drug Use | 4 | (7.7%) | 12 | (7.7%) |
| Heterosexual Contact | 11 | (21.2%) | 14 | (9.0%) |
| Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder | 1 | (1.9%) | 6 | (3.9%) |
| Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (2.6%) |
| Risk Not Specified | — | — | — | — |
| Adult/Adolescent Subtotal | 52 | (100.0%) | 155 | (100.0%) |
| Pediatric Subtotal | 0 | | 0 | |
| Total | 52 | | 155 | |

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

Where

- Of the 52 cumulative HIV cases reported from the Northwest HIV Region, 33 (63.5%) were from Buchanan County and 7 (13.5%) were from Clinton County. The remaining 12 (23.1%) cases came from 8 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-2 reported cases. See Figure 9 in the "Missouri" section (page 51). Of the 4 cumulative HIV cases reported in blacks, all were from Buchanan County.
- Of the 155 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the Northwest HIV Region, 102 (65.8%) were from Buchanan County and 11 (7.1%) were from Clinton County. The remaining 42 (27.1%) cases came from 11 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-9 reported cases. See Figure 10 in the "Missouri" section (page 51). Of the 15 cumulative AIDS cases reported in blacks, 80.0% were from Buchanan County.
- Tables 3 and 4 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by county of residence at time of diagnosis.
- Of the 33 HIV cases reported from Buchanan County, 4 (12.1%) were in blacks and 29 (87.8%) were in whites.
- Table 8 in the "Missouri" section (page 50) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the Northwest HIV Region with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.
- Table 10 in the "Missouri" section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for the Northwest HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV Regions.
- Figure 8 in the "Missouri" section (page 49) shows, for the counties within the region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.

**Table 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | | White, Non-Hispanic | | Black, Non-Hispanic | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Buchanan County [†] | 33 | 100.0% | 29 | 87.8% | 4 | 12.1% |
| Clinton County [†] | 7 | 100.0% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Andrew County [†] | 2 | 100.0% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Caldwell County [†] | 2 | 100.0% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gentry County [†] | 2 | 100.0% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nodaway County [†] | 2 | 100.0% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 4 | 100.0% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Northwest HIV Region [†] | 52 | 100.0% | 47 | 90.4% | 4 | 7.7% |

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Table 4. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | | White, Non-Hispanic | | Black, Non-Hispanic | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Buchanan County [†] | 102 | 100.0% | 89 | 87.3% | 12 | 11.8% |
| Clinton County [†] | 11 | 100.0% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Grundy County [†] | 9 | 100.0% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Andrew County [†] | 8 | 100.0% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nodaway County [†] | 6 | 100.0% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 19 | 100.0% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Northwest HIV Region [†] | 155 | 100.0% | 139 | 89.7% | 15 | 9.7% |

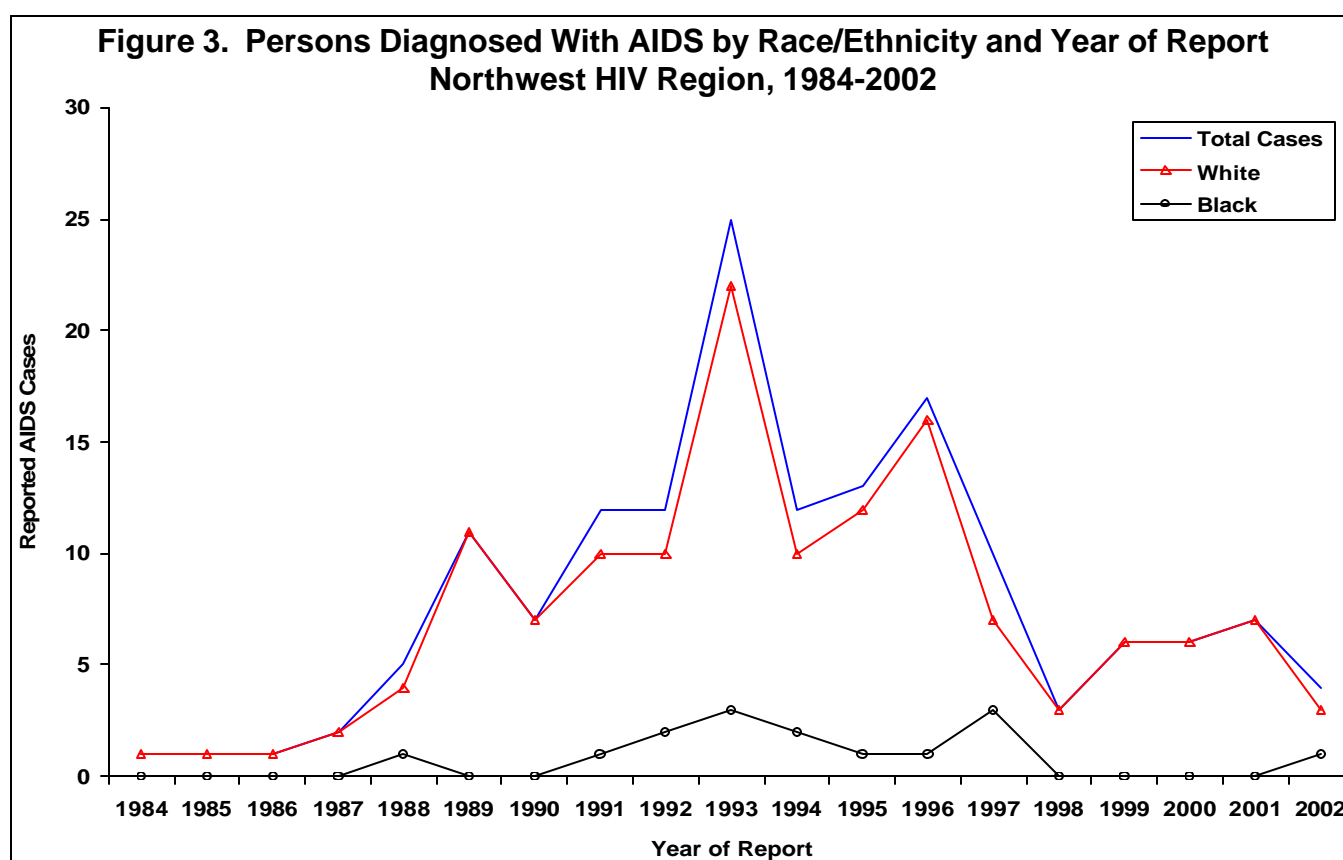
[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

Trends

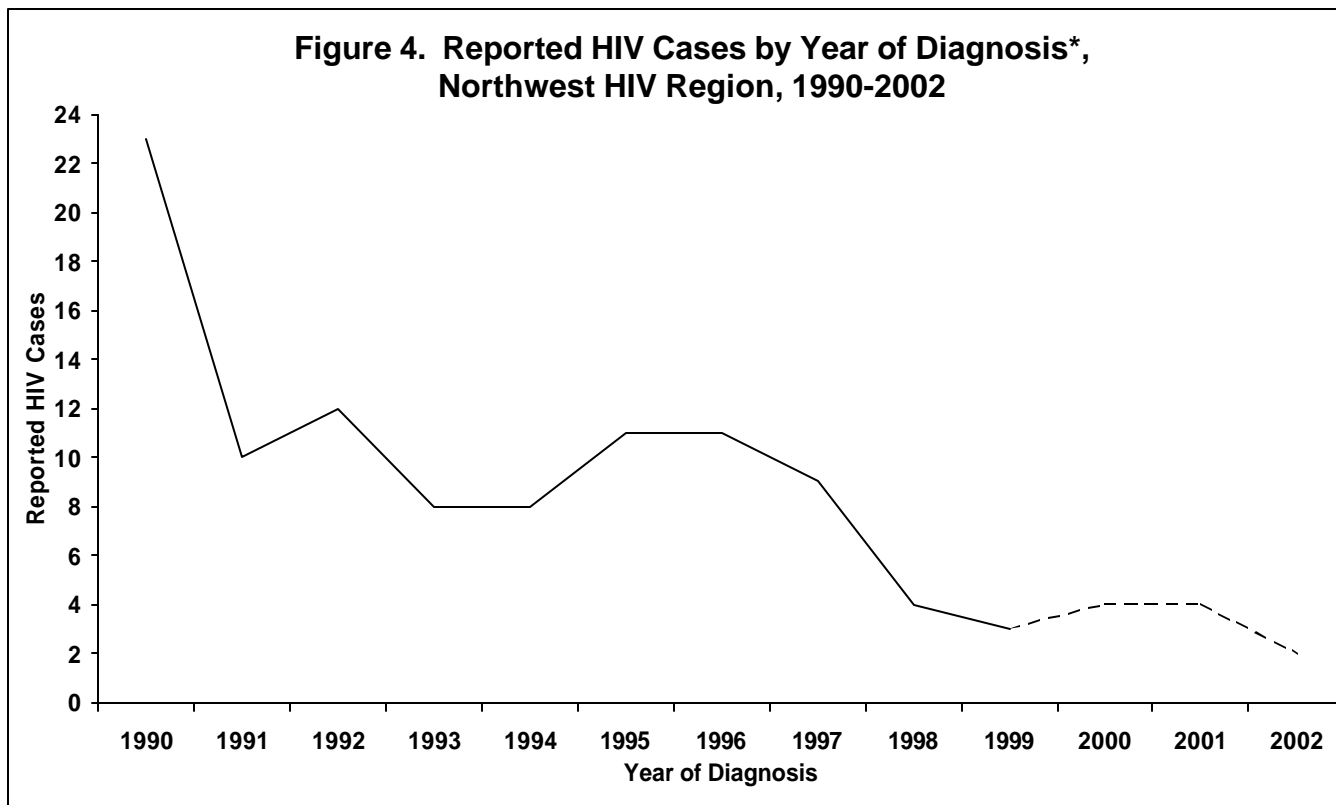
- Figure 1 on page 138 shows HIV Disease cases by year of initial report from 1984-2002. The 3 HIV Disease cases in Northwest HIV Region residents which were initially reported in 2002 represent a 57.1% decrease from the 7 cases reported in 2001.
- Figure 2 on page 139 shows persons diagnosed with AIDS by year of report. The 4 AIDS cases reported in Northwest HIV Region residents in 2002 represented a 42.9% decrease from the 7 cases reported in 2001.
- Figure 3 shows persons diagnosed with AIDS by race/ethnicity and year of report.
- A lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM (57.7% vs. 67.7%), and a somewhat higher proportion (21.2% vs. 9.0%) are heterosexual contacts (see Table 2). This provides some evidence that among more recently infected persons, a smaller proportion are being infected through male homosexual contact and a larger proportion are being infected through heterosexual contact. However, it seems likely that the largest number of new infections continue to result from sexual contact between males.
- Figure 4 shows reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} for the period from 1990-2002. The annual number of diagnosed cases decreased noticeably from 1990 to 1991, from 1991 through 1996 remained generally plateaued, decreased again from 1996 to 1999, and then remained plateaued at about 3-4 cases per year for the past four years.



[†] The HIV cases shown in Figure 4 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to become AIDS cases, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in this figure, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the way data are presented in Table 1 and similar tables. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, but instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{††} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

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HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2002, a total of 125 HIV Disease cases in MSM have been reported in Northwest HIV Region residents. These cases make up 60.4% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 125 HIV Disease cases, 97 (77.6%) are AIDS cases and 28 (22.4%) are HIV cases.
- The 97 AIDS cases in MSM make up 62.6% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, only 1 adult/adolescent AIDS case was reported.
- The 28 HIV cases in MSM make up 53.8% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 13 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 2 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 140). It is estimated that approximately 105 (67.7%) of the 155 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 30 (57.7%) of the 52 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, were in MSM.

Who

- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men make up more than 95%.
- White men comprise more than 90% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM.
- Table 5 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (35.7%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 34% of these men (32% of white men and 57% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the actual percentages could be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 28 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 18 (64.3%) were from Buchanan County. The remaining 10 (35.7%) cases were from 7 other counties in the region (each of these counties had 1-2 reported cases). See Table 6.

Trends

- It appears that in the previous four years, from 1-4 HIV cases in MSM have been diagnosed in the Northwest HIV region. In 2002, no cases were reported.
- A lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM. This provides some evidence that among more recently infected persons, a smaller proportion are being infected through male homosexual contact. However, it seems likely that the largest number of new infections continue to result from sexual contact between males.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

Table 5. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Age Group, Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | HIV Cases | % |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| 13-19 | 2 | (7.1%) |
| 20-29 | 10 | (35.7%) |
| 30-39 | 7 | (25.0%) |
| 40-49 | 5 | (17.9%) |
| 50+ | 4 | (14.3%) |
| Northwest HIV Region Total | 28 | (100.0%) |

Table 6. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by County Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | HIV Cases | % |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Buchanan County | 18 | (64.3%) |
| Remaining Counties* | 10 | (35.7%) |
| Northwest HIV Region Total | 28 | (100.0%) |

*Cases were reported from 6 other counties in the region. Each of these counties had 1-3 reported cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2002, a total of 20 HIV Disease cases in MSM/IDUs have been reported in Northwest HIV Region residents (these cases make up 9.7% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 20 HIV Disease cases, 14 (70.0%) are AIDS cases and 6 (30.0%) are HIV cases.
- The 14 AIDS cases in MSM/IDU make up 9.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 6 HIV cases in MSM/IDU make up 11.5% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Almost all reported MSM/IDU HIV Disease cases have been in white men.
- Table 7 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by age group. Most reported MSM/IDU cases were diagnosed in their twenties or thirties.

Where

- The 6 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs were from 3 counties in the region (each of these counties had 1-4 reported cases).

Trends

- It appears that during each of the past six years, from 0-1 HIV cases in MSM/IDUs have been diagnosed in the Northwest HIV Region.

**Table 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Age Group
Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Age Group | HIV Cases | % |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| 13-19 | 0 | (0.0%) |
| 20-29 | 2 | (33.3%) |
| 30-39 | 3 | (50.0%) |
| 40+ | 1 | (16.7%) |
| Northwest HIV Region Total | 6 | (100.0%) |

**Table 8. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by County
Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

The 6 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs were from 3 counties
(each of these counties reported 1-4 cases).

Northwest HIV Region Total 6 (100.0%)

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2002, a total of 15 HIV Disease cases in IDUs have been reported in Northwest HIV Region residents (these cases make up 7.2% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 15 HIV Disease cases, 11 (73.3%) are AIDS cases and 4 (26.7%) are HIV cases.
- The 11 AIDS cases in IDUs make up 7.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 4 HIV cases in IDUs make up 7.7% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Three (75.0%) of the 4 reported HIV cases, and 8 (72.7%) of the 11 reported AIDS cases, were in males.
- Almost all reported IDU HIV Disease cases have been in whites.
- The largest number of reported IDU HIV cases were diagnosed in their twenties.

Where

- The 4 total HIV cases reported in IDUs were from 2 counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Of the 11 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 8 (72.7%) were from Buchanan County.

Trends

- It appears that during each of the past six years, from 0-1 HIV cases in IDUs have been diagnosed in the Northwest HIV Region.

**Table 9. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by County
Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

The 4 total HIV cases reported in IDUs were from 2 counties
(each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------|
| Northwest HIV Region Total | 4 | (100.0%) |
|----------------------------------|---|----------|

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2002, a total of 21 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Northwest HIV Region residents. These cases make up 10.1% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 21 HIV Disease cases, 10 (47.6%) are AIDS cases and 11 (52.4%) are HIV cases.
- The 10 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts make up 6.5% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 11 HIV cases in heterosexual contacts make up 21.1% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 13 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 2 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (page 140). It is estimated that approximately 14 (9.0%) of the 155 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 11 (21.2%) of the 52 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Of total reported HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts, 85.7% have been in females.
- Whites make up 71.4% of reported heterosexual contact HIV Disease cases.
- Table 10 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (36.4%) were in persons 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 11 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 7 (63.6%) were from Buchanan County. The remaining 4 (36.4%) cases were from 3 other counties in the region (each of these counties had 1-2 reported cases). See Table 11.

Trends

- It appears that during each year from 1990-2002, 0-2 HIV cases in heterosexual contacts have been diagnosed in the Northwest HIV Region.
- A somewhat higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases (21.2% vs. 9.0%), are heterosexual contacts. This provides some evidence that among more recently infected persons, a larger proportion are being infected through heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

**Table 10. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Age Group
Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Age Group | HIV Cases | % |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| 13-19 | 2 | (18.2%) |
| 20-29 | 4 | (36.4%) |
| 30-39 | 3 | (27.3%) |
| 40+ | 2 | (18.2%) |
| Northwest HIV Region Total | 11 | (100.0%) |

**Table 11. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by County
Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Cases | % |
|---|--------------|-----------------|
| Buchanan County | 7 | (63.6%) |
| Remaining Counties | 4 | (36.4%) |
| Northwest HIV Region Total | 11 | (100.0%) |

*Cases were reported from 3 other counties in the region. Each of these counties had 1-2 reported cases.

STD Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

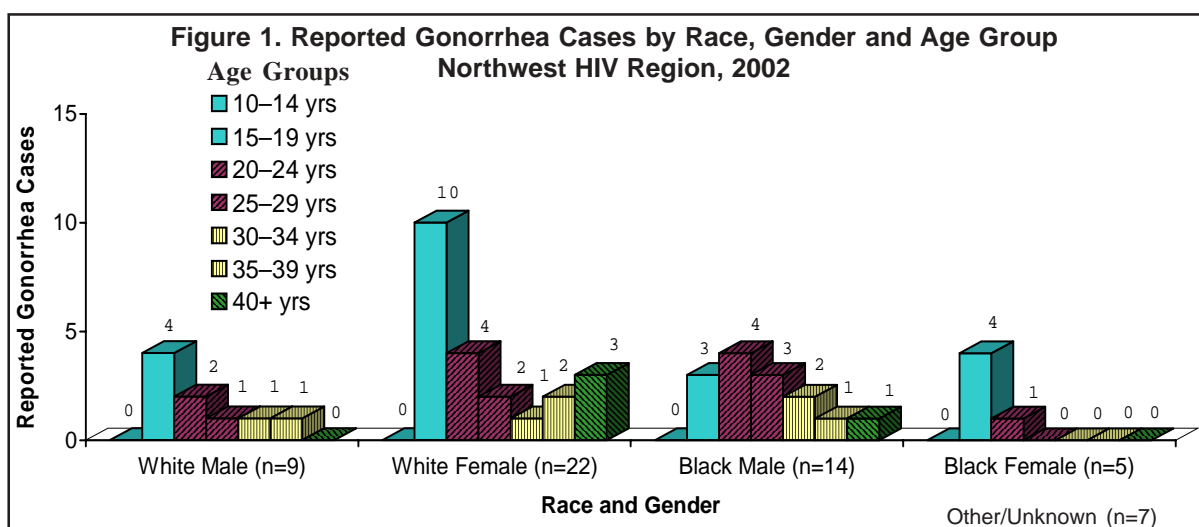
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 57 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the Northwest HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 23.7 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 57 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 26 (45.6%) were in males and 31 (54.4%) were in females. Among whites, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (71.0%) than in males (29.0%), whereas, among blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (73.7%) than in females (26.3%).
- Of the 57 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 31 (54.4%) were in whites and 19 (33.3%) were in blacks. One (1.8%) case was in another racial group, and for 6 (10.5%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (307.7) was about 23 times the rate* in whites (13.5).
- Table 1 on page 152 shows the numbers and rates of reported gonorrhea cases by race.
- Of the 57 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 23 (40.4%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 4 (80.0%) of the 5 black female cases, 10 (45.5%) of the 22 white female cases, 3 (21.4%) of the 14 black male cases, and 4 (44.4%) of the 9 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 57 gonorrhea cases reported, 45 (78.9%) were from Buchanan County, and 3 (5.3%) were from Livingston County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 0-2 cases reported. Cases were reported from 9 (56.3%) of the region's 16 counties. Table 2 shows the number, percentage, and rates of cases reported from each county. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases in 2002 was in Buchanan County (52.3). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race from 1992-2002. The 57 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002 represented a 16.2% decrease from the 68 cases reported in 2001. The decrease was more noted among blacks.

* All rates in this report are per 100,000 population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

STD Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, Northwest HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| Whites | 31 | 54.4% | 13.5 |
| Blacks..... | 19 | 33.3% | 307.7 |
| Other/Unknown | 7 | 12.3% | - |
| Total Cases | 57 | 100.0% | 23.7 |

Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County Northwest HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| Buchanan | 45 | 78.9% | 52.3 |
| Livingston | 3 | 5.3% | 20.6 |
| Clinton | 2 | 3.5% | 10.5 |
| Nodaway | 2 | 3.5% | 9.1 |
| Caldwell | 1 | 1.8% | 11.1 |
| Carroll | 1 | 1.8% | 9.7 |
| DeKalb | 1 | 1.8% | 8.6 |
| Grundy | 1 | 1.8% | 9.6 |
| Holt | 1 | 1.8% | 18.7 |
| Total Cases | 57 | 100.0% | 23.7 |

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County Northwest HIV Region, 2002

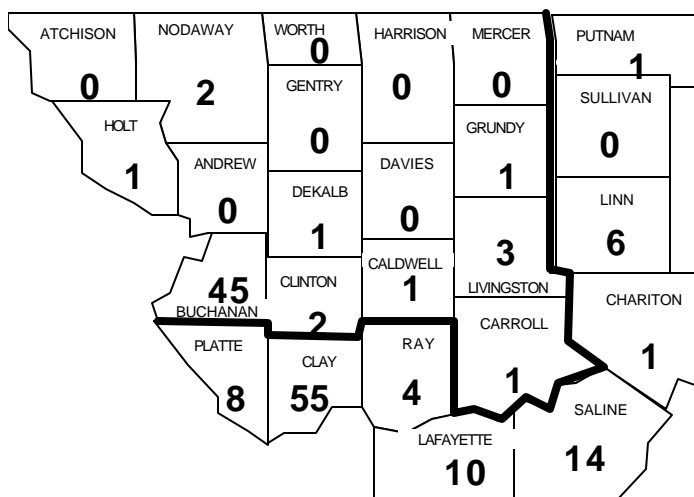


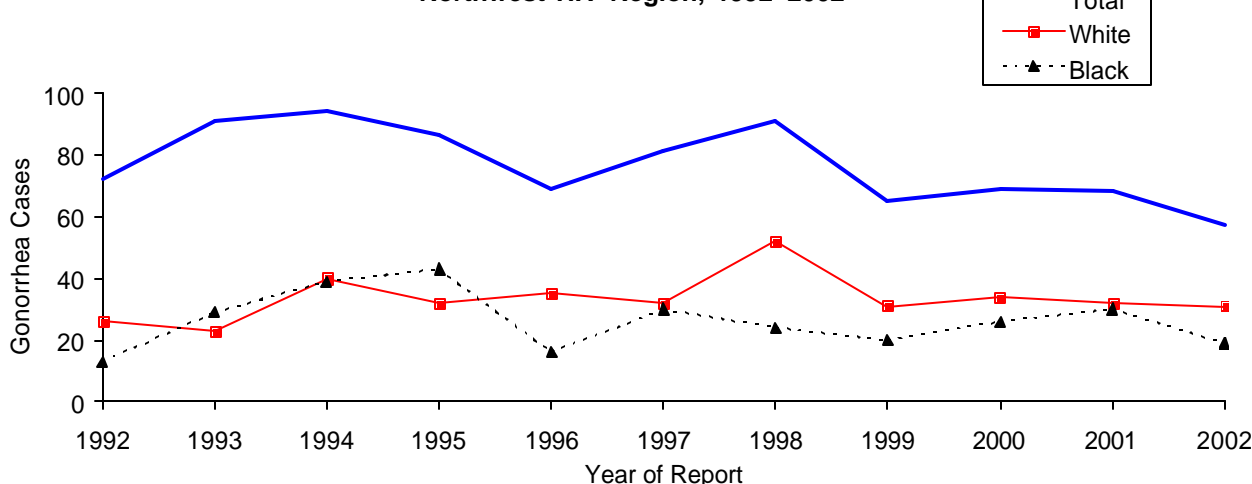
Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race and County, Northwest HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| Buchanan County | 45 | 100.0% | 52.3 | 24 | 53.3% | 30.1 | 17 | 37.8% | 453.2 |
| Livingston County | 3 | 100.0% | 20.6 | 3 | 100.0% | 21.5 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Clinton County | 2 | 100.0% | 10.5 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Nodaway County | 2 | 100.0% | 9.1 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0% | 678.0 |
| Caldwell County | 1 | 100.0% | 11.1 | 1 | 100.0% | 11.3 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Carroll County | 1 | 100.0% | 9.7 | 1 | 100.0% | 10.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| DeKalb | 1 | 100.0% | 8.6 | 1 | 100.0% | 9.7 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Grundy | 1 | 100.0% | 9.6 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Holt | 1 | 100.0% | 18.7 | 1 | 100.0% | 19.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Northwest HIV Region | 57 | 100.0% | 23.7 | 31 | 54.4% | 13.5 | 19 | 33.3% | 307.7 |

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report Northwest HIV Region, 1992–2002



STD Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

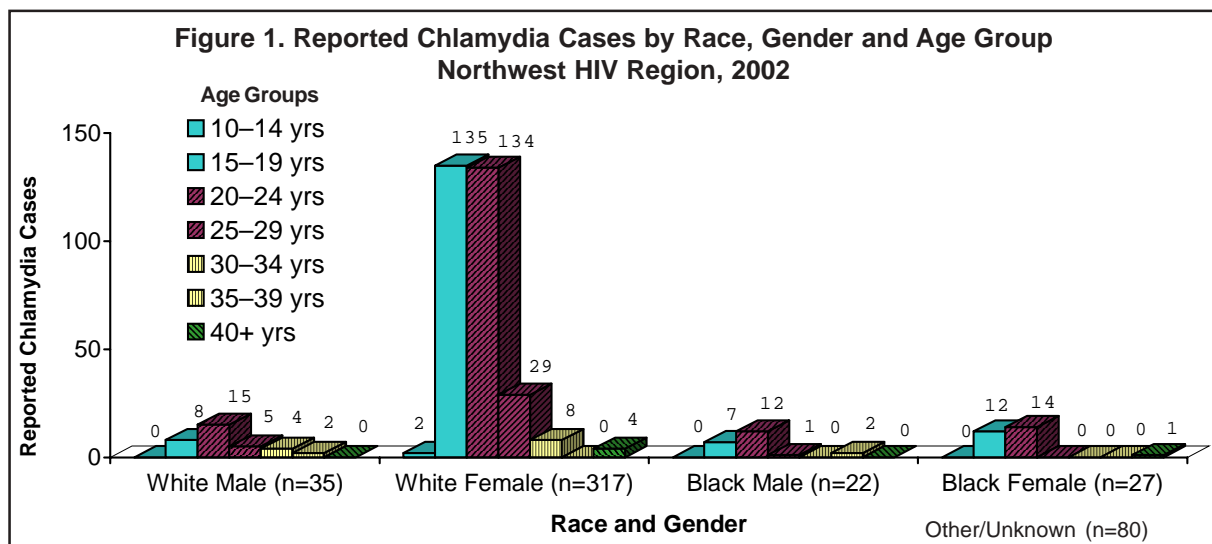
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 481 cases of chlamydia were reported in the Northwest HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 199.7 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 481 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 70 (14.6%) were in males and 411 (85.4%) were in females. Among whites, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (90.1%) than in males (9.9%). Among blacks, a higher proportion of cases were also reported in females (55.1%) than in males (44.9%).
- Of the 481 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 352 (73.2%) were in whites and 49 (10.2%) were in blacks. Ten (2.1%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 70 (14.6%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (793.7) was about 5 times the rate* in whites (153.2).
- Table 1 on page 154 shows the numbers and rates of reported chlamydia cases by race.
- Of the 481 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 195 (40.5%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 12 (44.4%) of the 27 black female cases, 136 (42.9%) of the 317 white female cases, 7 (31.8%) of the 22 black male cases, and 8 (29.6%) of the 35 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 481 chlamydia cases reported, 297 (61.7%) were from Buchanan County, 42 (8.7%) from Nodaway County, and 28 (5.8%) from Livingston County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 1-21 cases reported. Cases were reported from all 16 of the region's counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2002 was in Buchanan County (345.4). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported chlamydia cases by race from 1992-2002. The 481 cases reported in 2002 represented a 29.0% increase from the 373 cases reported in 2001. This overall increase, particularly the higher proportions among females, reflects the increased screening of females for chlamydia undertaken by the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP).

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, Northwest HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| Whites | 352 | 73.2% | 153.2 |
| Blacks | 49 | 10.2% | 793.7 |
| Other/Unknown | 80 | 16.6% | — |
| Total Cases | 481 | 100.0% | 199.7 |

Table 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates for Selected Counties Northwest HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| Buchanan | 297 | 61.7% | 345.4 |
| Nodaway | 42 | 8.7% | 191.7 |
| Livingston | 28 | 5.8% | 192.3 |
| Grundy | 21 | 4.4% | 201.3 |
| Clinton | 20 | 4.2% | 105.4 |
| Harrison | 13 | 2.7% | 146.9 |
| Total Cases | 481 | 100.0% | 199.7 |

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County Northwest HIV Region, 2002

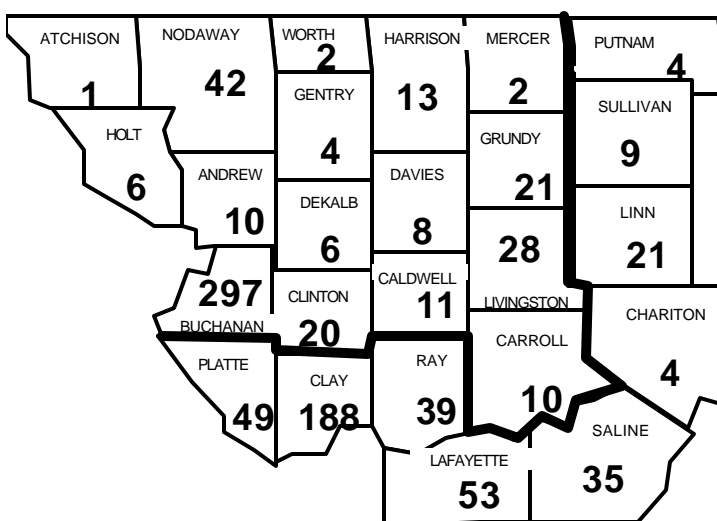


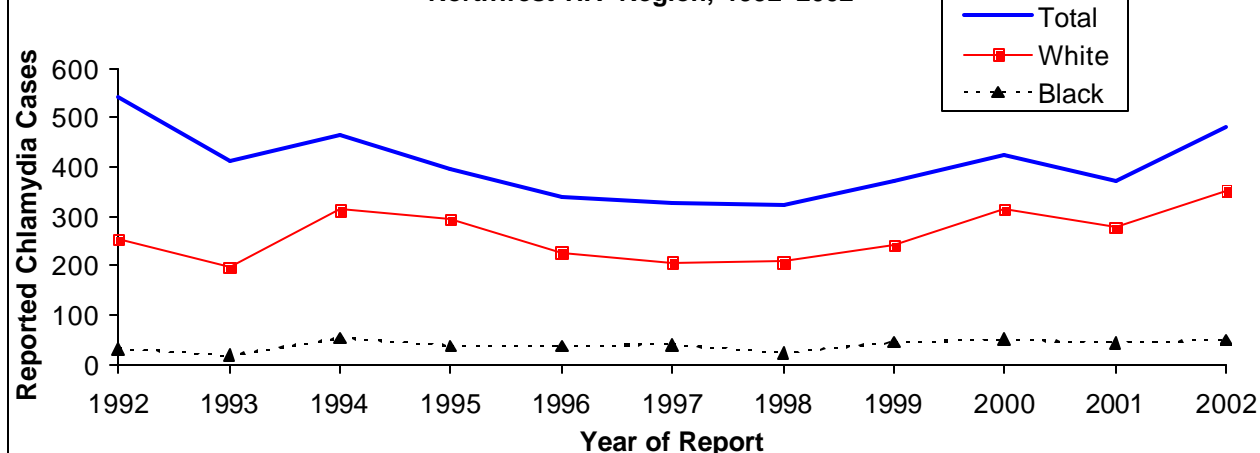
Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race and County, Northwest HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| Buchanan County | 297 | 100.0% | 345.4 | 220 | 74.1% | 275.9 | 32 | 10.8% | 853.1 |
| Nodaway County | 42 | 100.0% | 191.7 | 26 | 61.9% | 122.9 | 7 | 16.7% | 2372.9 |
| Livingston County | 28 | 100.0% | 192.3 | 21 | 75.0% | 144.3 | 1 | 3.6% | 295.0 |
| Grundy County | 21 | 100.0% | 291.3 | 15 | 71.4% | 143.8 | 1 | 4.8% | 2381.0 |
| Clinton County | 20 | 100.0% | 105.4 | 14 | 70.0% | 73.8 | 1 | 5.0% | 347.2 |
| Harrison County | 13 | 100.0% | 146.9 | 10 | 76.9% | 113.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Caldwell County | 11 | 100.0% | 122.6 | 10 | 90.9% | 111.5 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Andrew County | 10 | 100.0% | 60.6 | 8 | 80.0% | 48.5 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Carroll County | 10 | 100.0% | 97.2 | 6 | 60.0% | 58.3 | 1 | 10.0% | 565.0 |
| Northwest HIV Region | 481 | 100.0% | 199.7 | 352 | 73.2% | 153.2 | 49 | 10.2% | 797.1 |

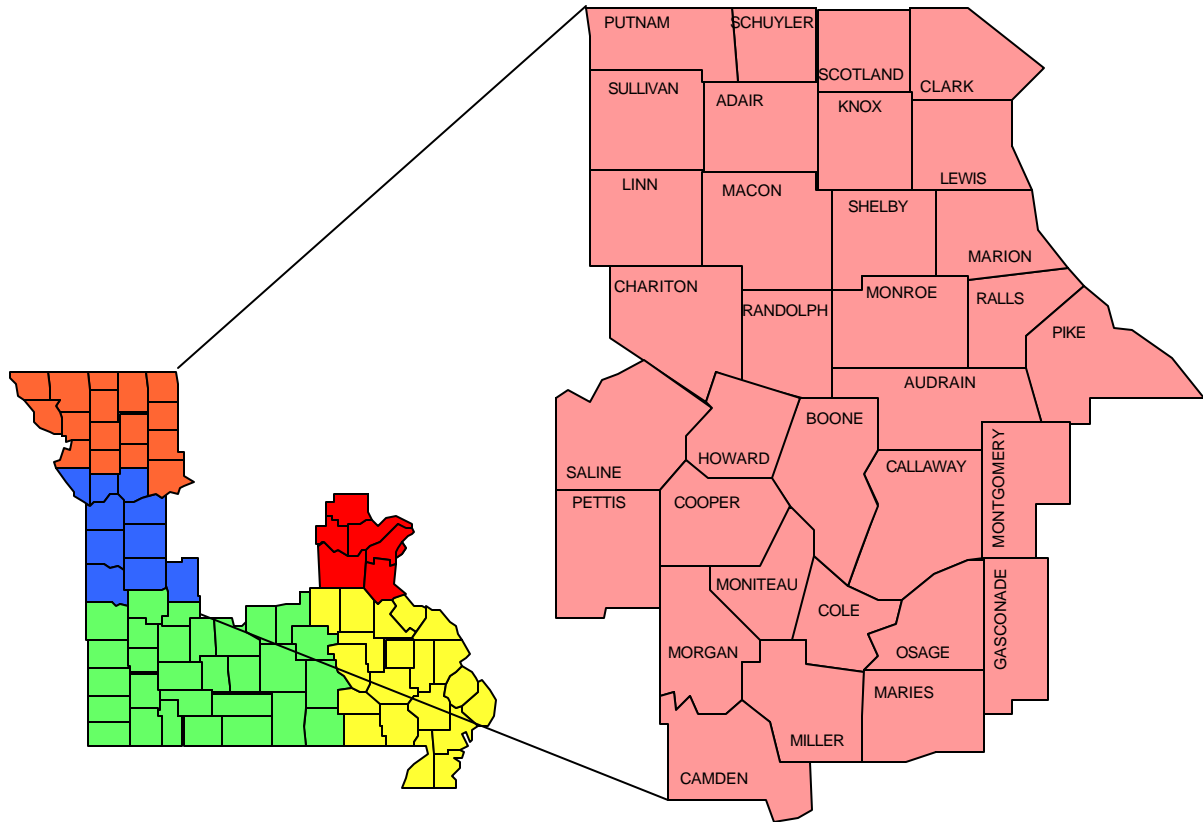
**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race Area and Year of Report Northwest HIV Region, 1992–2002



North Central HIV Region



2000 Population Estimates for the North Central HIV Region

| County | White | | African American | | American Indian | | Asian/Pacific Is | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|------------------|------|-----------------|------|------------------|------|----------|------|---------|--------|
| Adair County | 23,932 | 95.8% | 299 | 1.2% | 64 | 0.3% | 359 | 1.4% | 315 | 1.3% | 24,977 | 100.0% |
| Audrain County | 23,547 | 91.1% | 1,859 | 7.2% | 68 | 0.3% | 97 | 0.4% | 189 | 0.7% | 25,853 | 100.0% |
| Boone County | 115,714 | 85.4% | 11,572 | 8.5% | 567 | 0.4% | 4,057 | 3.0% | 2,413 | 1.8% | 135,454 | 100.0% |
| Callaway County | 37,420 | 91.8% | 2,307 | 5.7% | 210 | 0.5% | 215 | 0.5% | 377 | 0.9% | 40,766 | 100.0% |
| Camden County | 36,190 | 97.7% | 95 | 0.3% | 181 | 0.5% | 121 | 0.3% | 346 | 0.9% | 37,051 | 100.0% |
| Chariton County | 8,100 | 96.0% | 269 | 3.2% | 14 | 0.2% | 11 | 0.1% | 47 | 0.6% | 8,438 | 100.0% |
| Clark County | 7,312 | 99.3% | 8 | 0.1% | 8 | 0.1% | 6 | 0.1% | 33 | 0.4% | 7,367 | 100.0% |
| Cole County | 62,158 | 87.1% | 7,084 | 9.9% | 239 | 0.3% | 651 | 0.9% | 915 | 1.3% | 71,397 | 100.0% |
| Cooper County | 14,844 | 89.0% | 1,493 | 9.0% | 60 | 0.4% | 42 | 0.3% | 143 | 0.9% | 16,670 | 100.0% |
| Gasconade County | 15,141 | 98.7% | 18 | 0.1% | 28 | 0.2% | 25 | 0.2% | 64 | 0.4% | 15,342 | 100.0% |
| Howard County | 9,306 | 91.1% | 699 | 6.8% | 34 | 0.3% | 20 | 0.2% | 88 | 0.9% | 10,212 | 100.0% |
| Knox County | 4,296 | 98.5% | 4 | 0.1% | 1 | 0.0% | 4 | 0.1% | 26 | 0.6% | 4,361 | 100.0% |
| Lewis County | 10,066 | 95.9% | 265 | 2.5% | 17 | 0.2% | 23 | 0.2% | 77 | 0.7% | 10,494 | 100.0% |
| Linn County | 13,476 | 98.0% | 82 | 0.6% | 52 | 0.4% | 19 | 0.1% | 104 | 0.8% | 13,754 | 100.0% |
| Macon County | 15,160 | 96.2% | 349 | 2.2% | 61 | 0.4% | 27 | 0.2% | 121 | 0.8% | 15,762 | 100.0% |
| Maries County | 8,674 | 97.4% | 29 | 0.3% | 49 | 0.6% | 10 | 0.1% | 103 | 1.2% | 8,903 | 100.0% |
| Marion County | 26,382 | 93.3% | 1,308 | 4.6% | 75 | 0.3% | 101 | 0.4% | 252 | 0.9% | 28,289 | 100.0% |
| Miller County | 23,090 | 98.0% | 65 | 0.3% | 108 | 0.5% | 35 | 0.1% | 231 | 1.0% | 23,564 | 100.0% |
| Moniteau County | 13,752 | 92.7% | 561 | 3.8% | 59 | 0.4% | 48 | 0.3% | 435 | 2.9% | 14,827 | 100.0% |
| Monroe County | 8,814 | 94.7% | 357 | 3.8% | 38 | 0.4% | 14 | 0.2% | 52 | 0.6% | 9,311 | 100.0% |
| Montgomery County | 11,647 | 96.0% | 248 | 2.0% | 29 | 0.2% | 32 | 0.3% | 94 | 0.8% | 12,136 | 100.0% |
| Morgan County | 18,796 | 97.3% | 98 | 0.5% | 122 | 0.6% | 27 | 0.1% | 161 | 0.8% | 19,309 | 100.0% |
| Osage County | 12,884 | 98.6% | 21 | 0.2% | 31 | 0.2% | 13 | 0.1% | 77 | 0.6% | 13,062 | 100.0% |
| Pettis County | 36,275 | 92.1% | 1,197 | 3.0% | 148 | 0.4% | 175 | 0.4% | 1,527 | 3.9% | 39,403 | 100.0% |
| Pike County | 16,230 | 88.4% | 1,682 | 9.2% | 44 | 0.2% | 35 | 0.2% | 295 | 1.6% | 18,351 | 100.0% |
| Putnam County | 5,178 | 99.1% | 3 | 0.1% | 5 | 0.1% | 7 | 0.1% | 32 | 0.6% | 5,223 | 100.0% |
| Ralls County | 9,427 | 97.9% | 107 | 1.1% | 19 | 0.2% | 9 | 0.1% | 42 | 0.4% | 9,626 | 100.0% |
| Randolph County | 22,339 | 90.6% | 1,734 | 7.0% | 118 | 0.5% | 103 | 0.4% | 282 | 1.1% | 24,663 | 100.0% |
| Saline County | 21,387 | 90.0% | 1,280 | 5.4% | 73 | 0.3% | 134 | 0.6% | 1,050 | 4.4% | 23,756 | 100.0% |
| Schuyler County | 4,105 | 98.4% | 2 | 0.0% | 13 | 0.3% | 7 | 0.2% | 27 | 0.6% | 4,170 | 100.0% |
| Scotland County | 4,924 | 98.8% | 10 | 0.2% | 7 | 0.1% | 5 | 0.1% | 42 | 0.8% | 4,983 | 100.0% |
| Shelby County | 6,654 | 97.9% | 66 | 1.0% | 19 | 0.3% | 7 | 0.1% | 43 | 0.6% | 6,799 | 100.0% |
| Sullivan County | 6,855 | 95.0% | 10 | 0.1% | 18 | 0.2% | 15 | 0.2% | 634 | 8.8% | 7,219 | 100.0% |
| Region Totals | 654,075 | 91.9% | 35,181 | 4.9% | 2,579 | 0.4% | 6,454 | 0.9% | 10,637 | 1.5% | 711,492 | 100.0% |

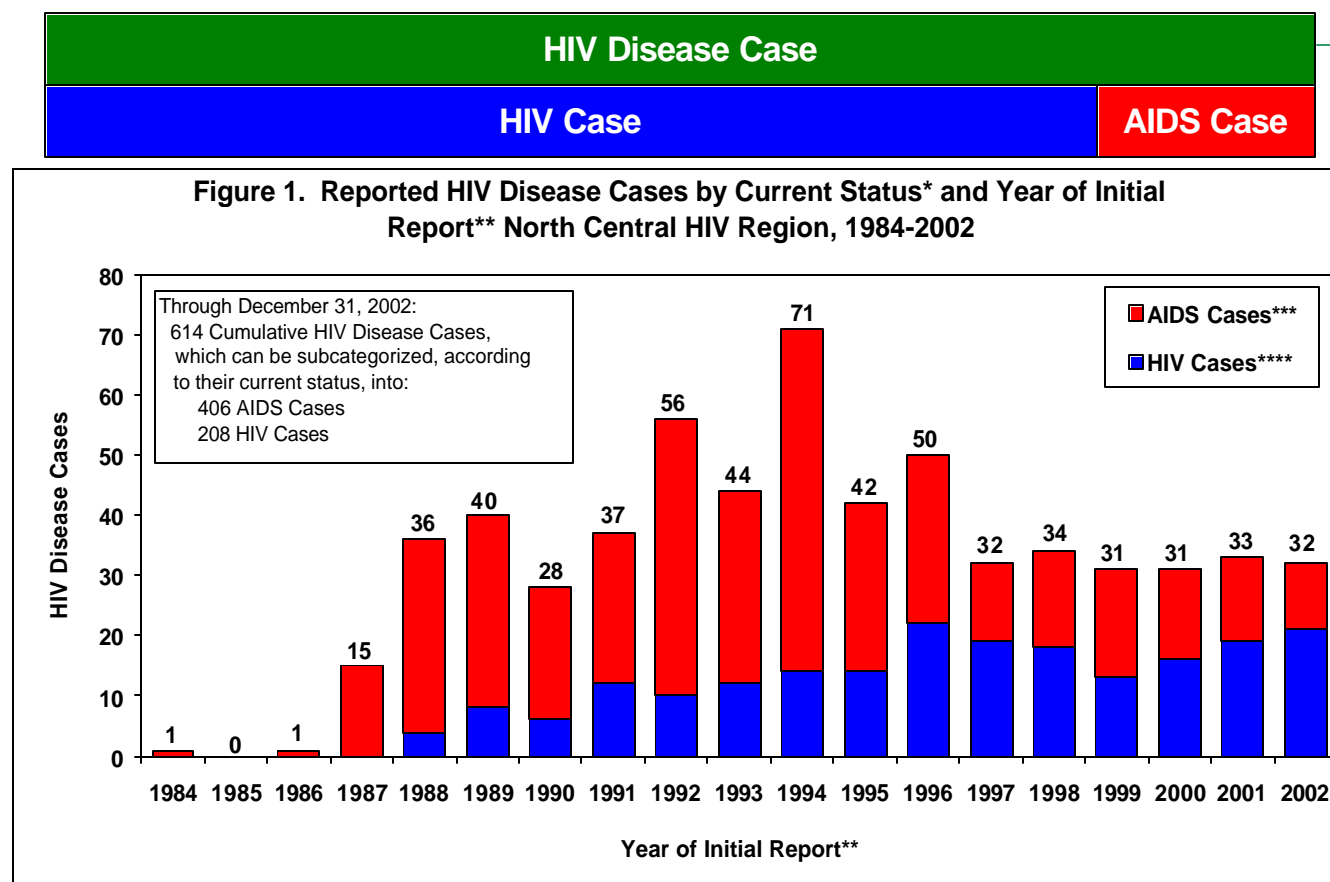
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2002, a total of 614 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents of the North Central HIV Region*. In 2002, 32 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled "**Trends**" on page 159.)
- Of these 614 HIV Disease cases, 406 (66.1%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 197 (48.5%) of the 406 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 209 (51.5%) are living. In 2002, 20 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (on page 156) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled "**Trends**" on page 159).
- Of the 614 reported HIV Disease cases, 208 (33.9%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 21 HIV cases* were reported in 2002.

*When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2002, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included (instead, they are included among the AIDS cases reported in 2002).



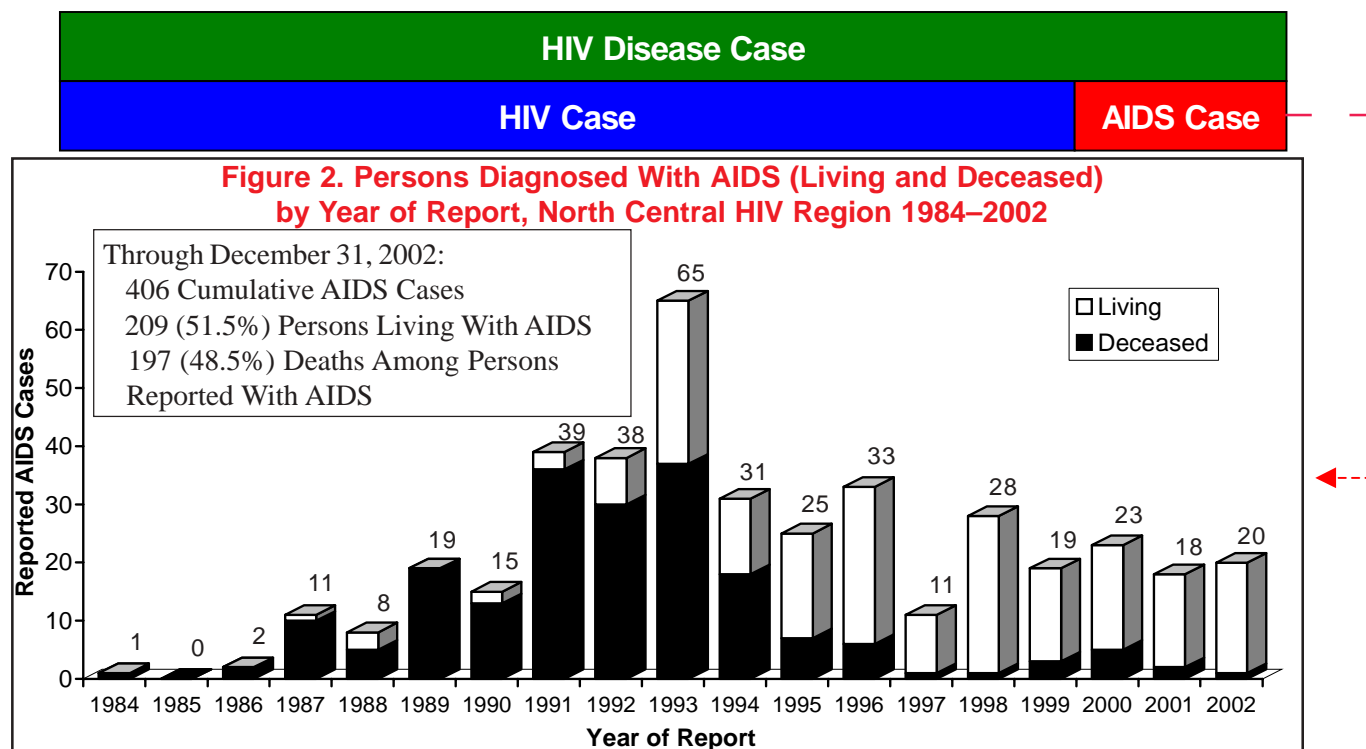
*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region



Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprise 75.5% of the 208 cumulative reported HIV cases and 83.0% of the 406 cumulative reported AIDS cases.
- Blacks* are disproportionately represented among reported HIV Disease cases. Although blacks make up only about 5% of the North Central HIV Region's population, they have accounted for 25.5% of reported HIV cases and 18.2% of reported AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2002 in blacks (22.7) was 11.4 times the rate in whites* (2.0).
- The over-representation of blacks is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 51 reported female HIV cases, 19 (37.3%) were in black females. Of the 69 reported female AIDS cases, 20 (29.0%) were in black females.
- For Hispanics, the numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases have been very small (3 cumulative HIV cases with no cases reported in 2002; 7 cumulative AIDS cases with 3 cases reported in 2002).
- The numbers of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and in American Indians have also been very small (1 HIV case and 3 AIDS cases in Asians; 0 HIV cases and 1 AIDS case in American Indians).
- Of the 208 reported HIV cases, 43.8% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 36.1% in 30-39 year olds, 12.0% in 40-49 year olds, 4.3% in 13-19 year olds, and 2.9% in persons 50 years of age and older.
- Of the 206 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases: 104 (50.5%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 11 (5.3%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU); 20 (9.7%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 46 (22.3%) in heterosexual contacts; and 23 (11.2%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Of the 397 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases: 222 (55.9%) were in MSM; 27 (6.8%) in MSM/IDUs; 25 (6.3%) in IDUs; 60 (15.1%) in heterosexual contacts; and 18 (4.5%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Table 2 shows HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. In this table, those cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- A total of 2 perinatal HIV cases and 9 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported. No perinatal HIV cases were reported in 2002; 2 AIDS cases were reported in 2002. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breastfeeding.)

*Throughout this document, whenever HIV disease is being discussed, the term "white" indicates a non-Hispanic white person, and "black" indicates a non-Hispanic black person. All persons whose ethnicity is reported as Hispanic, regardless of race (e.g., white or black), are characterized as "Hispanic".

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case

AIDS Case

Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, North Central HIV Region, 1982–2002

| | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | | HIV Disease | |
|---|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | Reported 2002* | % | Cumulative | % | Reported 2002 | % | Cumulative | % | Cumulative | % |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 14 | (66.7%) | 157 | (75.5%) | 15 | (75.0%) | 337 | (83.0%) | 494 | (80.5%) |
| Female | 7 | (33.3%) | 51 | (24.5%) | 5 | (25.0%) | 69 | (17.0%) | 120 | (19.5%) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 13 | (61.9%) | 149 | (71.6%) | 10 | (50.0%) | 321 | (79.1%) | 470 | (76.5%) |
| Black | 8 | (38.1%) | 53 | (25.5%) | 7 | (35.0%) | 74 | (18.2%) | 127 | (20.7%) |
| Hispanic | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (1.4%) | 3 | (15.0%) | 7 | (1.7%) | 10 | (1.6%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.5%) | — | — | 3 | (0.7%) | 4 | (0.7%) |
| American Indian | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | — | — | 1 | (0.2%) | 1 | (0.2%) |
| Unknown | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (1.0%) | — | — | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.3%) |
| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Male | 10 | (47.6%) | 119 | (57.2%) | 10 | (50.0%) | 275 | (67.7%) | 394 | (64.2%) |
| Black Male | 4 | (19.0%) | 34 | (16.3%) | 4 | (20.0%) | 54 | (13.3%) | 88 | (14.3%) |
| Hispanic Male | — | — | 2 | (1.0%) | 1 | (5.0%) | 4 | (1.0%) | 6 | (1.0%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Male | — | — | 0 | (0.0%) | — | — | 3 | (0.7%) | 3 | (0.5%) |
| American Indian Male | — | — | 0 | (0.0%) | — | — | 1 | (0.2%) | 1 | (0.2%) |
| Unknown Male | — | — | 2 | (1.0%) | — | — | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.3%) |
| White Female | 3 | (14.3%) | 30 | (14.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 46 | (11.3%) | 76 | (12.4%) |
| Black Female | 4 | (19.0%) | 19 | (9.1%) | 3 | (15.0%) | 20 | (4.9%) | 39 | (6.4%) |
| Hispanic Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.5%) | 2 | (10.0%) | 3 | (0.7%) | 4 | (0.7%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Female | — | — | 1 | (0.5%) | — | — | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.2%) |
| American Indian Female | — | — | 0 | (0.0%) | — | — | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Unknown Female | — | — | 0 | (0.0%) | — | — | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Age at Diagnosis[‡] | | | | | | | | | | |
| <13 | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (1.0%) | 1 | (5.0%) | 6 | (1.5%) | | |
| 13-19 | 1 | (4.8%) | 9 | (4.3%) | 1 | (5.0%) | 9 | (2.2%) | | |
| 20-29 | 9 | (42.8%) | 91 | (43.8%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 87 | (21.4%) | | |
| 30-39 | 8 | (38.1%) | 75 | (36.1%) | 9 | (45.0%) | 163 | (40.1%) | | |
| 40-49 | 2 | (9.5%) | 25 | (12.0%) | 6 | (30.0%) | 92 | (22.7%) | | |
| 50+ | 1 | (4.8%) | 6 | (2.9%) | 3 | (15.0%) | 49 | (12.1%) | | |
| North Central HIV Region Total | 21 (100.0%) | | 208 (100.0%) | | 20 (100.0%) | | 406 (100.0%) | | 614 (100.0%) | |

* HIV Cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

[‡] For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, North Central HIV Region Cumulative Through December 2002

| Exposure Category | HIV Cases | | AIDS Cases | |
|--|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cumulative | % | Cumulative | % |
| Adult/Adolescent | | | | |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men | 117 | (56.8%) | 233 | (58.7%) |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drug | 11 | (5.3%) | 28 | (7.1%) |
| Injecting Drug Use | 21 | (10.2%) | 25 | (6.3%) |
| Heterosexual Contact | 55 | (26.7%) | 66 | (16.6%) |
| Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder | 2 | (1.0%) | 28 | (7.1%) |
| Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient | 0 | (0.0%) | 17 | (4.3%) |
| Risk Not Specified | — | — | — | — |
| Adult/Adolescent Subtotal | 206 | (100.0%) | 397 | (100.0%) |
| Pediatric Subtotal | 2 | | 9 | |
| Total | 208 | | 406 | |

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Where

- Of the 208 cumulative HIV cases reported from the North Central HIV Region, 100 (48.1%) were from Boone County; 25 (12.0%) from Cole County; and 10 (4.1%) from Callaway County. The remaining 75 (35.1%) of cases came from 22 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-8 reported cases. See Figure 9 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 51). Of the 53 cumulative HIV cases reported in blacks, the majority were from Boone County (54.7%) and Cole County (22.6%).
- Of the 406 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the North Central HIV Region, 177 (43.6%) were from Boone County; 39 (9.6%) from Cole County; 19 (4.7%) from Callaway County; and 18 (4.4%) from Pettis County. The remaining 153 (38.0%) of cases came from 25 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-14 cases. See Figure 10 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 51). Of the 74 cumulative AIDS cases reported in blacks, the majority were from Boone County (52.7%) and Cole County (18.9%).
- Tables 3 and 4 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by area.
- Table 8 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 50) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the North Central HIV Region with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.
- Table 9 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for Outstate Missouri, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Kansas City.
- Table 10 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for the North Central HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV Regions.
- Figure 8 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 49) shows, for the counties within the region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.

**Table 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | | White, Non-Hispanic | | Black, Non-Hispanic | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Boone County [†] | 100 | 100.0% | 68 | 68.0% | 29 | 29.0% |
| Cole County [†] | 25 | 100.0% | 12 | 48.0% | 12 | 48.0% |
| Callaway County [†] | 10 | 100.0% | 8 | 80.0% | 2 | 20.0% |
| Marion County [†] | 8 | 100.0% | 4 | 42.9% | 4 | 57.1% |
| Pettis County [†] | 6 | 100.0% | 5 | 83.3% | 1 | 16.7% |
| Gasconade County [†] | 6 | 100.0% | 6 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 53 | 100.0% | 46 | 86.8% | 5 | 9.4% |
| North Central HIV Region [†] | 208 | 100.0% | 149 | 71.6% | 53 | 25.5% |

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Table 4. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | | White, Non-Hispanic | | Black, Non-Hispanic | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Boone County [†] | 177 | 100.0% | 135 | 76.3% | 39 | 22.0% |
| Cole County [†] | 39 | 100.0% | 22 | 56.4% | 14 | 35.9% |
| Callaway County [†] | 19 | 100.0% | 16 | 84.2% | 3 | 15.8% |
| Pettis County [†] | 18 | 100.0% | 16 | 88.9% | 1 | 5.6% |
| Randolph County [†] | 14 | 100.0% | 12 | 85.7% | 2 | 14.3% |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 139 | 100.0% | 120 | 86.3% | 15 | 10.8% |
| North Central HIV Region [†] | 406 | 100.0% | 321 | 79.1% | 74 | 18.2% |

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

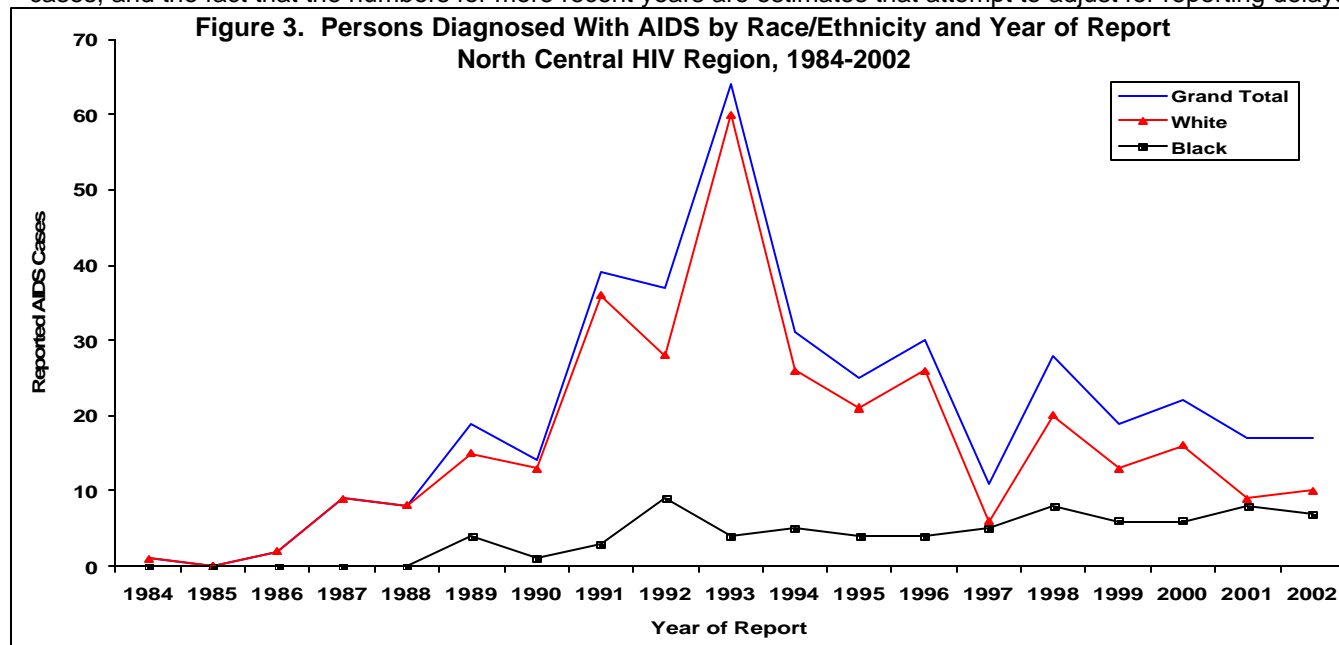
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Trends

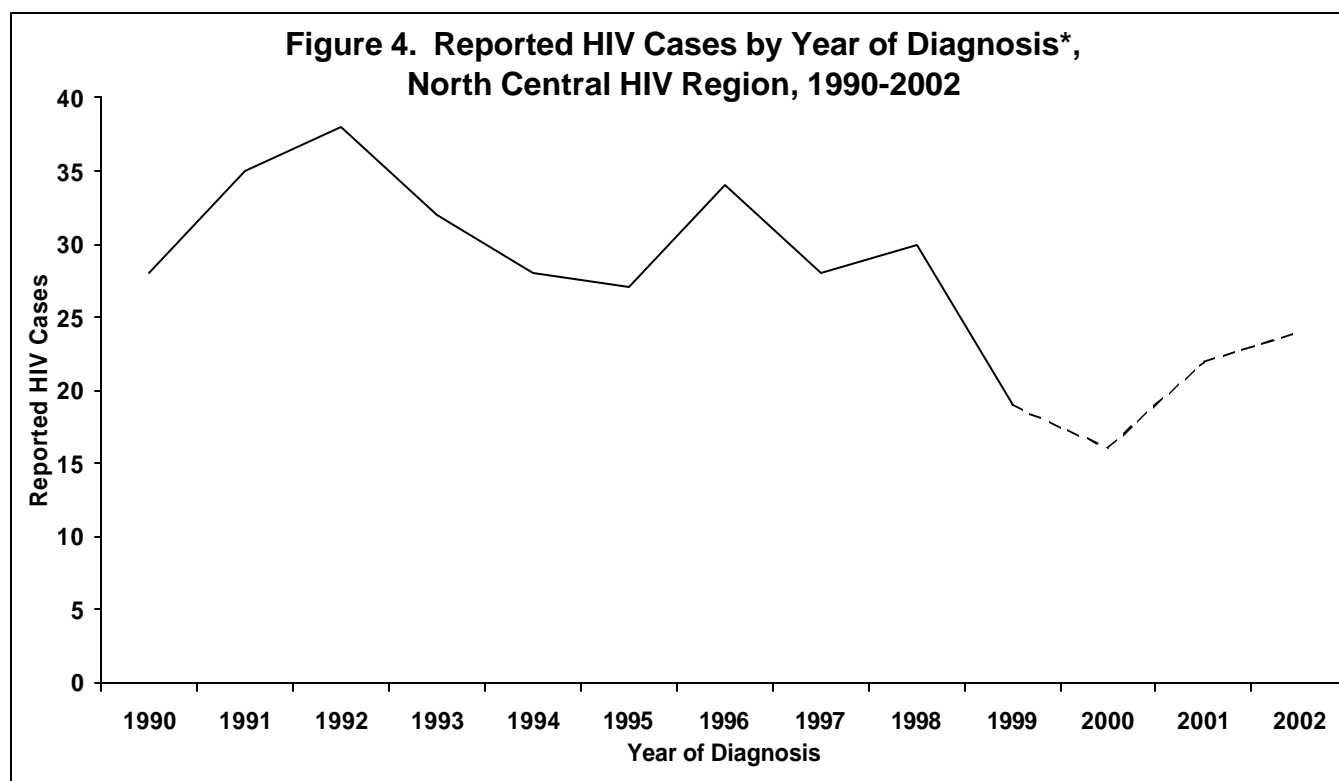
- The 32 HIV Disease cases initially reported in North Central HIV Region residents in 2002 represent a 3.0% decrease from the 33 cases reported in 2001. (see Figure 1 on page 155). The annual number of initially reported HIV Disease cases has remained stable at 31-33 reported cases for each of the past five years.
- The 20 AIDS cases reported in 2002 represented a 11.1% increase from the 18 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 2 on page 156).
- From 2001 to 2002, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites increased by 11.1% (from 9 cases reported in 2001 to 10 cases in 2002), while the number of reported cases in blacks decreased by 12.5% (from 8 cases reported in 2001 to 7 cases in 2002). See Figure 3.
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is a potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.
 - As indicated in Table 1 (page 157), a somewhat higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, tend to be female and black, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a slightly larger proportion may be female and black.
 - In Table 2 (page 157), cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 2 indicate that a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to AIDS cases, are heterosexual contacts. This provides some evidence that among more recently infected persons, an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, the largest number of new infections may well continue to result from male homosexual contact.)
- Figure 4 shows reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} for the period from 1990-2002. The annual number of diagnosed cases generally decreased during the period from 1992 to 2000. In 2001, the number of diagnosed cases increased by about 8 cases from the number reported the preceding year, and by another case in 2002.
- Figures 5-6 show reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} according to gender and race/ethnicity. Care should be exercised in interpreting these graphs (and the similar graphs which follow) given the relatively small numbers of cases, and the fact that the numbers for more recent years are estimates that attempt to adjust for reporting delays.



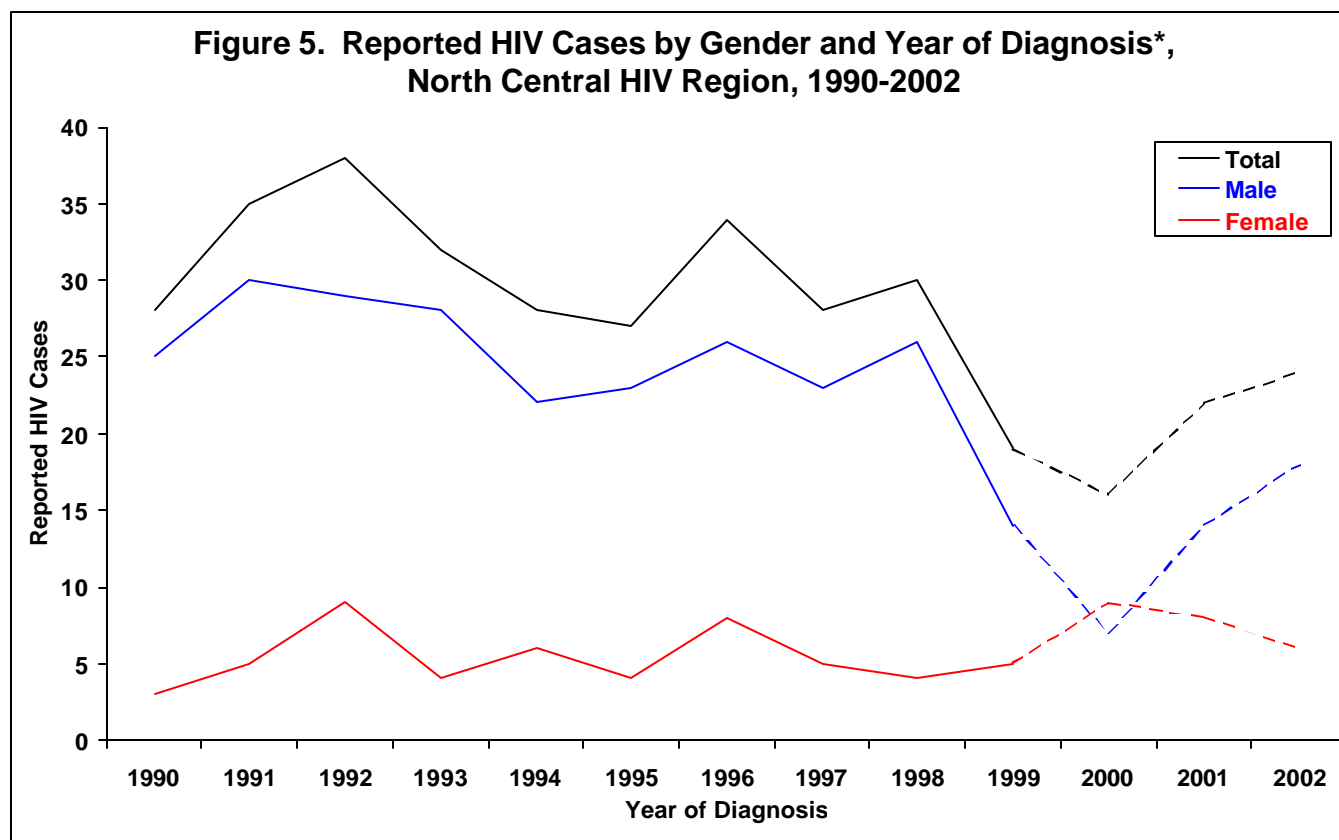
[†] The HIV cases shown in Figures 4-6 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to AIDS, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the way data is presented in Table 1 and similar tables. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{††} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

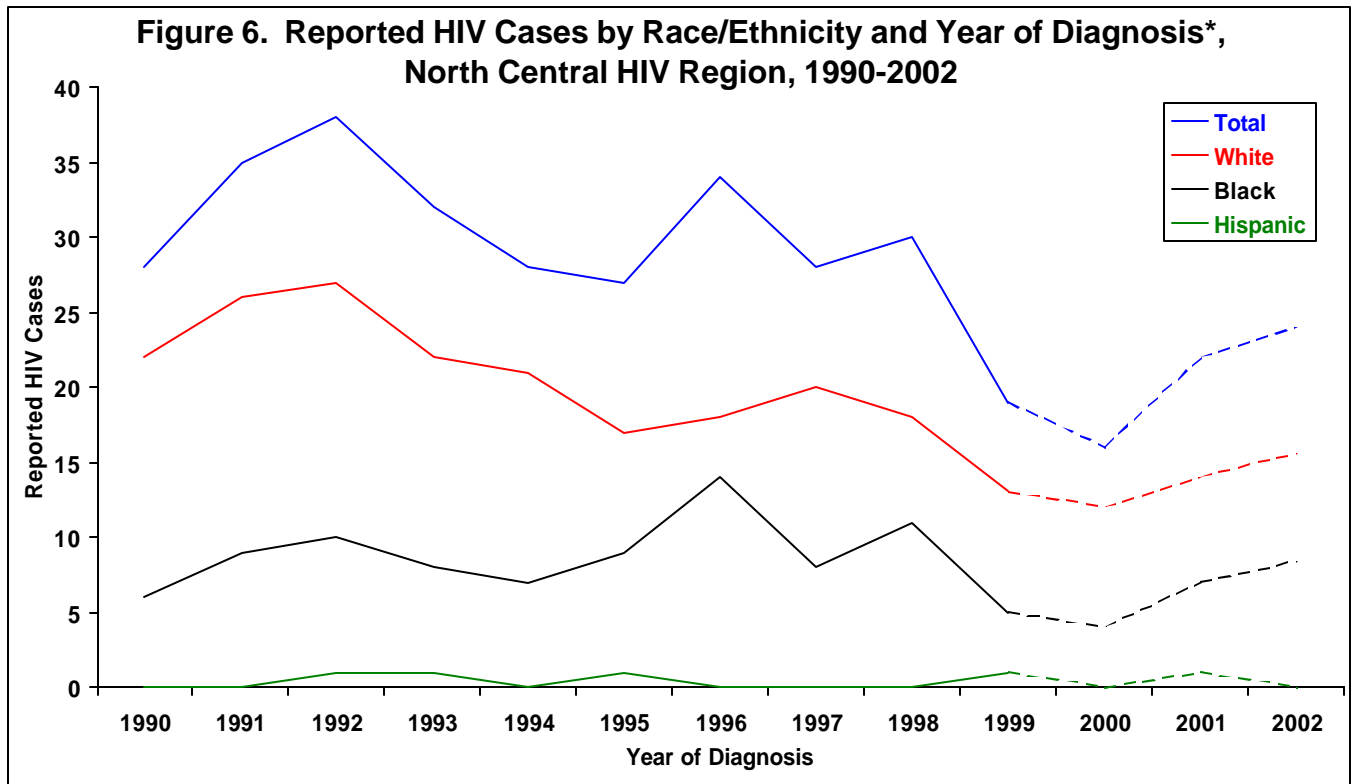


*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2002, a total of 326 HIV Disease cases in MSM have been reported in North Central HIV Region residents. These cases make up 53.7% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 326 HIV Disease cases, 222 (68.1%) are AIDS cases and 104 (31.9%) are HIV cases.
- The 222 AIDS cases make up 55.5% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 19 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 9 (47.4%) were in MSM.
- The 104 HIV cases make up 50.5% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 21 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 6 (28.6%) were in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not quite reflect the full extent of MSM involvement since for 18 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 23 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 157). It is estimated that approximately 233 (58.7%) of the 397 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 12 (66.7%) of the 18 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 117 (56.8%) of the 206 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 12 (57.1%) of the 21 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were in MSM.

Who

- Table 5 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 104 reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 76.9% and black men 19.2%.
- White men comprise 82.9% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM and black men make up 14.9%.
- Table 6 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (56.3%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black MSM, the largest proportion of cases (40.0%) were also in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 29% of these men (24% of white men and 57% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the actual percentages could be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 104 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 64 (61.5%) were from the Boone County, and 9 (8.6%) were from Cole County. The remaining 31 (29.8%) cases were from 16 other counties in the HIV region (each of these counties reported 1-6 cases).
- Table 7 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM cases reported from Boone County and Cole County, black men make up 21.9% and 11.1%, respectively, while white males make up 73.4% and 88.9% respectively.

Trends

- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM has generally been slowly decreasing since 1991, although the estimated number of diagnosed cases in 2001 and 2002 were increased slightly from the preceding years.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Table 5. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity | HIV Cases Cumulative | | AIDS Cases Cumulative | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Case | % | Case | % |
| White | 80 | (76.9%) | 184 | (82.9%) |
| Black | 20 | (19.2%) | 33 | (14.9%) |
| Other/Unknown | 4 | (3.9%) | 5 | (2.3%) |
| North Central HIV Region Total | 104 | (100.0%) | 222 | (100.0%) |

Table 6. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White | | Black | | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 1 | (1.3%) | 3 | (15.0%) | 4 | (3.8%) |
| 20-29 | 45 | (56.3%) | 8 | (40.0%) | 55 | (52.9%) |
| 30-39 | 25 | (31.3%) | 7 | (35.0%) | 33 | (31.7%) |
| 40-49 | 7 | (8.7%) | 2 | (10.0%) | 9 | (8.7%) |
| 50+ | 2 | (2.5%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (2.9%) |
| North Central HIV Region Total | 80 | (100.0%) | 20 | (100.0%) | 104 | (100.0%) |

Table 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Total | |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Boone County | 47 | (73.4%) | 14 | (21.9%) | 64 | (100.0%) |
| Cole County | 8 | (88.9%) | 1 | (11.1%) | 9 | (100.0%) |
| Remaining Counties | 25 | (80.6%) | 5 | (16.1%) | 31 | (100.0%) |
| North Central HIV Region Total | 80 | (76.9%) | 20 | (19.2%) | 104 | (100.0%) |

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2002, a total of 38 HIV Disease cases in MSM/IDUs have been reported in North Central HIV Region residents (these cases make up 6.3% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 38 HIV Disease cases, 27 (71.0%) are AIDS cases and 11 (28.9%) are HIV cases.
- The 27 AIDS cases make up 6.7% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 11 HIV cases make up 5.3% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Table 8 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 11 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 81.8%, and black men make up 18.2%.
- White men comprise 85.2% of the 27 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs and black men make up 14.8%.
- Table 9 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (45.4%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 33% of these men have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the actual percentages could be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- The 11 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs were from 5 counties; each county reported 1-5 cases.
- Table 10 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by geographic area.

Trends

- Since the early 1990s, from 0-3 HIV cases have been diagnosed each year in MSM/IDUs.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

**Table 8. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs
by Race/Ethnicity, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Race/Ethnicity | HIV Cases Cumulative | | AIDS Cases Cumulative | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Case | % | Case | % |
| White | 9 | (81.8%) | 23 | (85.2%) |
| Black | 2 | (18.2%) | 4 | (14.8%) |
| North Central HIV Region Total | 11 | (100.0%) | 27 | (100.0%) |

**Table 9. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs
by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Age Group | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 0 | (0.0%) |
| 20-29 | 5 | (45.4%) |
| 30-39 | 3 | (27.3%) |
| 40+ | 3 | (27.3%) |
| North Central HIV Region Total | 11 | (100.0%) |

**Table 10. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs
by Geographic Area, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

The 11 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs were from 5 counties;
each county reported 1-5 cases.

North Central HIV Region Total 11 (100.0%)

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2002, a total of 45 HIV Disease cases in IDUs[†] have been reported in North Central HIV Region residents (these cases make up 7.4% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 45 HIV Disease cases, 25 (55.5%) are AIDS cases and 20 (44.4%) are HIV cases.
- The 25 AIDS cases make up 6.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 20 HIV cases make up 9.7% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Table 11 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White males comprise 65.0% of the 20 reported HIV cases among IDUs, white females make up 30.0%, and black males 5.0%. There has not been any reported black female case.
- White males comprise 36.0% of the 25 reported AIDS cases among IDUs, black males make up 36.0%, white females 20.0%, and black females 8.0%.
- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (65.0%) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 20 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 6 (30.0%) were from Boone County. The remaining 14 cases were from 10 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by geographic area.

Trends

- During each of the past 6 years, from 0-4 HIV cases have been diagnosed each year in IDUs.

[†] Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact had been reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

**Table 11. HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender,
North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | HIV Cases Cumulative | | AIDS Cases Cumulative | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| White Male | 13 | (65.0%) | 9 | (36.0%) |
| Black Male | 1 | (5.0%) | 9 | (36.0%) |
| White Female | 6 | (30.0%) | 5 | (20.0%) |
| Black Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (8.0%) |
| North Central HIV Region Total | 20 | (100.0%) | 25 | (100.0%) |

**Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Age Group,
North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Age Group | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 0 | (0.0%) |
| 20-29 | 4 | (20.0%) |
| 30-39 | 13 | (65.0%) |
| 40+ | 3 | (15.0%) |
| North Central HIV Region Total | 20 | (100.0%) |

**Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Geographic Area,
North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| Boone County | 6 | (30.0%) |
| Remaining Counties | 14 | (70.0%) |
| North Central HIV Region Total | 20 | (100.0%) |

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2002, a total of 106 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in North Central HIV Region residents. These cases make up 17.5% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 106 HIV Disease cases, 60 (56.6%) are AIDS cases and 46 (43.4%) are HIV cases.
- The 60 AIDS cases make up 15.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 20 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 2 (10.0%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- The 46 HIV cases make up 22.3% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 21 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 6 (28.6%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 18 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 23 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 on page 157. It is estimated that approximately 66 (16.6%) of the 397 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases and approximately 4 (22.2%) of the 18 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 55 (26.7%) of the 206 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases and approximately 7 (33.3%) of the 21 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 14 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White females comprise 41.3% of the 46 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; black females make up 30.4%; white males 15.2%; and black males 10.9%.
- White females comprise 55.0% of the 60 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; black females make up 16.7%; white males 15.0%; and black males 8.3%.
- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, and age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (43.5%) were in persons 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 46 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 14 (30.4%) were from Boone County and 7 (15.2%) from Cole County. Twenty-five other cases were reported from 15 additional counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 on page 156, a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (26.7%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (16.6%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons an increasing proportion may be heterosexual contacts.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has remained generally steady in recent years. During each of the past 6 years, between 5-8 HIV cases have been diagnosed each year in heterosexual contacts.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Table 14. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, North Central HIV Region, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | HIV Cases Cumulative | | AIDS Cases Cumulative | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| White Male | 7 | (15.2%) | 9 | (15.0%) |
| Black Male | 5 | (10.9%) | 5 | (8.3%) |
| White Female | 19 | (41.3%) | 33 | (55.0%) |
| Black Female | 14 | (30.4%) | 10 | (16.7%) |
| North Central HIV Region Total | 46 | (100.0%) | 60 | (100.0%) |

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | White | | Black | | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 2 | (7.7%) | 2 | (10.5%) | 4 | (8.7%) |
| 20-29 | 12 | (46.1%) | 7 | (36.8%) | 20 | (43.5%) |
| 30-39 | 7 | (26.9%) | 9 | (47.4%) | 16 | (34.8%) |
| 40-49 | 4 | (15.4%) | 1 | (5.3%) | 5 | (10.9%) |
| 50+ | 1 | (3.8%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (2.2%) |
| North Central HIV Region Total | 26 | (100.0%) | 19 | (100.0%) | 46 | (100.0%) |

Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Total | |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Boone County | 5 | (35.7%) | 9 | (64.3%) | 14 | (100.0%) |
| Cole County | 2 | (28.6%) | 4 | (57.1%) | 7 | (100.0%) |
| Remaining Counties | 19 | (76.0%) | 6 | (24.0%) | 25 | (100.0%) |
| North Central HIV Region Total | 26 | (56.5%) | 19 | (41.3%) | 46 | (100.0%) |

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

STD Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

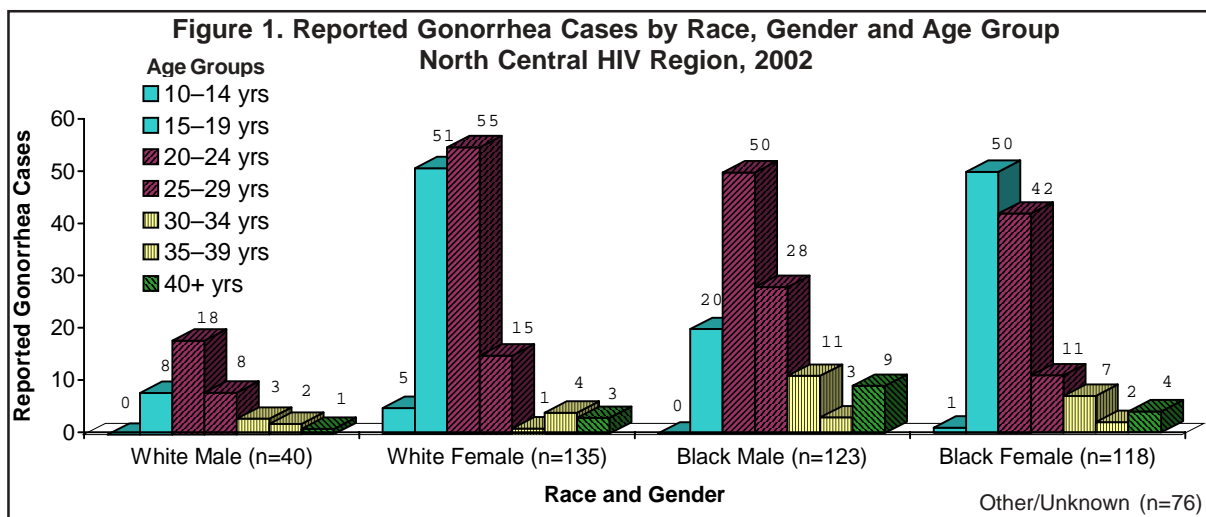
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 492 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the North Central HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 69.2 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 492 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 187 (38.0%) were in males and 305 (62.0%) were in females. Among whites, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (77.1%) than in males (22.9%). Among blacks, a slightly higher proportion of cases were reported in males (51.0%) than in females (49.0%).
- Of the 492 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 175 (35.6%) were in whites and 241 (49.0%) were in blacks. Five (1.0%) cases were in another racial group, and for 71 (14.4%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (685.0) was about 26 times the rate* in whites (26.8).
- Table 1 on page 171 shows the numbers and rates of reported gonorrhea cases by race.
- Of the 492 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 160 (32.5%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 50 (42.4%) of the 118 black female cases, 56 (41.5%) of the 135 white female cases, 20 (16.3%) of the 123 black male cases, and 8 (20.0%) of the 40 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 492 gonorrhea cases reported, 191 (38.8%) were from Boone County, 72 (14.6%) were from Cole County, and 43 (8.7%) were from Callaway County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 0-41 cases reported. Cases were reported from 25 (75.8%) of the region's 33 counties. Table 2 shows the number, percentage and rates of cases reported from counties having 15 or more cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases in 2002 was in Marion County (144.9). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race from 1992-2002. The 492 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002 represented a 28.8% increase from the 382 cases reported in 2001. The increase was fairly even for both whites and blacks.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, North Central HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| Whites | 175 | 35.6% | 26.8 |
| Blacks | 241 | 49.0% | 685.0 |
| Other/Unknown | 76 | 15.4% | — |
| Total Cases | 492 | 100.0% | 69.2 |

Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, North Central HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| Boone | 191 | 38.8% | 141.0 |
| Cole | 72 | 14.6% | 100.8 |
| Callaway | 43 | 8.7% | 105.5 |
| Marion | 41 | 8.3% | 144.9 |
| Randolph | 24 | 4.9% | 97.3 |
| Audrain | 18 | 3.7% | 69.6 |
| Pettis | 16 | 3.3% | 40.6 |
| Cooper | 15 | 3.0% | 90.0 |
| Total Cases | 492 | 100.0% | 69.2 |

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County North Central HIV Region, 2002

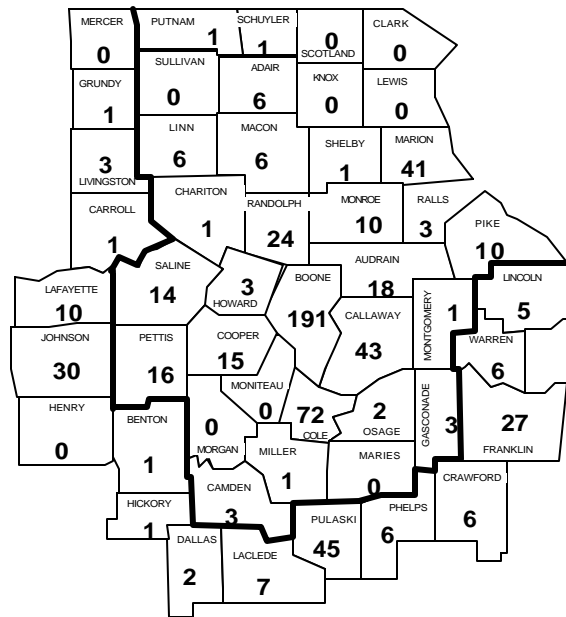


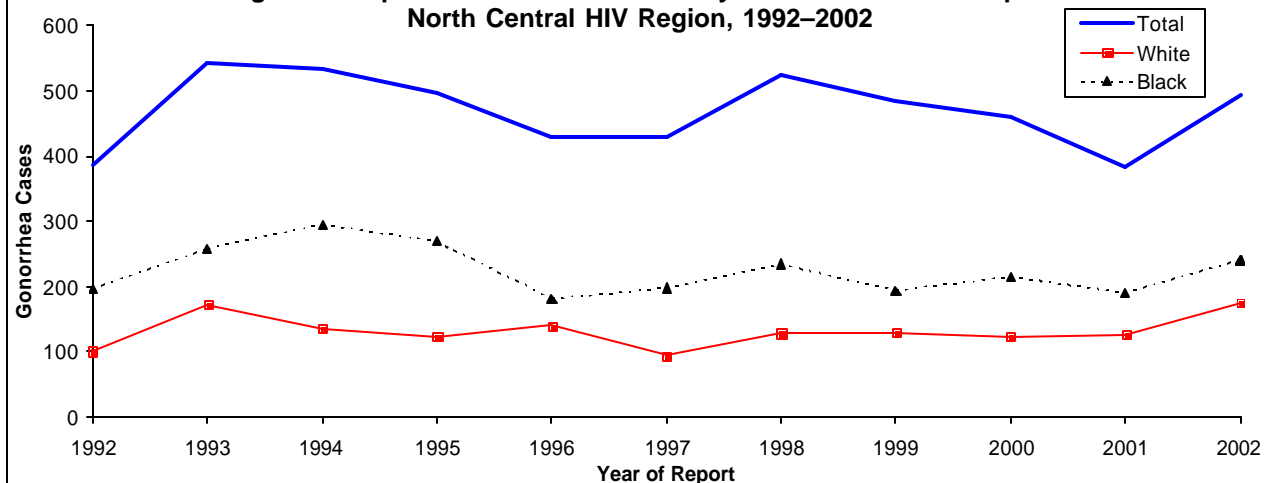
Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race and County, North Central HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| Boone County | 191 | 100.0% | 141.0 | 44 | 23.0% | 38.0 | 127 | 66.5% | 1097.5 |
| Cole County | 72 | 100.0% | 100.8 | 26 | 36.1% | 41.8 | 30 | 41.7% | 423.5 |
| Callaway County | 43 | 100.0% | 105.5 | 20 | 46.5% | 53.4 | 16 | 37.2% | 693.5 |
| Marion County | 41 | 100.0% | 144.9 | 11 | 26.8% | 41.7 | 17 | 41.5% | 1299.7 |
| Randolph County | 24 | 100.0% | 97.3 | 12 | 50.0% | 53.7 | 11 | 45.8% | 634.4 |
| Audrain County | 18 | 100.0% | 69.6 | 5 | 27.8% | 21.2 | 11 | 61.1% | 591.7 |
| Pettis County | 16 | 100.0% | 40.6 | 12 | 75.0% | 33.1 | 4 | 25.0% | 334.2 |
| Cooper County | 15 | 100.0% | 90.0 | 5 | 33.3% | 33.7 | 7 | 46.7% | 468.9 |
| North Central HIV Reg'n | 492 | 100.0% | 69.2 | 175 | 35.6% | 26.8 | 241 | 49.0% | 685.0 |

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report North Central HIV Region, 1992–2002



STD Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

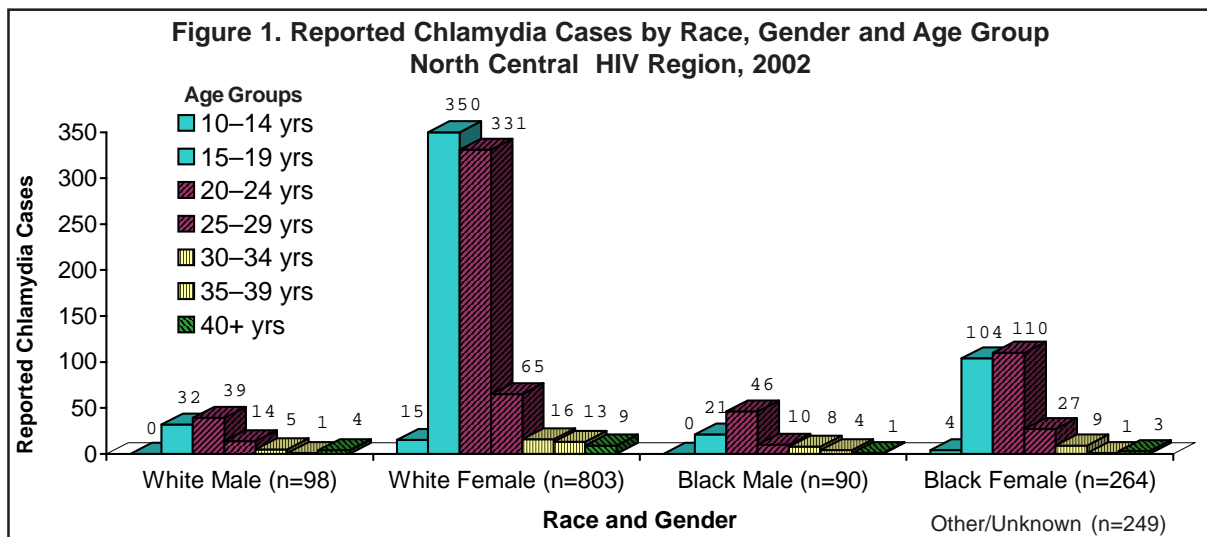
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 1,504 cases of chlamydia were reported in the North Central HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 211.4 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 1,504 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 234 (15.6%) were in males and 1,270 (84.5%) were in females. Among both whites and blacks, a much higher proportion of cases were reported in females than in males; with 89.1% vs. 10.9% in whites, and 74.6% vs. 25.4% in blacks.
- Of the 1,504 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 901 (59.9%) were in whites and 354 (23.5%) were in blacks. Twenty-nine (1.9%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 220 (14.6%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (1006.2) was about 7 times the rate* in whites (137.8).
- Table 1 on page 173 shows the numbers and rates of reported chlamydia cases by race.
- Of the 1,504 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 619 (41.2%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 108 (40.9%) of the 264 black female cases, 365 (45.5%) of the 803 white female cases, 21 (23.3%) of the 90 black male cases, and 32 (32.7%) of the 98 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 1,504 chlamydia cases reported, 454 (30.2%) were from Boone County, 235 (15.6%) from Cole County, 100 (6.6%) from Callaway County, and 99 (6.6%) from Marion County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 0-98 cases reported. Cases were reported from 32 of the region's 33 counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2002 was in Boone County (335.2). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported chlamydia cases by race from 1992-2002. The 1,504 cases reported in 2002 represented a 22.3% increase from the 1,230 cases reported in 2001. The increase is more noticeable among whites. That is also due to a higher number of women getting testing for chlamydia in 2002 because of the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP).

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, North Central HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Whites | 901 | 59.9% | 137.8 |
| Blacks | 354 | 23.5% | 1006.2 |
| Other/Unknown | 249 | 16.6% | — |
| Total Cases | 1,504 | 100.0% | 211.4 |

Table 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, North Central HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Boone | 454 | 30.2% | 335.2 |
| Cole | 235 | 15.6% | 329.1 |
| Callaway | 100 | 6.6% | 245.3 |
| Marion | 99 | 6.6% | 350.0 |
| Pettis | 98 | 6.5% | 248.7 |
| Audrain | 62 | 4.1% | 239.8 |
| Miller | 50 | 3.3% | 212.2 |
| Randolph | 50 | 3.3% | 202.7 |
| Camden | 40 | 2.7% | 108.0 |
| Pike | 38 | 2.5% | 207.1 |
| Saline | 35 | 2.3% | 147.3 |
| Total Cases | 1,504 | 100.0% | 211.4 |

*Per 100,000 population

**Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County
North Central HIV Region, 2002**

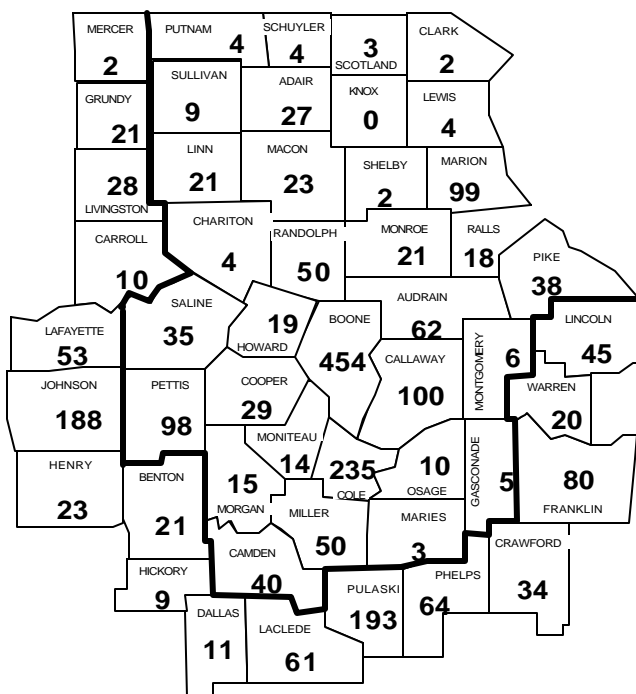


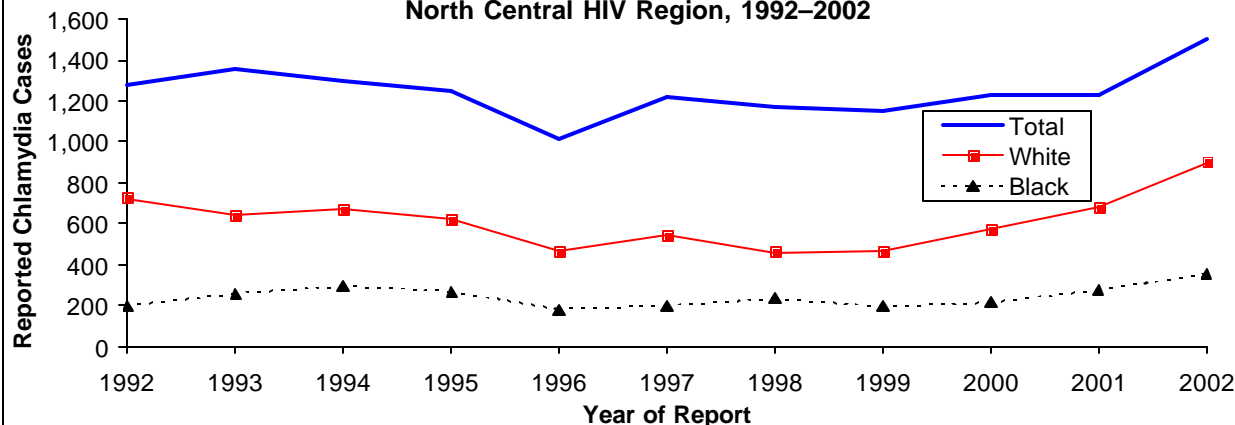
Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race and County, North Central HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| Boone County | 454 | 100.0% | 335.2 | 232 | 51.1% | 200.5 | 163 | 35.9% | 1408.6 |
| Cole County | 235 | 100.0% | 329.1 | 113 | 48.1% | 181.8 | 80 | 34.0% | 1129.3 |
| Callaway County | 100 | 100.0% | 245.3 | 63 | 63.0% | 168.4 | 23 | 23.0% | 997.0 |
| Marion County | 99 | 100.0% | 350.0 | 60 | 60.6% | 227.4 | 20 | 20.2% | 1529.1 |
| Pettis County | 98 | 100.0% | 248.7 | 70 | 71.4% | 193.0 | 6 | 6.1% | 501.3 |
| Audrain County | 62 | 100.0% | 239.8 | 37 | 59.7% | 157.1 | 18 | 29.0% | 968.3 |
| Miller County | 50 | 100.0% | 212.2 | 37 | 74.0% | 160.2 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Randolph County | 50 | 100.0% | 202.7 | 37 | 74.0% | 165.6 | 7 | 14.0% | 403.7 |
| Camden County | 40 | 100.0% | 108.0 | 27 | 67.5% | 74.6 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Pike County | 38 | 100.0% | 207.1 | 24 | 63.2% | 147.9 | 5 | 13.2% | 297.3 |
| Saline County | 35 | 100.0% | 147.3 | 25 | 71.4% | 116.9 | 5 | 14.3% | 390.6 |
| North Central HIV Region | 1,504 | 100.0% | 211.4 | 901 | 59.9% | 137.8 | 354 | 23.5% | 1006.2 |

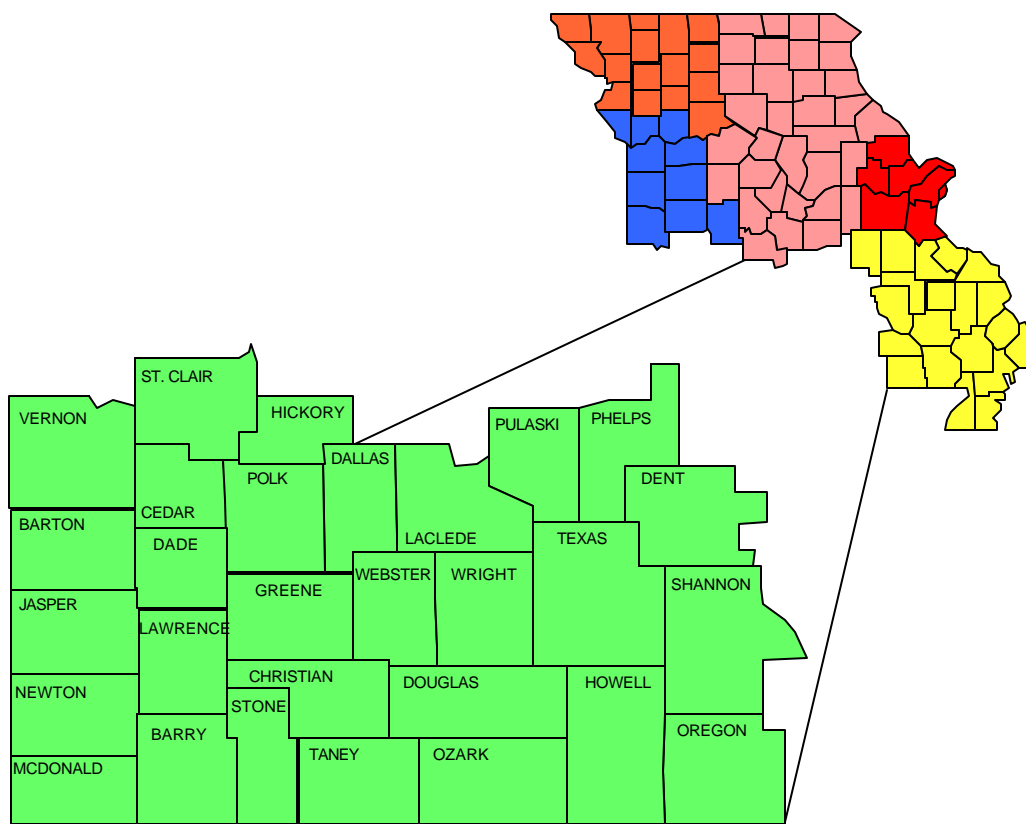
**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report
North Central HIV Region, 1992–2002**



Southwest HIV Region



2000 Population Estimates for the Southwest HIV Region

| County | White | | African American | | American Indian | | Asian/Pacific Is | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|------------------|---------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------|------|------------------|------|----------|------|-----------|--------|
| Barry County | 31,999 | 94.1% | 39 | 0.1% | 292 | 0.9% | 102 | 0.3% | 1,713 | 5.0% | 34,010 | 100.0% |
| Barton County | 12,156 | 96.9% | 36 | 0.3% | 104 | 0.8% | 47 | 0.4% | 119 | 0.9% | 12,541 | 100.0% |
| Cedar County | 13,263 | 96.6% | 44 | 0.3% | 91 | 0.7% | 69 | 0.5% | 153 | 1.1% | 13,733 | 100.0% |
| Christian County | 52,824 | 97.3% | 145 | 0.3% | 302 | 0.6% | 173 | 0.3% | 714 | 1.3% | 54,285 | 100.0% |
| Dade County | 7,721 | 97.5% | 21 | 0.3% | 56 | 0.7% | 15 | 0.2% | 67 | 0.8% | 7,923 | 100.0% |
| Dallas County | 15,262 | 97.5% | 19 | 0.1% | 119 | 0.8% | 16 | 0.1% | 147 | 0.9% | 15,661 | 100.0% |
| Dent County | 14,489 | 97.1% | 59 | 0.4% | 109 | 0.7% | 34 | 0.2% | 112 | 0.8% | 14,927 | 100.0% |
| Douglas County | 12,673 | 96.9% | 14 | 0.1% | 124 | 0.9% | 30 | 0.2% | 110 | 0.8% | 13,084 | 100.0% |
| Greene County | 224,859 | 93.5% | 5,426 | 2.3% | 1,583 | 0.7% | 2,865 | 1.2% | 4,434 | 1.8% | 240,391 | 100.0% |
| Hickory County | 8,717 | 97.5% | 7 | 0.1% | 59 | 0.7% | 10 | 0.1% | 68 | 0.8% | 8,940 | 100.0% |
| Howell County | 35,902 | 96.4% | 114 | 0.3% | 362 | 1.0% | 150 | 0.4% | 450 | 1.2% | 37,238 | 100.0% |
| Jasper County | 96,916 | 92.6% | 1,551 | 1.5% | 1,388 | 1.3% | 795 | 0.8% | 3,615 | 3.5% | 104,686 | 100.0% |
| Laclede County | 31,552 | 97.0% | 138 | 0.4% | 160 | 0.5% | 110 | 0.3% | 401 | 1.2% | 32,513 | 100.0% |
| Lawrence County | 33,682 | 95.7% | 95 | 0.3% | 267 | 0.8% | 87 | 0.2% | 1,195 | 3.4% | 35,204 | 100.0% |
| McDonald County | 19,440 | 89.7% | 38 | 0.2% | 625 | 2.9% | 61 | 0.3% | 2,030 | 9.4% | 21,681 | 100.0% |
| Newton County | 49,086 | 93.3% | 312 | 0.6% | 1,175 | 2.2% | 314 | 0.6% | 1,147 | 2.2% | 52,636 | 100.0% |
| Oregon County | 9,786 | 94.6% | 10 | 0.1% | 298 | 2.9% | 15 | 0.1% | 113 | 1.1% | 10,344 | 100.0% |
| Ozark County | 9,310 | 97.6% | 14 | 0.1% | 62 | 0.6% | 8 | 0.1% | 90 | 0.9% | 9,542 | 100.0% |
| Phelps County | 37,132 | 93.2% | 596 | 1.5% | 236 | 0.6% | 961 | 2.4% | 485 | 1.2% | 39,825 | 100.0% |
| Polk County | 26,253 | 97.3% | 122 | 0.5% | 181 | 0.7% | 60 | 0.2% | 350 | 1.3% | 26,992 | 100.0% |
| Pulaski County | 32,254 | 78.4% | 4,935 | 12.0% | 413 | 1.0% | 1,066 | 2.6% | 2,404 | 5.8% | 41,165 | 100.0% |
| Shannon County | 7,912 | 95.1% | 14 | 0.2% | 152 | 1.8% | 6 | 0.1% | 77 | 0.9% | 8,324 | 100.0% |
| St. Clair County | 9,397 | 97.4% | 22 | 0.2% | 72 | 0.7% | 16 | 0.2% | 95 | 1.0% | 9,652 | 100.0% |
| Stone County | 27,983 | 97.6% | 21 | 0.1% | 175 | 0.6% | 62 | 0.2% | 298 | 1.0% | 28,658 | 100.0% |
| Taney County | 38,202 | 96.2% | 138 | 0.3% | 347 | 0.9% | 157 | 0.4% | 962 | 2.4% | 39,703 | 100.0% |
| Texas County | 22,190 | 96.5% | 49 | 0.2% | 221 | 1.0% | 82 | 0.4% | 221 | 1.0% | 23,003 | 100.0% |
| Vernon County | 19,839 | 97.0% | 125 | 0.6% | 162 | 0.8% | 70 | 0.3% | 172 | 0.8% | 20,454 | 100.0% |
| Webster County | 29,866 | 96.2% | 359 | 1.2% | 203 | 0.7% | 89 | 0.3% | 400 | 1.3% | 31,045 | 100.0% |
| Wright County | 17,526 | 97.6% | 50 | 0.3% | 118 | 0.7% | 26 | 0.1% | 139 | 0.8% | 17,955 | 100.0% |
| Region Totals | 948,191 | 94.2% | 14,513 | 1.4% | 9,456 | 0.9% | 7,496 | 0.7% | 22,281 | 2.2% | 1,006,115 | 100.0% |

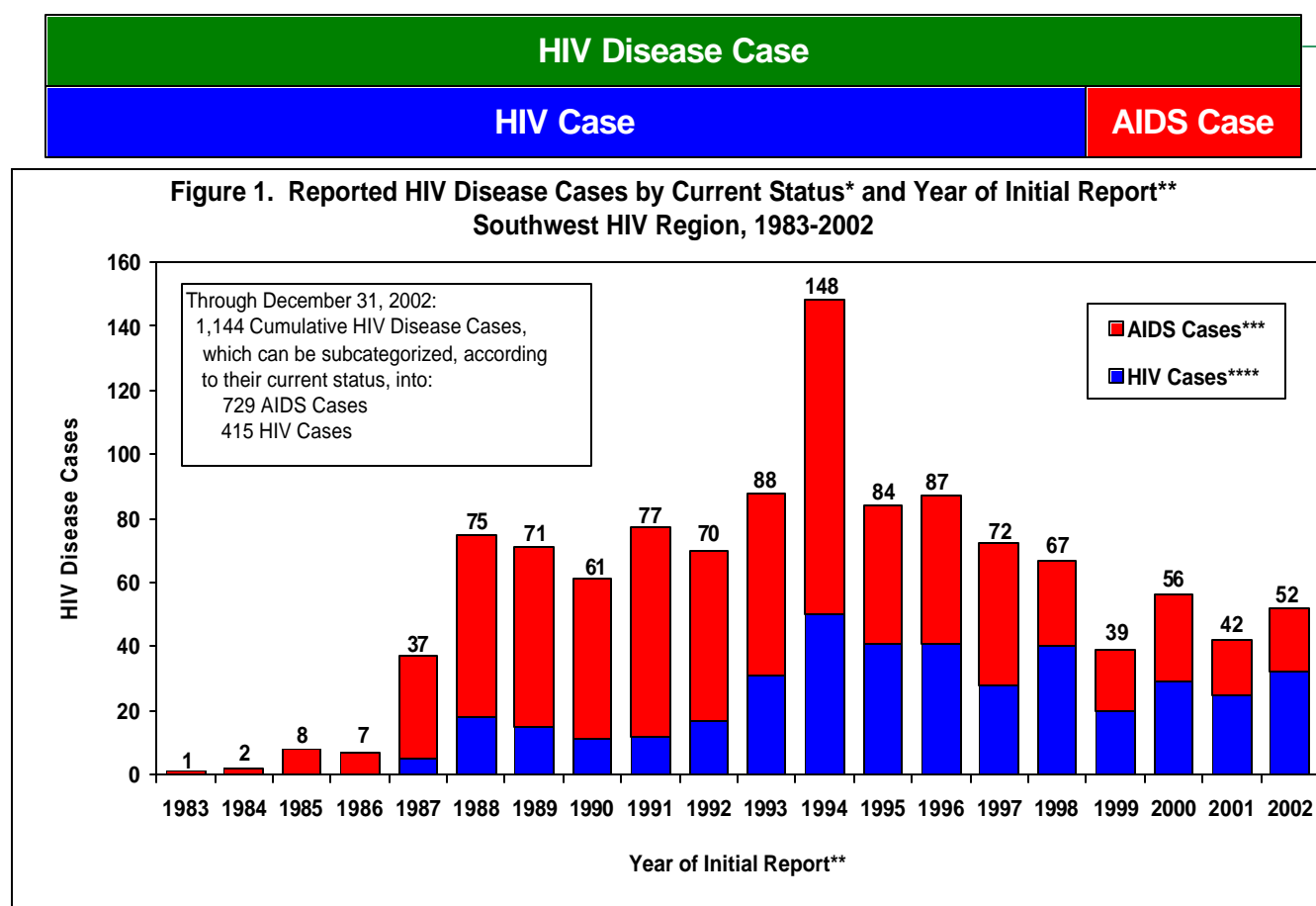
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2002, a total of 1,144 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the Southwest HIV Region. In 2002, 52 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 178.)
- Of these 1,144 HIV Disease cases, 729 (63.7%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 403 (55.3%) of the 729 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 326 (44.7%) are living. In 2002, 28 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (on page 175) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 178).
- Of the 1,144 reported HIV Disease cases, 415 (36.3%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 32 HIV cases* were reported in 2002.

* When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2002, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included (instead, they are included among the AIDS cases reported in 2002).



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

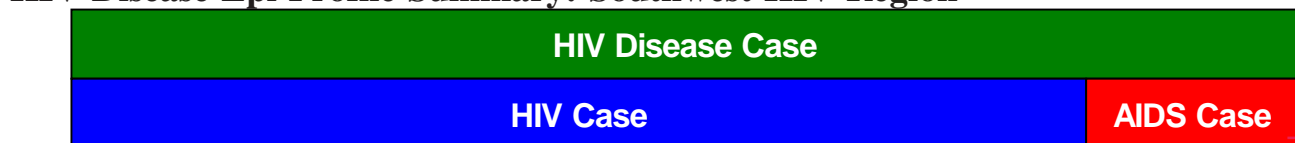
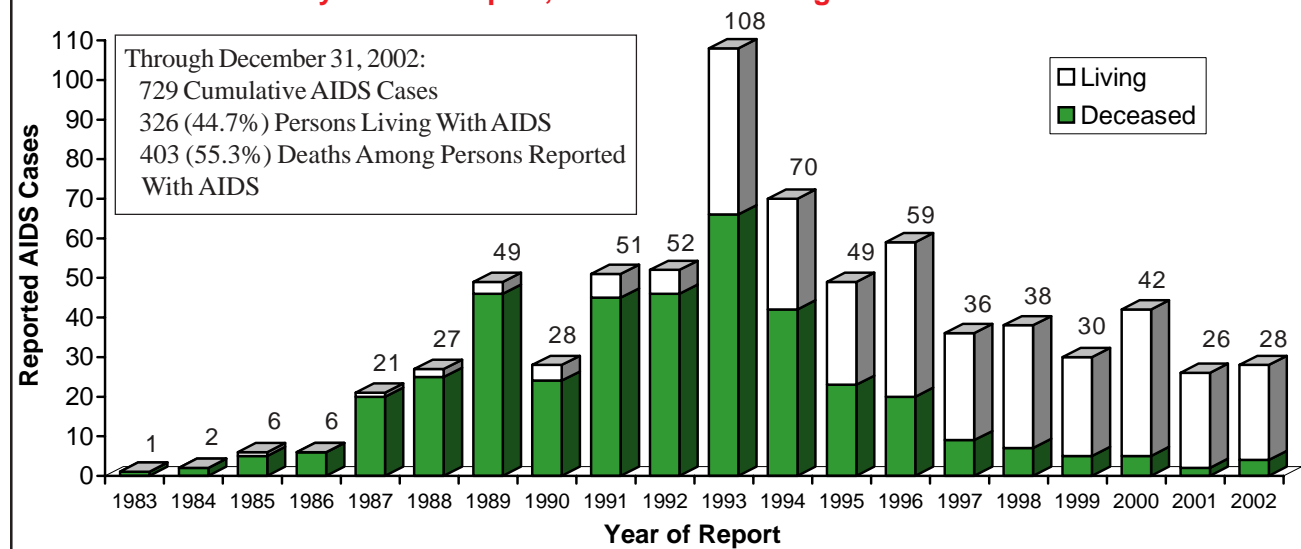


Figure 2. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Southwest HIV Region 1983–2002



Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprise 73.7% of the 415 cumulative reported HIV cases and 89.8% of the 729 cumulative reported AIDS cases.
- Blacks* are disproportionately represented among reported HIV Disease cases. Although blacks make up only about 1.4% of the Southwest HIV Region's population, they have accounted for 10.1% of reported HIV cases and 4.9% of reported AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2002 in blacks (27.6) was 11 times the rate in whites* (2.5).
- The over-representation of blacks is somewhat more apparent in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 109 reported female HIV cases, 17 (15.6%) were in black females. Of the 74 reported female AIDS cases, 6 (8.1%) were in black females.
- For Hispanics, the numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases have been small (13 cumulative HIV cases with 3 cases reported in 2002; 10 cumulative AIDS cases with 1 case reported in 2002).
- The numbers of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and in American Indians have been very small (no HIV cases and 2 AIDS cases in Asians; 3 HIV cases and 3 AIDS cases in American Indians).
- Of the 415 cumulative reported HIV cases, 37.8% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 36.6% in 20-29 year olds, 14.2% in 40-49 year olds, 5.1% in 13-19 year olds, 3.9% in persons 50 years of age and older, and 2.4% in persons less than 13 years old.
- Of the 405 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases: 181 (44.7%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 34 (8.4%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 53 (13.0%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 86 (21.2%) in heterosexual contacts; and 42 (10.4%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Of the 719 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases: 432 (60.1%) were in MSM; 75 (10.4%) in MSM/IDUs; 75 (10.4%) in IDUs; 78 (10.8%) in heterosexual contacts; and 26 (3.6%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Table 2 shows HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. In this table, those cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult", many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- A total of 10 perinatal HIV cases and 7 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported. No perinatal HIV or AIDS cases were reported in 2002. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breastfeeding.)

*Throughout this document, whenever HIV disease is being discussed, the term "white" indicates a non-Hispanic white person, and "black" indicates a non-Hispanic black person. All persons whose ethnicity is reported as Hispanic, regardless of race (e.g., white or black), are characterized as "Hispanic".

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case

AIDS Case

Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Southwest HIV Region, 1983–2002

| | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | | HIV Disease | |
|---|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Reported 2002* | % | Cumulative | % | Reported 2002 | % | Cumulative | % | Cumulative | % |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 25 | (78.1%) | 306 | (73.7%) | 25 | (89.3%) | 655 | (89.8%) | 961 | (84.0%) |
| Female | 7 | (21.9%) | 109 | (26.3%) | 3 | (10.7%) | 74 | (10.2%) | 183 | (16.0%) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 24 | (75.0%) | 352 | (84.8%) | 23 | (82.1%) | 678 | (93.0%) | 1030 | (90.0%) |
| Black | 4 | (12.5%) | 42 | (10.1%) | 4 | (14.3%) | 36 | (4.9%) | 78 | (6.8%) |
| Hispanic | 3 | (9.3%) | 13 | (3.1%) | 1 | (3.6%) | 10 | (1.4%) | 23 | (2.0%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.3%) | 2 | (0.2%) |
| American Indian | 1 | (3.1%) | 3 | (0.7%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.4%) | 6 | (0.5%) |
| Unknown | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (1.2%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 5 | (0.4%) |
| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Male | 19 | (59.4%) | 266 | (64.1%) | 21 | (75.0%) | 614 | (84.2%) | 880 | (76.9%) |
| Black Male | 3 | (9.4%) | 25 | (6.0%) | 3 | (10.7%) | 30 | (4.1%) | 55 | (4.8%) |
| Hispanic Male | 2 | (6.2%) | 8 | (1.9%) | 1 | (3.6%) | 8 | (1.1%) | 16 | (1.4%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.1%) | 1 | (0.1%) |
| American Indian Male | 1 | (3.1%) | 3 | (0.7%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.3%) | 5 | (0.4%) |
| Unknown Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (1.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (0.3%) |
| White Female | 5 | (15.6%) | 86 | (20.7%) | 2 | (7.1%) | 64 | (8.8%) | 150 | (13.1%) |
| Black Female | 1 | (3.1%) | 17 | (4.1%) | 1 | (3.6%) | 6 | (0.8%) | 23 | (2.0%) |
| Hispanic Female | 1 | (3.1%) | 5 | (1.2%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.3%) | 7 | (0.6%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.1%) | 1 | (0.1%) |
| American Indian Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.1%) | 1 | (0.1%) |
| Unknown Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.2%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.1%) |
| Age at Diagnosis[‡] | | | | | | | | | | |
| <13 | 0 | (0.0%) | 10 | (2.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 7 | (1.0%) | | |
| 13-19 | 3 | (9.4%) | 21 | (5.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 12 | (1.6%) | | |
| 20-29 | 6 | (18.7%) | 152 | (36.6%) | 3 | (10.7%) | 145 | (19.9%) | | |
| 30-39 | 17 | (53.1%) | 157 | (37.8%) | 16 | (57.1%) | 330 | (45.3%) | | |
| 40-49 | 4 | (12.5%) | 59 | (14.2%) | 4 | (14.3%) | 173 | (23.7%) | | |
| 50+ | 2 | (6.2%) | 16 | (3.9%) | 5 | (17.9%) | 62 | (8.5%) | | |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 32 (100.0%) | | 415 (100.0%) | | 28 (100.0%) | | 729 (100.0%) | | 1,144 (100.0%) | |

* HIV Cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

† For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

‡ For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Southwest Planning Region Reported 2002, and Cumulative Through December 2002

| Exposure Category | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | Reported 2002 | % | Cumulative | % | Reported 2002 | % | Cumulative | % |
| | Case | | Case | | Case | | Case | |
| Adult/Adolescent | | | | | | | | |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men | 12 | (37.5%) | 202 | (49.9%) | 16 | (57.1%) | 450 | (62.6%) |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs | 4 | (12.5%) | 34 | (8.4%) | 2 | (7.1%) | 75 | (10.4%) |
| Injecting Drug Use | 3 | (9.4%) | 53 | (13.1%) | 2 | (7.1%) | 77 | (10.7%) |
| Heterosexual Contact | 13 | (40.6%) | 106 | (26.2%) | 7 | (25.0%) | 84 | (11.7%) |
| Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder | 0 | (0.0%) | 6 | (1.5%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 22 | (3.1%) |
| Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (1.0%) | 1 | (3.6%) | 11 | (1.5%) |
| Risk Not Specified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Adult/Adolescent Subtotal | 32 (100.0%) | | 405 (100.0%) | | 28 (100.0%) | | 719 (100.0%) | |
| Pediatric Subtotal | 0 | | 10 | | 0 | | 10 | |
| Total | 32 | | 415 | | 28 | | 729 | |

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Where

- Of the 415 cumulative HIV cases reported from the Southwest HIV Region, 171 (41.2%) were from Greene County, 58 (14.0%) from Jasper County, and 21 (5.1%) from Pulaski County. The remaining 165 (39.8%) of cases came from 23 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-19 cases. See Figure 9 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 51). Of the 42 cumulative HIV cases reported in blacks, the majority were from Greene County (16 cases or 38.1%) and Pulaski County (14 cases or 33.3%).
- Of the 729 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the Southwest HIV Region, 314 (43.1%) were from Greene County, 113 (15.5%) from Jasper County, 27 (3.8%) from Taney County, 27 (3.7%) from Pulaski County and 24 (3.3%) from Christian County. The remaining 225 (30.9%) of cases came from 24 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 2-20 cases. See Figure 10 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 51). Of the 36 cumulative AIDS cases reported in blacks, 16 cases, or 44.4% were from Greene County and 9 cases, or 25.0% from Pulaski County.
- Tables 3 and 4 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by race/ethnicity and area.
- Table 8 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 50) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the Southwest HIV Region with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.
- Table 10 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for the Southwest HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV Regions.
- Figure 8 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 49) shows, for the counties within the region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.

**Table 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | | White, Non-Hispanic | | Black, Non-Hispanic | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Greene County [†] | 171 | 100.0% | 147 | 86.0% | 16 | 9.4% |
| Jasper County [†] | 58 | 100.0% | 48 | 82.8% | 7 | 12.1% |
| Pulaski County [†] | 21 | 100.0% | 7 | 33.3% | 14 | 66.7% |
| Christian County [†] | 19 | 100.0% | 19 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Taney County [†] | 17 | 100.0% | 15 | 88.2% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 129 | 100.0% | 116 | 89.9% | 5 | 3.9% |
| Southwest HIV Region [†] | 415 | 100.0% | 352 | 84.8% | 42 | 10.1% |

[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Table 4. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | | White, Non-Hispanic | | Black, Non-Hispanic | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Greene County [†] | 314 | 100.0% | 293 | 93.3% | 16 | 5.1% |
| Jasper County [†] | 113 | 100.0% | 103 | 91.2% | 7 | 6.2% |
| Christian County [†] | 24 | 100.0% | 24 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Taney County [†] | 27 | 100.0% | 26 | 96.3% | 1 | 3.7% |
| Pulaski County [†] | 26 | 100.0% | 15 | 57.7% | 9 | 34.6% |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 225 | 100.0% | 217 | 96.4% | 3 | 1.3% |
| Southwest HIV Region [†] | 729 | 100.0% | 678 | 93.0% | 36 | 4.9% |

[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

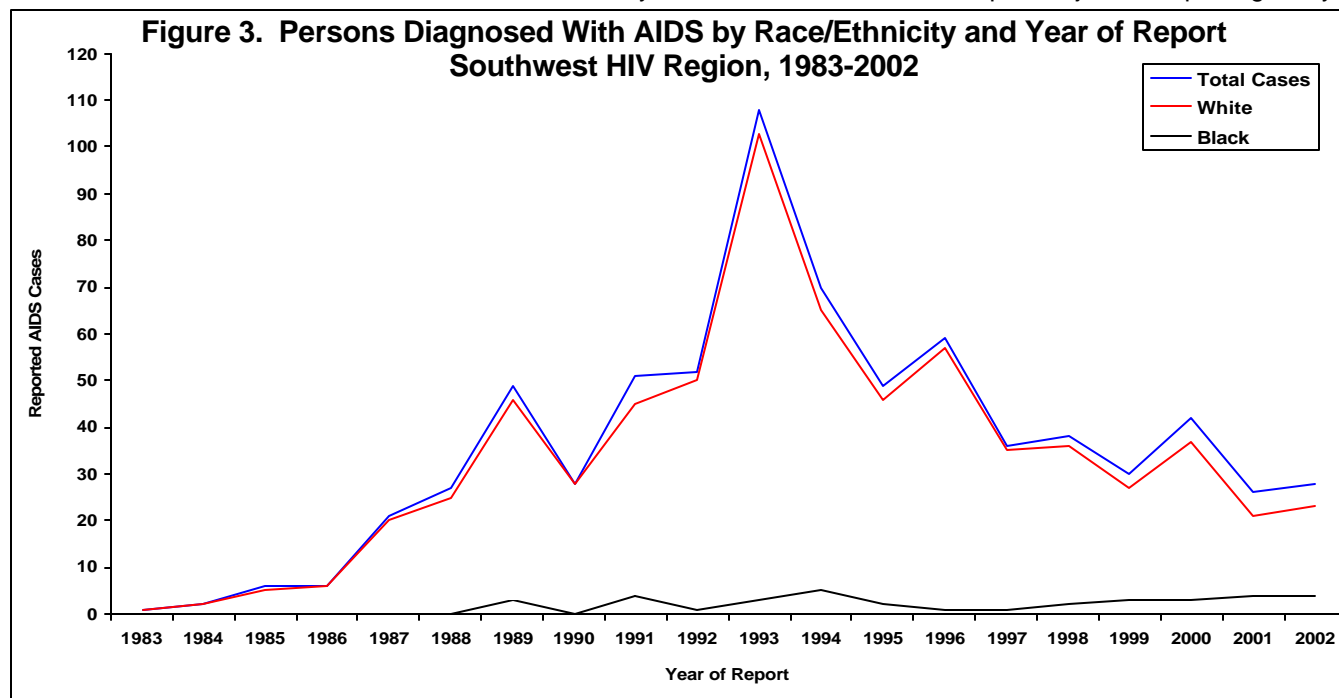
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Trends

- The 52 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Southwest HIV Region residents in 2002 represented a 23.8% increase from the 42 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 1 on page 173).
- The 28 AIDS cases reported in 2002 represented a 7.7% increase from the 26 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 2 on page 208).
- From 2001 to 2002, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites increased by 9.5% (from 21 cases reported in 2001 to 23 cases in 2002), while the number of reported cases in blacks remained the same (4 cases reported 2001 and 4 cases in 2002). See Figure 3.
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is a potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.
 - As indicated in Table 1 (page 176), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are female, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons, a larger proportion may be female.
 - In Table 2 (page 176), cases currently placed in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 2 indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides some evidence that among more recently infected persons, a decreasing proportion are MSM and an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, the largest number of new infections likely continue to result from male homosexual contact).
- Figure 4 shows reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} for the period from 1990-2002. The annual number of diagnosed cases has generally decreased since 1993.
- Figures 5-6 show reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} according to gender and race/ethnicity. Care should be exercised in interpreting these graphs (and the similar graphs which follow) given the relatively small numbers of cases, and the fact that the numbers for more recent years are estimates that attempt to adjust for reporting delays.

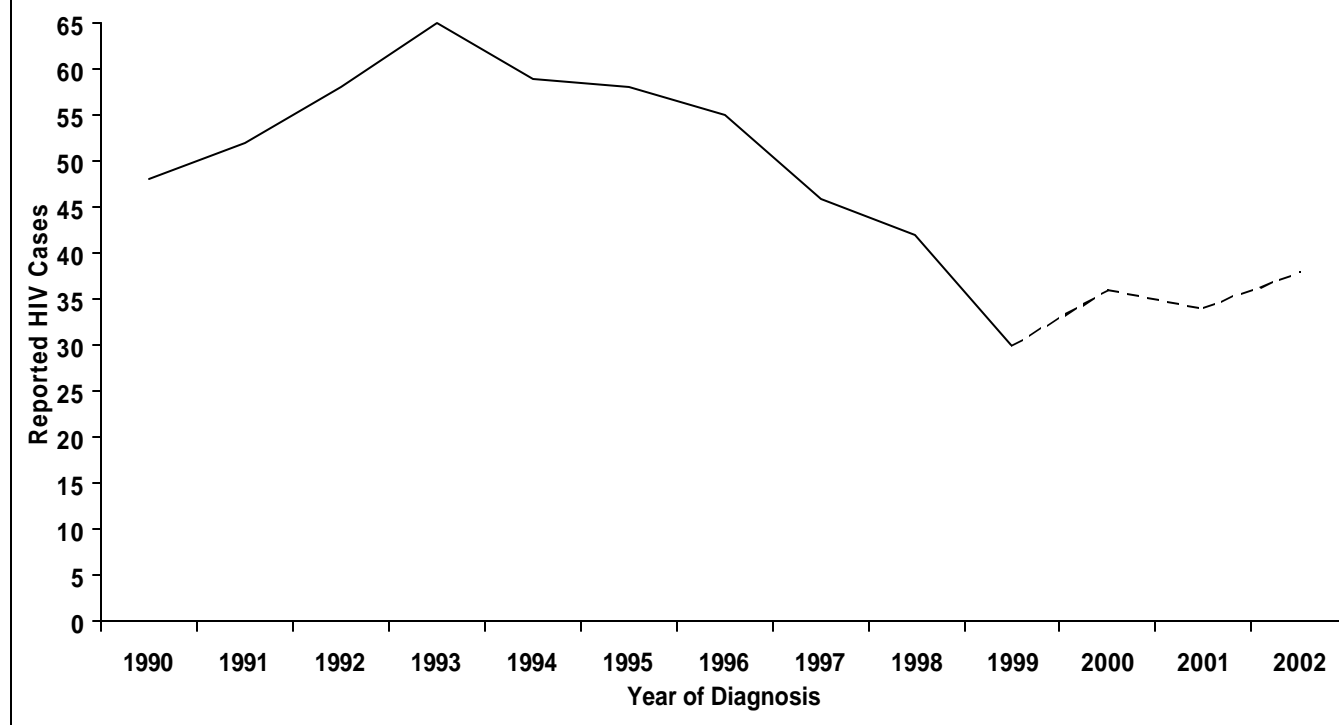


[†] The HIV cases shown in Figures 4-7 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to become AIDS cases, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the way data is presented in Table 1 and similar tables. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{††} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

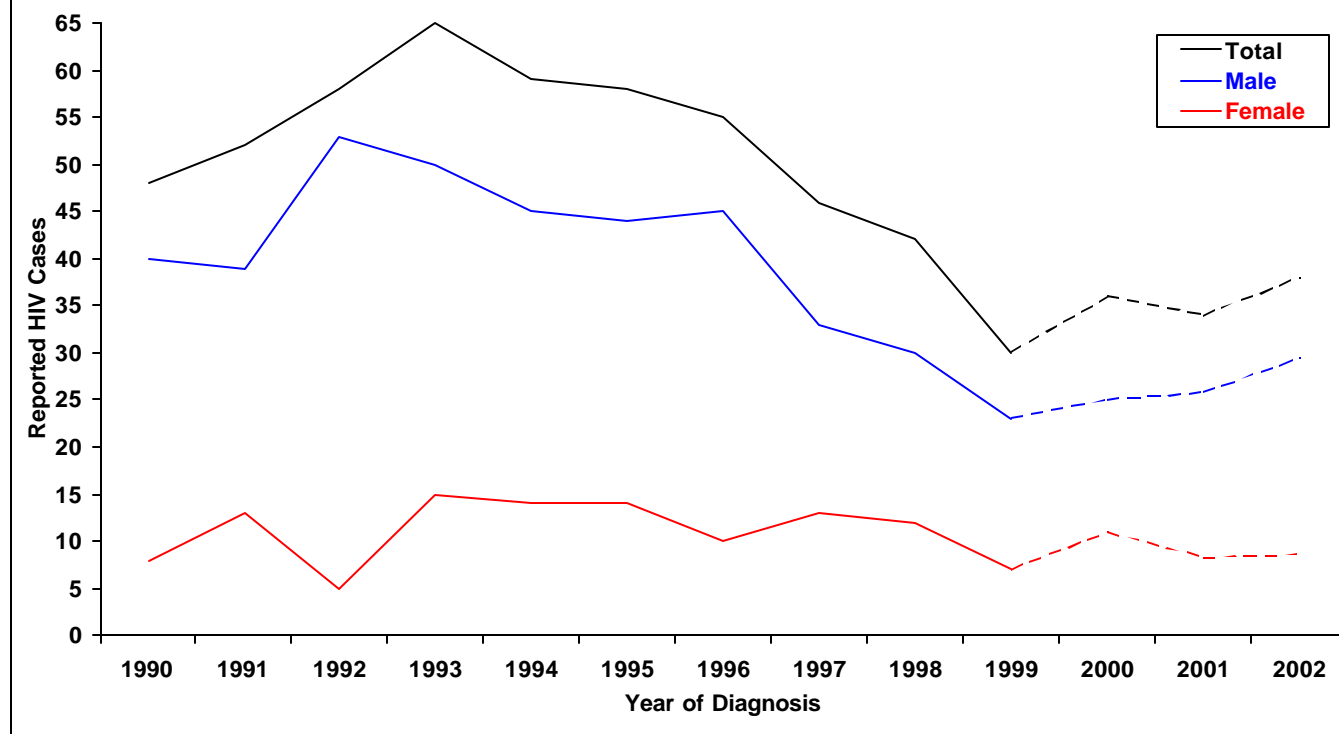
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Figure 4. Reported HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest HIV Region, 1990-2002



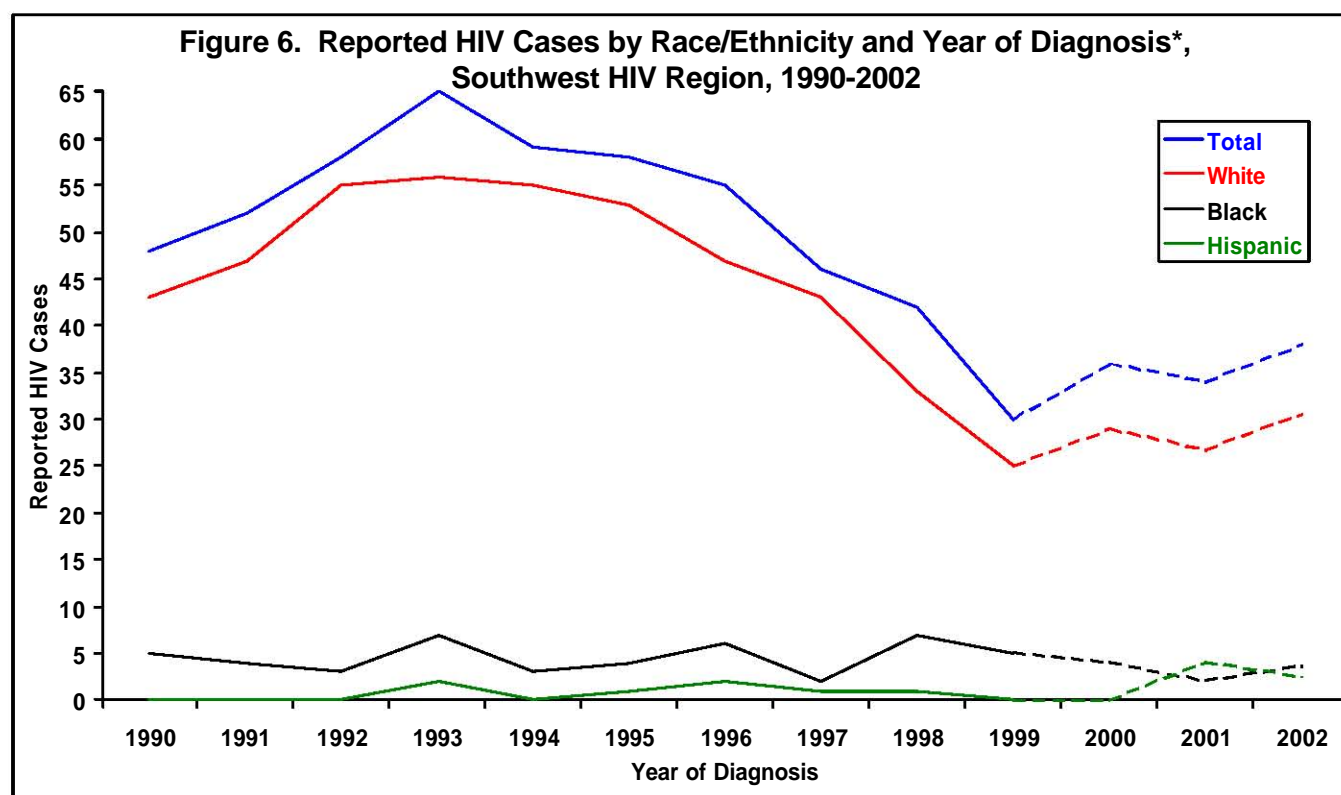
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

Figure 5. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest HIV Region, 1990-2002



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2002, a total of 613 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents. These cases make up 55.9% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 613 HIV Disease cases, 432 (70.5%) are AIDS cases and 181 (29.5%) are HIV cases.
- The 432 AIDS cases make up 59.8% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 28 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 12 (42.9%) were in MSM.
- The 181 HIV cases in MSM make up 44.7% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 32 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 8 (25.0%) were in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 26 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 42 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 176). It is estimated that approximately 450 (62.6%) of the 719 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 16 (57.1%) of the 28 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 202 (49.9%) of the 405 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 12 (37.5%) of the 32 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were in MSM.

Who

- Table 5 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 93.4%, and black men only 3.9%.
- White men comprise 95.6% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, and black men make up only 3.7%.
- Table 6 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (40.8%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black MSM, the largest proportion of cases (71.4%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 30% of these men (29% of white men and 48% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 181 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 87 (48.1%) were from Greene County, 23 (12.7%) from Jasper County, and 12 (6.6%) from Christian County. The remaining 59 cases were from 17 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-7 cases).
- Table 7 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 176), a smaller proportion of cumulative HIV cases (49.9%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (62.6%), appear to be MSM, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a decreasing proportion are MSM. (However, the largest number of new infections likely continue to result from male homosexual contact.)

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Table 5. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity | HIV Cases Cumulative | | AIDS Cases Cumulative | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Case | % | Case | % |
| White | 169 | (93.4%) | 413 | (95.6%) |
| Black | 7 | (3.9%) | 16 | (3.7%) |
| Hispanic | 2 | (1.1%) | 2 | (0.5%) |
| Other/Unknown | 3 | (1.6%) | 1 | (0.2%) |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 181 | (100.0%) | 432 | (100.0%) |

Table 6. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Age Group, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | Total | |
|---|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 3 | (1.7%) |
| 20-29 | 71 | (39.2%) |
| 30-39 | 72 | (39.8%) |
| 40-49 | 29 | (16.0%) |
| 50+ | 6 | (3.3%) |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 181 | (100.0%) |

Table 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Total | |
|---|------------|----------------|----------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Greene County | 84 | (96.5%) | 2 | (2.3%) | 87 | (100.0%) |
| Jasper County | 22 | (95.7%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 23 | (100.0%) |
| Christian County | 12 | (100.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 12 | (100.0%) |
| Remaining Counties | 51 | (86.4%) | 5 | (8.5%) | 59 | (100.0%) |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 169 | (93.4%) | 7 | (3.9%) | 181 | (100.0%) |

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2002, a total of 109 HIV Disease cases in MSM/IDUs have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents. These cases make up 9.7% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 109 HIV Disease cases, 75 (68.8%) are AIDS cases and 34 (31.2%) are HIV cases.
- The 75 AIDS cases make up 10.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 34 HIV cases make up 8.4% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Table 8 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 34 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 88.2%, and black men make up 5.9%.
- White men comprise 93.3% of the 72 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs, and black men make up 5.3%.
- Table 9 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (47.0%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 42% of these men have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 34 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 13 (38.2%) were from Greene County, and 6 (17.6%) from Jasper County. The remaining 15 (44.1%) cases were from 11 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Table 10 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by geographic area.

Trends

- During each of the past 5 years, from 0-3 HIV cases have been diagnosed each year in MSM/IDUs.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Table 8. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity | HIV Cases Cumulative | | AIDS Cases Cumulative | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Case | % | Case | % |
| White | 30 | (88.2%) | 70 | (93.3%) |
| Black | 2 | (5.9%) | 4 | (5.3%) |
| Other/Unknown | 2 | (5.9%) | 1 | (1.3%) |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 34 | (100.0%) | 75 | (100.0%) |

Table 9. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Age Group, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 2 | (5.9%) |
| 20-29 | 10 | (29.4%) |
| 30-39 | 16 | (47.0%) |
| 40-49 | 4 | (11.8%) |
| 50+ | 2 | (5.9%) |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 34 | (100.0%) |

Table 10. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Geographic Area, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| Greene County | 13 | (38.2%) |
| Jasper County | 6 | (17.6%) |
| Taney County | 3 | (8.8%) |
| Remaining Counties | 12 | (35.3%) |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 34 | (100.0%) |

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2002, a total of 128 HIV Disease cases in IDUs have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents. These cases make up 11.3% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 128 HIV Disease cases, 75 (58.6%) are AIDS cases and 53 (41.4%) are HIV cases.
- The 75 AIDS cases make up 10.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 53 HIV cases make up 13.1% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Table 11 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White males comprise 45.3% of the 53 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; white females make up 39.6%; black males 0.0%; and black females 7.5%.
- White males comprise 64.0% of the 75 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; white females make up 20.0%; black males 4.0%; and black females 2.7%.
- Three IDU HIV cases and 6 IDU AIDS cases have been reported in Hispanics. Most of these cases were in males.
- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (37.7%) were in persons 20-29 and 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 53 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 23 (43.4%) were from Greene County and 7 (13.2%) from Jasper County. The remaining 23 cases (43.4%) were from 16 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by geographic area.

Trends

- During each of the past 6 years, from 1-8 HIV cases have been diagnosed each year in IDUs.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Table 11. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | HIV Cases Cumulative | | AIDS Cases Cumulative | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Case | % | Case | % |
| White Male | 24 | (45.3%) | 48 | (64.0%) |
| Black Male | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (4.0%) |
| White Female | 21 | (39.6%) | 15 | (20.0%) |
| Black Female | 4 | (7.5%) | 2 | (2.7%) |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 53 | (100.0%) | 75 | (100.0%) |

Totals include American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table may not add up to the total cases.

Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Age Group Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 5 | (9.4%) |
| 20-29 | 20 | (37.7%) |
| 30-39 | 20 | (37.7%) |
| 40-49 | 7 | (13.2%) |
| 50+ | 1 | (1.9%) |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 53 | (100.0%) |

Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Geographic Area, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| Greene County | 23 | (43.4%) |
| Jasper County | 7 | (13.2%) |
| Remaining Counties | 23 | (43.4%) |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 53 | (100.0%) |

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2002, a total of 164 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents (these cases make up 14.6% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 164 HIV Disease cases, 78 (47.6%) are AIDS cases and 86 (52.4%) are HIV cases.
- The 78 AIDS cases make up 10.8% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 28 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 5 (17.9%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- The 86 HIV cases make up 21.2% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 32 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 5 (15.6%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 26 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 42 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 on page 176. It is estimated that approximately 84 (11.7%) of the 719 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 7 (25.0%) of the 28 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 106 (26.2%) of the 405 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 13 (40.6%) of the 32 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 14 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White females comprise 57.0% of the 86 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; white males make up 14.0%; black females 11.6%; and black males 11.6%.
- White females comprise 57.7% of the 78 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white males make up 33.3%; black females 5.1%; and black males 2.6%.
- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (43.0%) were in persons 20-29 years of age followed by 37.2% in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 86 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 23 (26.7%) were from Greene County, 17 (19.8%) from Jasper County, and 7 (8.1%) from Pulaski County. Thirty-nine cases (the remaining 45.3%) were reported from 15 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-6 cases).
- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 176), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (26.2%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (11.7%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons an increasing proportion may be heterosexual contacts.
- During each of the past few years, from 8-16 HIV cases have been diagnosed each year in heterosexual contacts.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Table 14. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | HIV Cases Cumulative | | AIDS Cases Cumulative | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Case | % | Case | % |
| White Male | 12 | (13.9%) | 26 | (33.3%) |
| Black Male | 10 | (11.6%) | 2 | (2.6%) |
| White Female | 49 | (57.0%) | 45 | (57.7%) |
| Black Female | 10 | (11.6%) | 4 | (5.1%) |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 86 | (100.0%) | 78 | (100.0%) |

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Age Group, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 7 | (8.1%) |
| 20-29 | 37 | (43.0%) |
| 30-39 | 32 | (37.2%) |
| 40+ | 10 | (11.6%) |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 86 | (100.0%) |

Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Geographic Area | White | | Black | | Total | |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Greene County | 13 | (56.5%) | 8 | (34.8%) | 23 | (100.0%) |
| Jasper County | 12 | (70.6%) | 4 | (23.5%) | 17 | (100.0%) |
| Pulaski County | 3 | (42.9%) | 4 | (23.5%) | 7 | (100.0%) |
| Remaining Counties | 33 | (84.6%) | 4 | (23.5%) | 39 | (100.0%) |
| Southwest HIV Region Total | 61 | (70.9%) | 20 | (23.2%) | 86 | (100.0%) |

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

STD Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

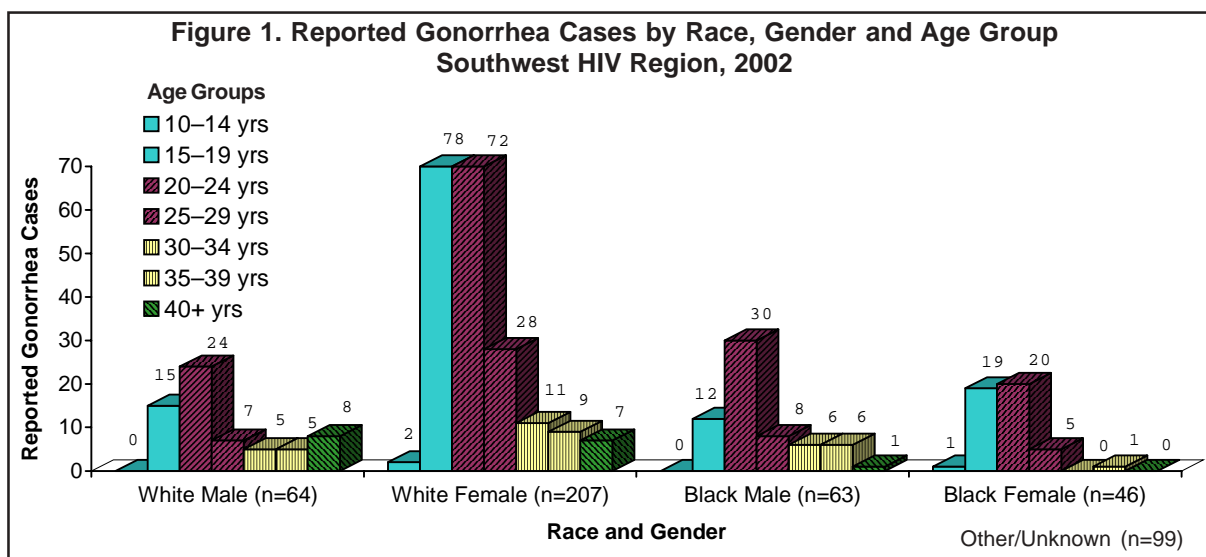
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 479 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the Southwest HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 47.6 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 479 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 172 (35.9%) were in males and 307 (64.1%) were in females. Among whites, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (76.4%) than in males (23.6%); whereas, among blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (57.8%) than in females (42.2%).
- Of the 479 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 271 (56.6%) were in whites and 109 (22.8%) were in blacks, the same number of cases reported in the previous year. Twelve (2.5%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 87 (18.2%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (751.1) was about 26 times the rate* in whites (28.6).
- Table 1 on page 190 shows the numbers, percentages, and rates of reported gonorrhea cases by race.
- Of the 479 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 150 (31.3%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 20 (43.5%) of the 46 black female cases, 80 (38.6%) of the 207 white female cases, 12 (19.0%) of the 63 black male cases, and 15 (23.4%) of the 64 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 479 gonorrhea cases reported, 260 (54.3%) were from Greene County, 74 (15.4%) from Jasper County, and 45 (9.4%) from Pulaski County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 0-18 cases reported. Cases were reported from 24 (82.8%) of the region's 29 counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases again in 2002 was in Pulaski County (109.3). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race from 1992-2002. The 479 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002 represented a 28.4% increase from the 373 cases reported in 2001. The overall increase is attributable more to the increase in whites.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, Southwest HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| Whites | 271 | 56.6% | 28.6 |
| Blacks | 109 | 22.8% | 751.1 |
| Other/Unknown | 99 | 20.7% | - |
| Total Cases | 479 | 100.0% | 47.6 |

Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southwest HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| Greene | 260 | 54.3% | 108.2 |
| Jasper | 74 | 15.4% | 70.7 |
| Pulaski | 45 | 9.4% | 109.3 |
| Newton | 18 | 3.8% | 34.2 |
| Christian | 15 | 3.1% | 27.6 |
| Taney | 11 | 2.3% | 27.7 |
| Laclede | 7 | 1.5% | 21.5 |
| Polk | 7 | 1.5% | 25.9 |
| Total Cases | 479 | 100.0% | 47.6 |

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County Southwest HIV Region, 2002

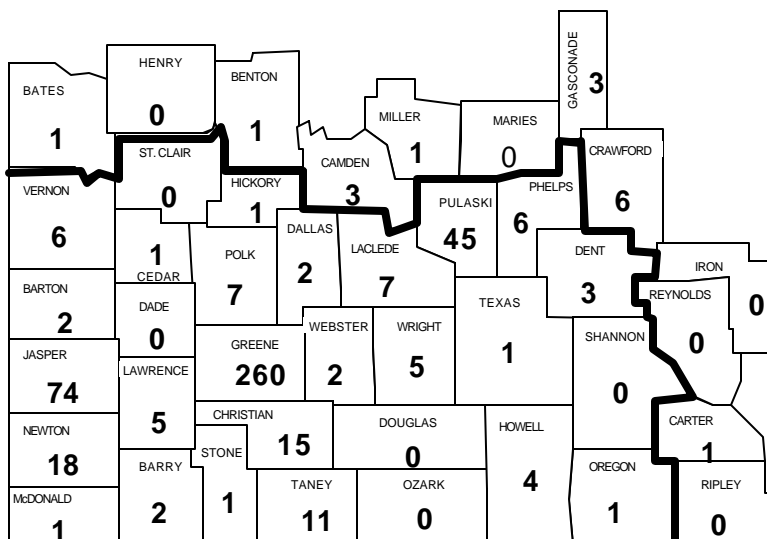


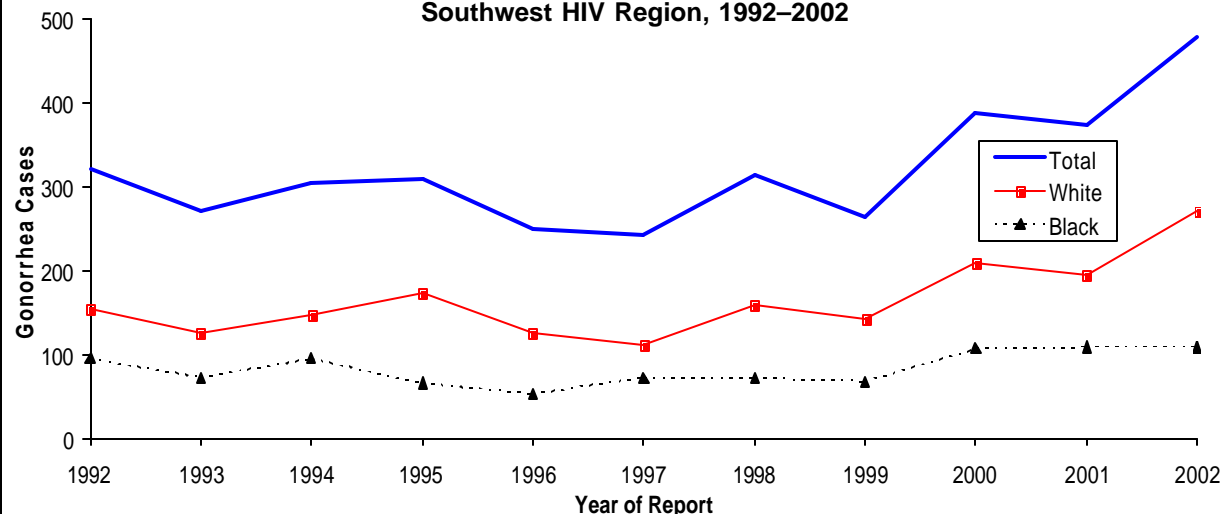
Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race and County, Southwest HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| Greene County | 260 | 100.0% | 108.2 | 151 | 58.1% | 67.2 | 66 | 25.4% | 1216.4 |
| Jasper County | 74 | 100.0% | 70.7 | 49 | 66.2% | 50.6 | 15 | 20.3% | 967.1 |
| Pulaski County | 45 | 100.0% | 109.3 | 9 | 20.0% | 27.9 | 25 | 55.6% | 506.6 |
| Newton County | 18 | 100.0% | 34.2 | 13 | 72.2% | 26.5 | 2 | 11.1% | 641.0 |
| Christian County | 15 | 100.0% | 27.6 | 11 | 73.3% | 20.8 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Taney County | 11 | 100.0% | 27.7 | 7 | 63.6% | 18.3 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Laclede County | 7 | 100.0% | 21.5 | 4 | 57.1% | 12.7 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Polk County | 7 | 100.0% | 25.9 | 4 | 57.1% | 15.2 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Southwest HIV Region | 479 | 100.0% | 47.6 | 271 | 56.6% | 28.6 | 109 | 22.8% | 751.1 |

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report Southwest HIV Region, 1992-2002



STD Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

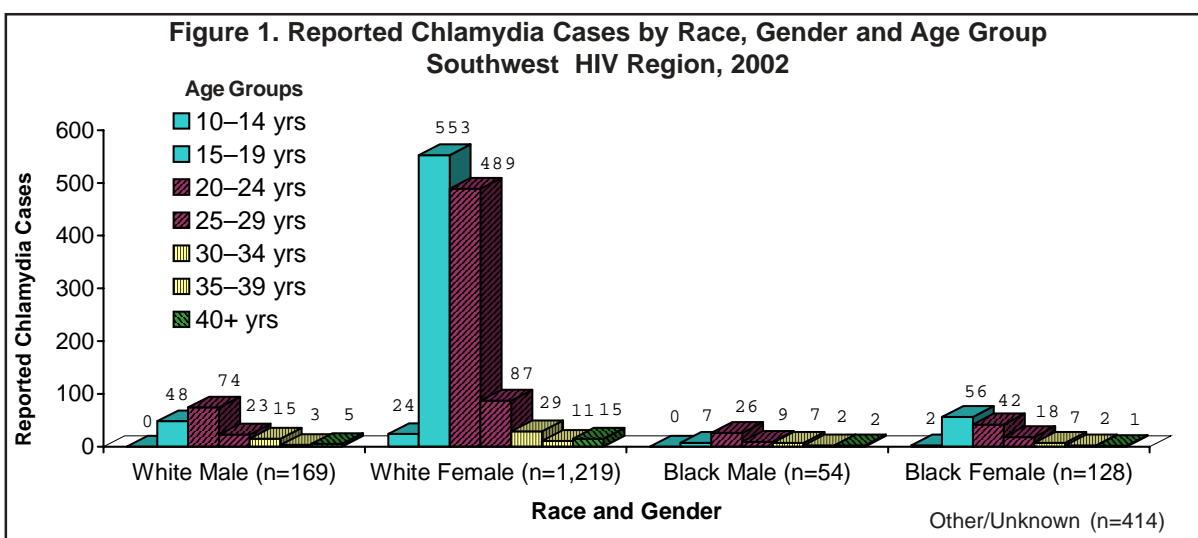
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 1,984 cases of chlamydia were reported in the Southwest HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 197.2 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 1,984 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 299 (15.1%) were in males and 1,685 (84.9%) were in females (please refer to “Trends” below for explanation). Among both whites and blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (87.8% and 70.3%, respectively) than in males (12.2% and 29.7%, respectively).
- Of the 1,984 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 1,388 (70.0%) were in whites and 182 (9.2%) were in blacks. Forty-four (2.2%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 370 (18.6%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (1254.0) was about 9 times the rate* in whites (146.4).
- Table 1 on page 192 shows the numbers and rates of reported chlamydia cases by race.
- Of the 1,984 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 846 (42.6%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 58 (45.3%) of the 128 black female cases, 575 (47.2%) of the 1,219 white female cases, 7 (13.0%) of the 54 black male cases, and 48 (28.4%) of the 169 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 1,984 chlamydia cases reported, 672 (33.9%) were from Greene County, 308 (15.5%) from Jasper County, and 193 (9.7%) from Pulaski County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 3-95 cases reported. Cases were reported from all 29 of the region's counties. Table 2 shows the number, percentage, and rates of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2002 was again in Pulaski County (468.8). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported chlamydia cases by race from 1992-2002. The 1,984 cases reported in 2002 represented a 17.9% increase from the 1,683 cases reported in 2001, primarily due to the steady increase in white females (since 1998) because of increased screening through the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP).

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, Southwest HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Whites | 1,388 | 70.0% | 146.4 |
| Blacks | 182 | 9.2% | 1254.0 |
| Other/Unknown | 414 | 20.9% | — |
| Total Cases | 1,984 | 100.0% | 197.2 |

Table 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southwest HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Greene | 672 | 33.9% | 279.5 |
| Jasper | 308 | 15.5% | 294.2 |
| Pulaski | 193 | 9.7% | 468.8 |
| Christian | 95 | 4.8% | 175.0 |
| Taney | 74 | 3.7% | 186.4 |
| Phelps | 64 | 3.2% | 160.7 |
| Howell | 59 | 3.0% | 158.4 |
| Lawrence | 59 | 3.0% | 167.6 |
| Newton | 58 | 2.9% | 110.2 |
| Total Cases | 1,984 | 100.0% | 197.2 |

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County Southwest HIV Region, 2002

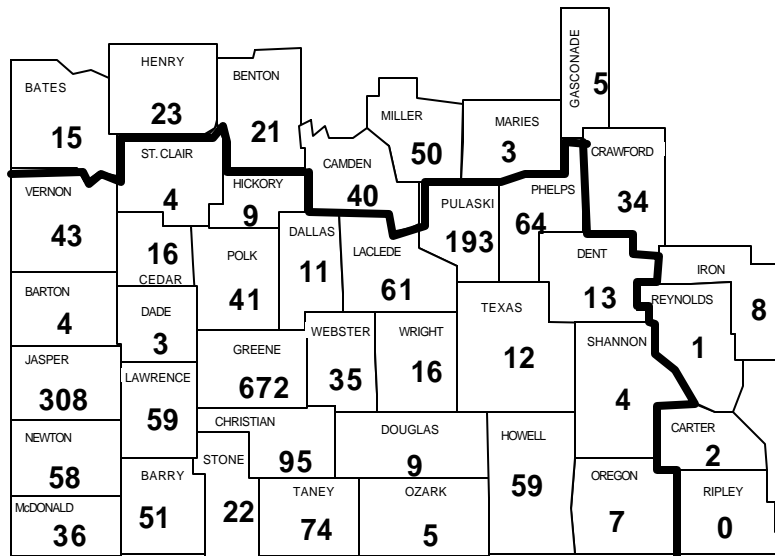


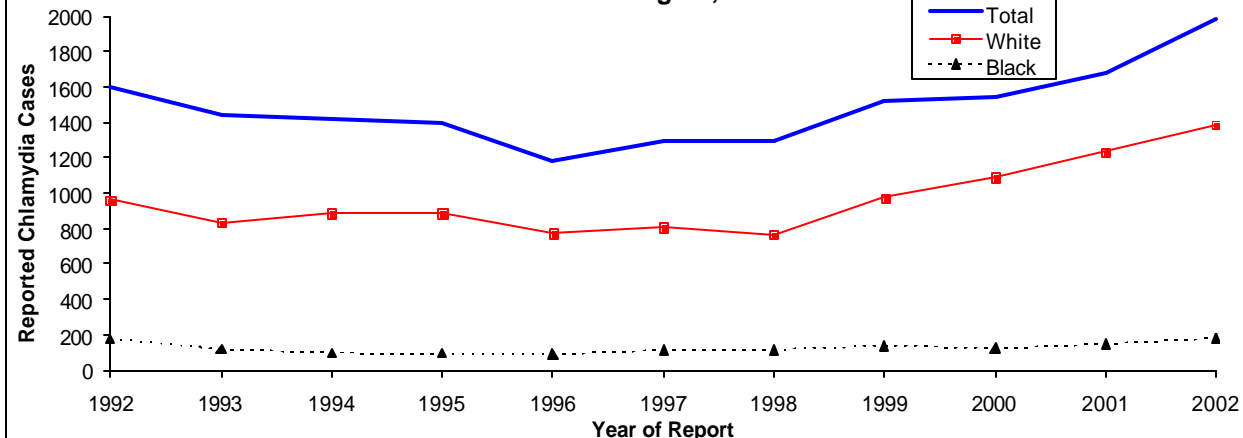
Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race and County, Southwest HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| Greene County | 672 | 100.0% | 279.5 | 459 | 68.3% | 204.1 | 69 | 10.3% | 1271.7 |
| Jasper County | 308 | 100.0% | 294.2 | 240 | 77.9% | 247.6 | 24 | 7.8% | 1547.4 |
| Pulaski County | 193 | 100.0% | 468.8 | 69 | 35.8% | 213.9 | 78 | 40.4% | 1580.5 |
| Christian County | 95 | 100.0% | 175.0 | 74 | 77.9% | 140.1 | 1 | 1.1% | 689.7 |
| Taney County | 74 | 100.0% | 186.4 | 53 | 71.6% | 138.7 | 1 | 1.4% | 724.6 |
| Phelps County | 64 | 100.0% | 160.7 | 42 | 65.6% | 113.1 | 6 | 9.4% | 1006.7 |
| Howell County | 59 | 100.0% | 158.4 | 49 | 83.1% | 136.5 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Lawrence County | 59 | 100.0% | 167.6 | 48 | 81.4% | 142.5 | 1 | 1.7% | 1052.6 |
| Newton County | 58 | 100.0% | 110.2 | 51 | 87.9% | 103.9 | 1 | 1.7% | 320.5 |
| Barry County | 51 | 100.0% | 150.0 | 37 | 72.5% | 115.6 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Southwest HIV Region | 1,984 | 100.0% | 197.2 | 1,388 | 70.0% | 146.4 | 182 | 9.2% | 1254.0 |

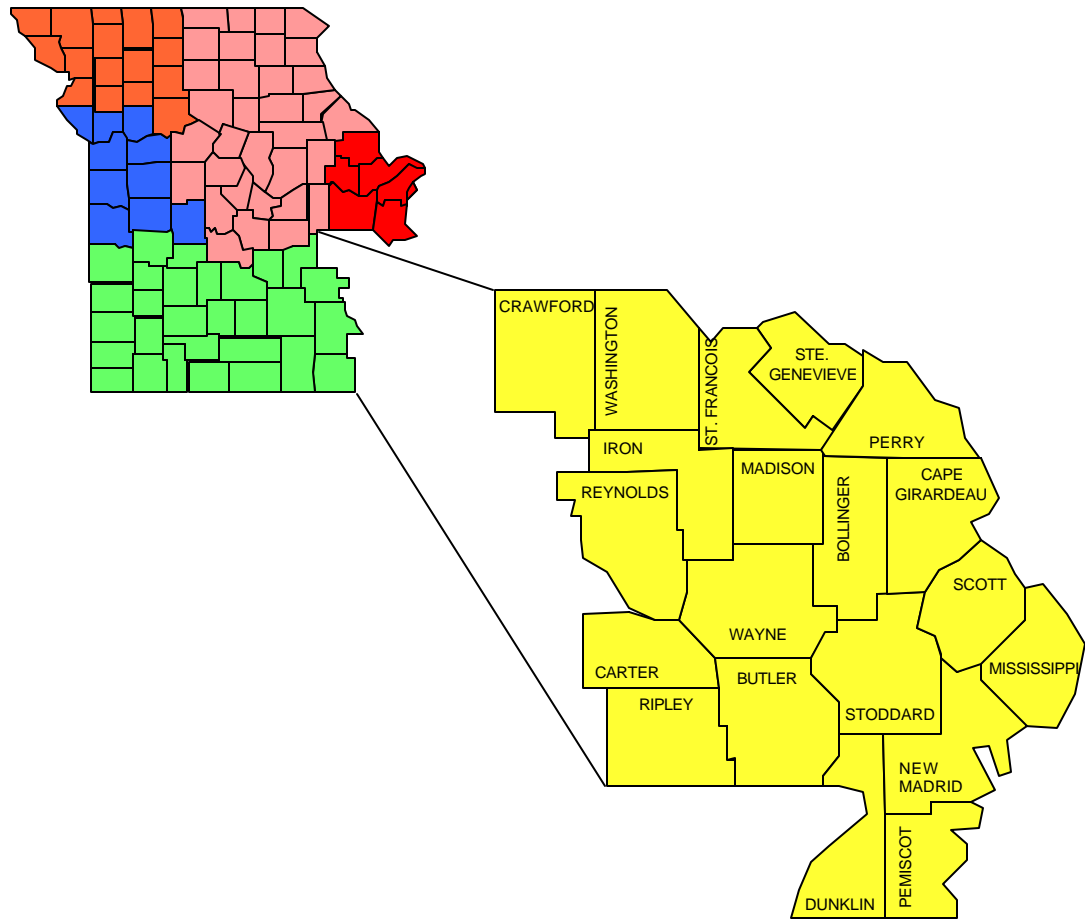
**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report Southwest HIV Region, 1992–2002



Southeast HIV Region



2000 Population Estimates for the Southeast HIV Region

| County | White | | African American | | American Indian | | Asian/Pacific Is | | Hispanic | | Total | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------|------|------------------|------|----------|------|---------|--------|
| Bollinger County | 11,763 | 97.8% | 25 | 0.2% | 87 | 0.7% | 26 | 0.2% | 68 | 0.6% | 12,029 | 100.0% |
| Butler County | 37,663 | 92.2% | 2,132 | 5.2% | 227 | 0.6% | 183 | 0.4% | 412 | 1.0% | 40,867 | 100.0% |
| Cape Girardeau County | 63,290 | 92.1% | 3,624 | 5.3% | 248 | 0.4% | 533 | 0.8% | 624 | 0.9% | 68,693 | 100.0% |
| Carter County | 5,739 | 96.6% | 5 | 0.1% | 80 | 1.3% | 6 | 0.1% | 72 | 1.2% | 5,941 | 100.0% |
| Crawford County | 22,408 | 98.3% | 33 | 0.1% | 99 | 0.4% | 44 | 0.2% | 176 | 0.8% | 22,804 | 100.0% |
| Dunklin County | 29,388 | 88.6% | 2,879 | 8.7% | 104 | 0.3% | 94 | 0.3% | 824 | 2.5% | 33,155 | 100.0% |
| Iron County | 10,348 | 96.7% | 167 | 1.6% | 36 | 0.3% | 10 | 0.1% | 62 | 0.6% | 10,697 | 100.0% |
| Madison County | 11,599 | 98.3% | 15 | 0.1% | 30 | 0.3% | 34 | 0.3% | 66 | 0.6% | 11,800 | 100.0% |
| Mississippi County | 10,463 | 77.9% | 2,757 | 20.5% | 33 | 0.2% | 16 | 0.1% | 129 | 1.0% | 13,427 | 100.0% |
| New Madrid County | 16,442 | 83.2% | 3,035 | 15.4% | 37 | 0.2% | 28 | 0.1% | 183 | 0.9% | 19,760 | 100.0% |
| Pemiscot County | 14,386 | 71.8% | 5,259 | 26.2% | 51 | 0.3% | 57 | 0.3% | 315 | 1.6% | 20,047 | 100.0% |
| Perry County | 17,808 | 98.2% | 33 | 0.2% | 42 | 0.2% | 122 | 0.7% | 93 | 0.5% | 18,132 | 100.0% |
| Reynolds County | 6,398 | 95.6% | 35 | 0.5% | 86 | 1.3% | 13 | 0.2% | 55 | 0.8% | 6,689 | 100.0% |
| Ripley County | 13,127 | 97.2% | 6 | 0.0% | 179 | 1.3% | 32 | 0.2% | 132 | 1.0% | 13,509 | 100.0% |
| Scott County | 35,442 | 87.7% | 4,246 | 10.5% | 113 | 0.3% | 96 | 0.2% | 448 | 1.1% | 40,422 | 100.0% |
| St. Francois County | 53,494 | 96.1% | 1,126 | 2.0% | 196 | 0.4% | 187 | 0.3% | 447 | 0.8% | 55,641 | 100.0% |
| Ste. Genevieve County | 17,491 | 98.0% | 128 | 0.7% | 53 | 0.3% | 29 | 0.2% | 132 | 0.7% | 17,842 | 100.0% |
| Stoddard County | 28,915 | 97.3% | 270 | 0.9% | 118 | 0.4% | 31 | 0.1% | 231 | 0.8% | 29,705 | 100.0% |
| Washington County | 22,286 | 95.5% | 578 | 2.5% | 155 | 0.7% | 37 | 0.2% | 170 | 0.7% | 23,344 | 100.0% |
| Wayne County | 12,951 | 97.7% | 22 | 0.2% | 77 | 0.6% | 19 | 0.1% | 65 | 0.5% | 13,259 | 100.0% |
| Region Totals | 441,401 | 92.4% | 26,375 | 5.5% | 2,051 | 0.4% | 1,597 | 0.3% | 4,704 | 1.0% | 477,763 | 100.0% |

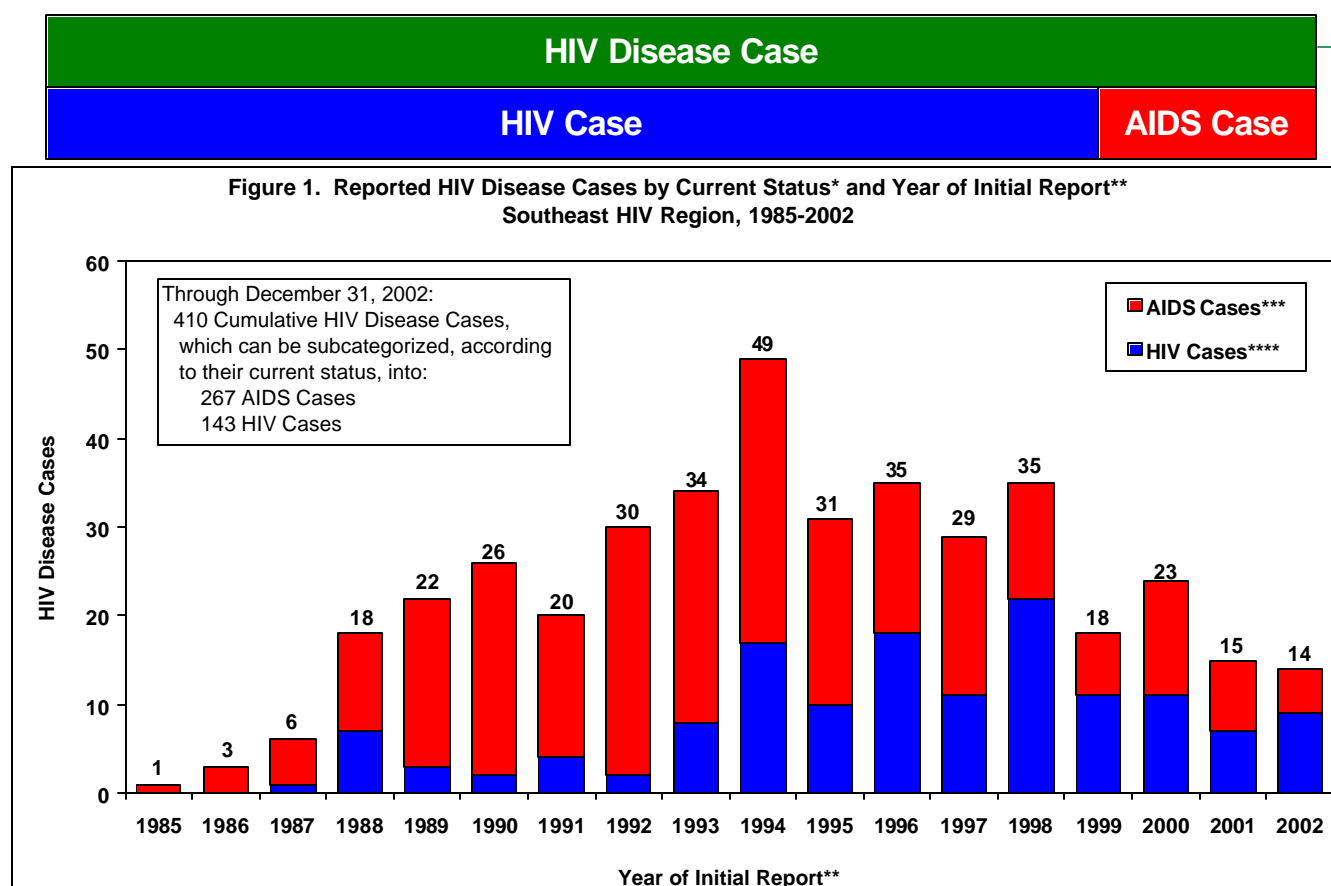
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1985 through 2002, a total of 410 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the Southeast HIV Region. In 2002, 14 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 197.)
- Of these 410 HIV Disease cases, 267 (65.1%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 149 (55.8%) of the 267 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 118 (44.2%) are living.
- In 2002, 5 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (on page 194) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 197).
- Of the 410 reported HIV Disease cases, 143 (34.9%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 9 HIV cases* were reported in 2002.

* When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2002, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included (instead, they are included among the AIDS cases reported in 2002).



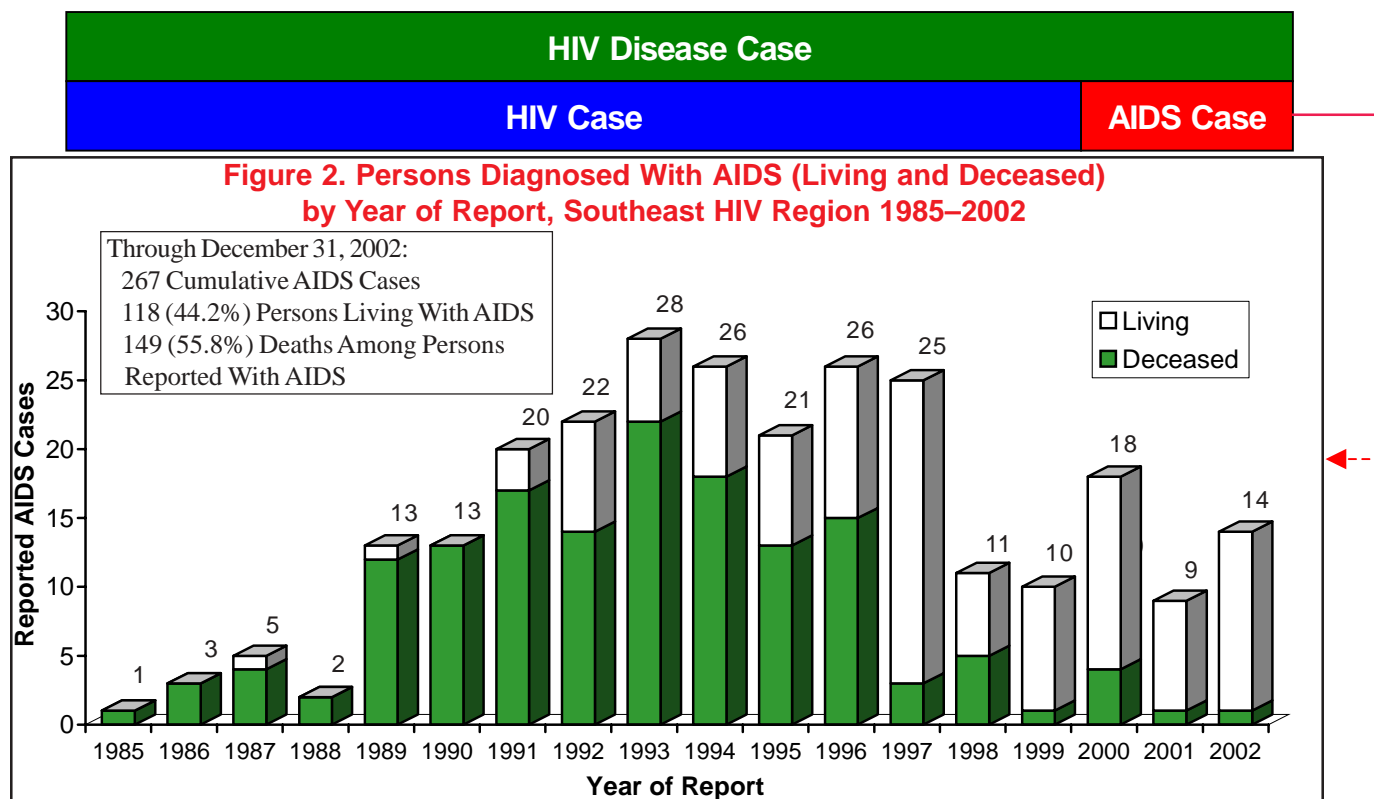
*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition;
or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region



Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprised 75.5% of the 143 HIV cases and 78.2% of the 267 cumulative reported AIDS cases.
- Blacks* are disproportionately represented among reported HIV Disease cases. Although blacks make up only about 6% of the Southeast HIV Region's population, they have accounted for 26.6% of cumulative reported HIV cases and 18.7% of cumulative reported AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2002 in blacks (15.2) was 16.9 times the rate in whites* (0.9).
- The over-representation of blacks is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 35 cumulative reported female HIV cases, 17 (48.6%) were in black females. Of the 58 cumulative reported AIDS cases, 29 (50.0%) were in black females.
- Of the 143 cumulative reported HIV cases, 55 (38.5%) were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 45 (30.0%) in 30-39 year olds, 20 (14.0%) in 40-49 year olds, 12 (8.4%) in 13-19 year olds, and 10 (7.0%) in persons 50 years of age and older.
- Of the 140 adult/adolescent cumulative reported HIV cases: 59 (42.1%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 11 (7.9%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 14 (10.0%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 39 (27.9%) in heterosexual contacts; and 14 (10.0%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Of the 263 adult/adolescent cumulative reported AIDS cases: 129 (49.0%) were in MSM; 17 (6.4%) in MSM/IDUs; 35 (13.3%) in IDUs; 53 (20.1%) in heterosexual contacts; and 11 (4.1%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Table 2 shows HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. In this table, those cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult", many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- A total of 3 perinatal HIV cases and 2 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; no perinatal HIV or AIDS cases were reported in 2002. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breastfeeding.)

* Throughout this document, whenever HIV Disease is being discussed, term "white" indicates a non-Hispanic white person, and "black" indicates a non-Hispanic black person. All persons whose ethnicity is reported as Hispanic, regardless of race (i.e., white or black), are characterized as "Hispanic".

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case

AIDS Case

Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 1985–2002

| | HIV Cases | | | | AIDS Cases | | | | HIV Disease | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002* | % | Cumulative Cases | % | Reported 2002 | % | Cumulative Cases | % | Cumulative Cases | % |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 6 | (66.7%) | 108 | (75.5%) | 8 | (57.1%) | 209 | (78.3%) | 317 | (77.3%) |
| Female | 3 | (33.3%) | 35 | (24.5%) | 6 | (42.9%) | 58 | (21.7%) | 93 | (22.7%) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 4 | (44.4%) | 102 | (71.3%) | 9 | (64.3%) | 215 | (80.5%) | 317 | (77.3%) |
| Black | 4 | (44.4%) | 38 | (26.6%) | 5 | (35.7%) | 50 | (18.7%) | 88 | (21.5%) |
| Other/Unknown | 1 | (11.1%) | 3 | (2.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.7%) | 5 | (1.2%) |
| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Male | 3 | (33.3%) | 84 | (58.7%) | 7 | (50.0%) | 186 | (69.7%) | 270 | (65.9%) |
| Black Male | 2 | (22.2%) | 21 | (14.7%) | 1 | (7.1%) | 21 | (7.9%) | 42 | (10.2%) |
| Other/Unknown Male | 1 | (11.1%) | 3 | (2.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 2 | (0.7%) | 5 | (1.2%) |
| White Female | 1 | (11.1%) | 18 | (12.6%) | 2 | (14.3%) | 29 | (10.9%) | 47 | (11.5%) |
| Black Female | 2 | (22.2%) | 17 | (11.9%) | 4 | (28.6%) | 29 | (10.9%) | 46 | (11.2%) |
| Other/Unknown Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) |
| Age at Diagnosis[‡] | | | | | | | | | | |
| <13 | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (2.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (1.1%) | | |
| 13-19 | 0 | (0.0%) | 12 | (8.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 6 | (2.2%) | | |
| 20-29 | 6 | (66.7%) | 55 | (38.5%) | 5 | (35.7%) | 61 | (22.8%) | | |
| 30-39 | 0 | (0.0%) | 43 | (30.0%) | 6 | (42.9%) | 116 | (43.4%) | | |
| 40-49 | 2 | (22.2%) | 20 | (14.0%) | 2 | (14.3%) | 53 | (19.9%) | | |
| 50+ | 1 | (11.1%) | 10 | (7.0%) | 1 | (7.1%) | 28 | (10.5%) | | |
| Southeast HIV Region Total | 9 | (100.0%) | 143 | (100.0%) | 14 | (100.0%) | 267 | (100.0%) | 410 | (100.0%) |

*HIV Cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

[‡]For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Southeast HIV Region Cumulative Through December 2002

| Exposure Category | HIV Cases | | AIDS Cases | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Cumulative Case | % | Cumulative Case | % |
| Adult/Adolescent | | | | |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men | 66 | (47.1%) | 133 | (50.6%) |
| Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drug | 11 | (7.9%) | 17 | (6.5%) |
| Injecting Drug Use | 14 | (10.0%) | 38 | (14.4%) |
| Heterosexual Contact | 45 | (32.1%) | 57 | (21.7%) |
| Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder | 3 | (2.1%) | 10 | (3.8%) |
| Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient | 1 | (0.7%) | 8 | (3.0%) |
| Risk Not Specified | — | — | — | — |
| Adult/Adolescent Subtotal | 140 | (100.0%) | 263 | (100.0%) |
| Pediatric Subtotal | 3 | | 4 | |
| Total | 143 | | 267 | |

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Where

- Of the 143 cumulative HIV cases reported from the Southeast HIV Region, 29 (20.3%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 18 (12.6%) from Scott County, and 17 (11.9%) from St. Francois County. The remaining 79 (55.2%) of cases came from 15 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-13 reported cases. See Figure 9 in the "Missouri" section (page 51). Of the 38 cumulative HIV cases reported in blacks, the majority were from Cape Girardeau County (10 cases, or 26.3%).
- Of the 267 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the Southeast HIV Region, 53 (19.8%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 42 (15.7%) from St. Francois County, 28 (10.5%) from Dunklin County, and 20 (7.5%) from Scott County. The remaining 124 (46.4%) cases came from 14 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-17 cases. See Figure 10 in the "Missouri" section (page 51.) Of 50 cumulative AIDS cases reported in blacks, 10 cases (20.0%) were from Dunklin County.
- Tables 3 and 4 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by race/ethnicity and area.
- Table 8 in the "Missouri" section (page 50) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the Southeast HIV Region with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.
- Table 10 in the "Missouri" section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for the Southeast HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV Regions.
- Figure 8 in the "Missouri" section (page 49) shows, for the counties within the Southeast HIV Region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.

**Table 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | | White, Non-Hispanic | | Black, Non-Hispanic | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Cape Girardeau County [†] | 29 | 100.0% | 17 | 58.6% | 10 | 34.5% |
| Scott County [†] | 18 | 100.0% | 10 | 55.6% | 8 | 44.4% |
| St. Francois County [†] | 17 | 100.0% | 16 | 94.1% | 1 | 5.9% |
| Pemiscot County [†] | 13 | 100.0% | 8 | 61.5% | 5 | 38.5% |
| Dunklin County [†] | 13 | 100.0% | 11 | 84.6% | 2 | 15.4% |
| Butler County [†] | 11 | 100.0% | 9 | 81.8% | 2 | 18.2% |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 42 | 100.0% | 31 | 73.8% | 10 | 23.8% |
| Southeast HIV Region [†] | 143 | 100.0% | 102 | 71.3% | 38 | 26.6% |

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Table 4. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | | White, Non-Hispanic | | Black, Non-Hispanic | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| Cape Girardeau County [†] | 53 | 100.0% | 45 | 84.9% | 7 | 13.2% |
| St. Francois County [†] | 42 | 100.0% | 41 | 97.6% | 1 | 2.4% |
| Dunklin County [†] | 28 | 100.0% | 18 | 64.3% | 10 | 35.7% |
| Scott County [†] | 20 | 100.0% | 15 | 75.0% | 5 | 25.0% |
| Remainder of Region [†] | 124 | 100.0% | 96 | 77.4% | 27 | 21.8% |
| Southeast HIV Region [†] | 267 | 100.0% | 215 | 80.5% | 50 | 18.7% |

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

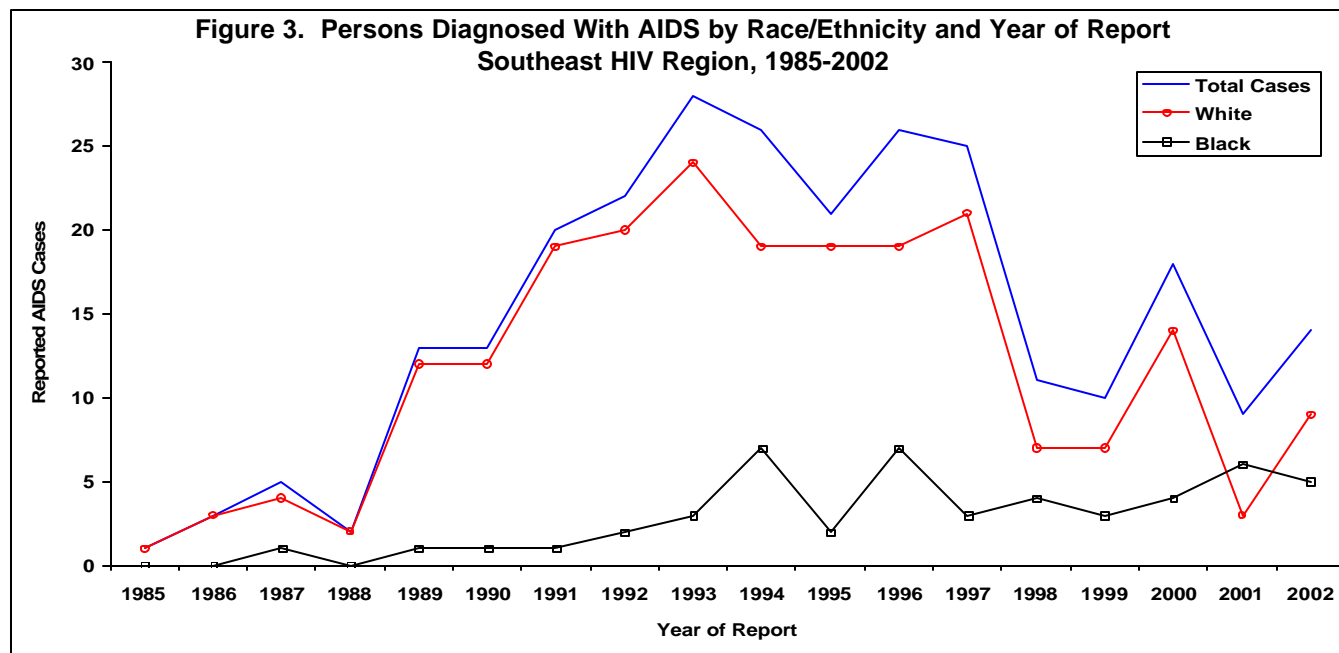
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Trends

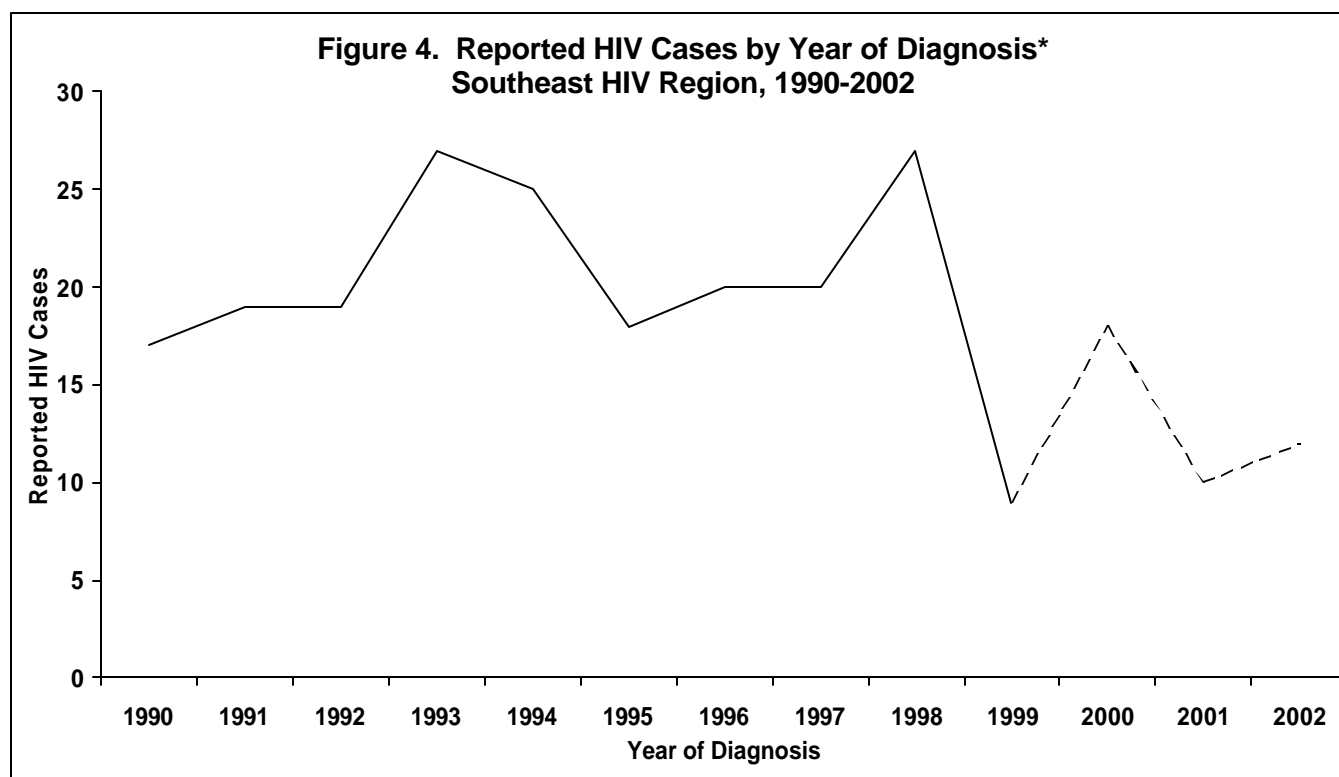
- The 14 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Southeast HIV Region residents in 2002 represented a 6.7% decrease from the 15 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 1 on page 193).
- The 14 AIDS cases reported in 2002 represented a 55.6% increase from the 9 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 2 on page 194).
- From 2001 to 2002, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites increased by 200.0% (from 3 cases reported in 2001 to 9 cases in 2002), while the small number of reported cases in blacks decreased 16.7% (6 cases reported in 2001 to 5 cases in 2002). See Figure 3.
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is a potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.
 - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 195), a somewhat higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are female and black, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion may be female and black.
 - In Table 2 (page 195) cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 2 indicate that a somewhat lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides some evidence that among more recently infected persons, an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, the largest number of new infections may well continue to result from male homosexual contact.)
- Figure 4 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by year of diagnosis^{¶¶} for the period from 1990-2002. The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV have, in general, shown an overall downward trend in recent years. It is estimated that approximately 11 new HIV cases were diagnosed in 2002.
- Figures 5-6 show reported HIV cases[¶] by year of diagnosis^{¶¶} according to gender and race/ethnicity. Care should be exercised in interpreting these graphs (and the similar graphs which follow) given the relatively small numbers of cases, and the fact that the numbers for more recent years are estimates that attempt to adjust for reporting delays.



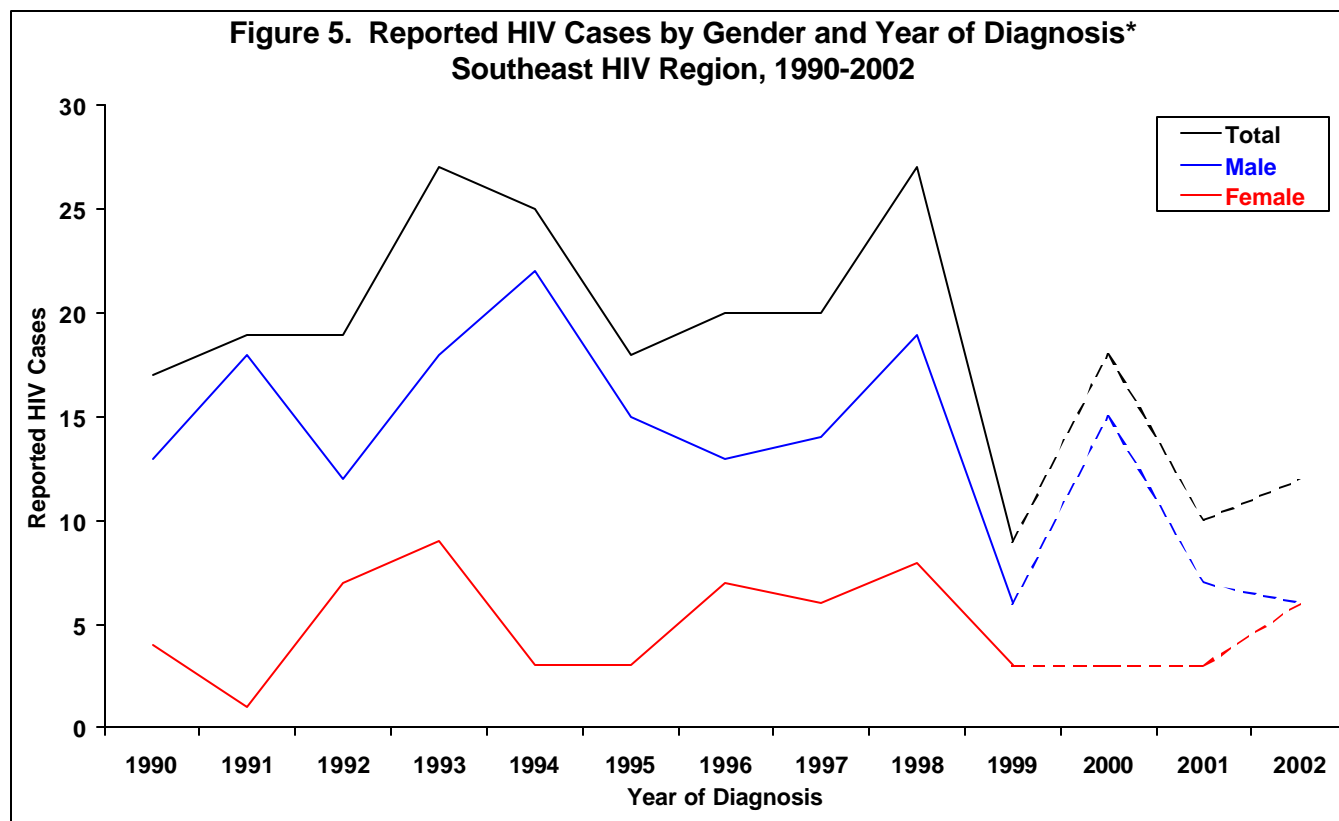
[¶] The HIV cases shown in Figures 4-6 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to become AIDS cases, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the way data is presented in Table 1 and similar tables. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{¶¶} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

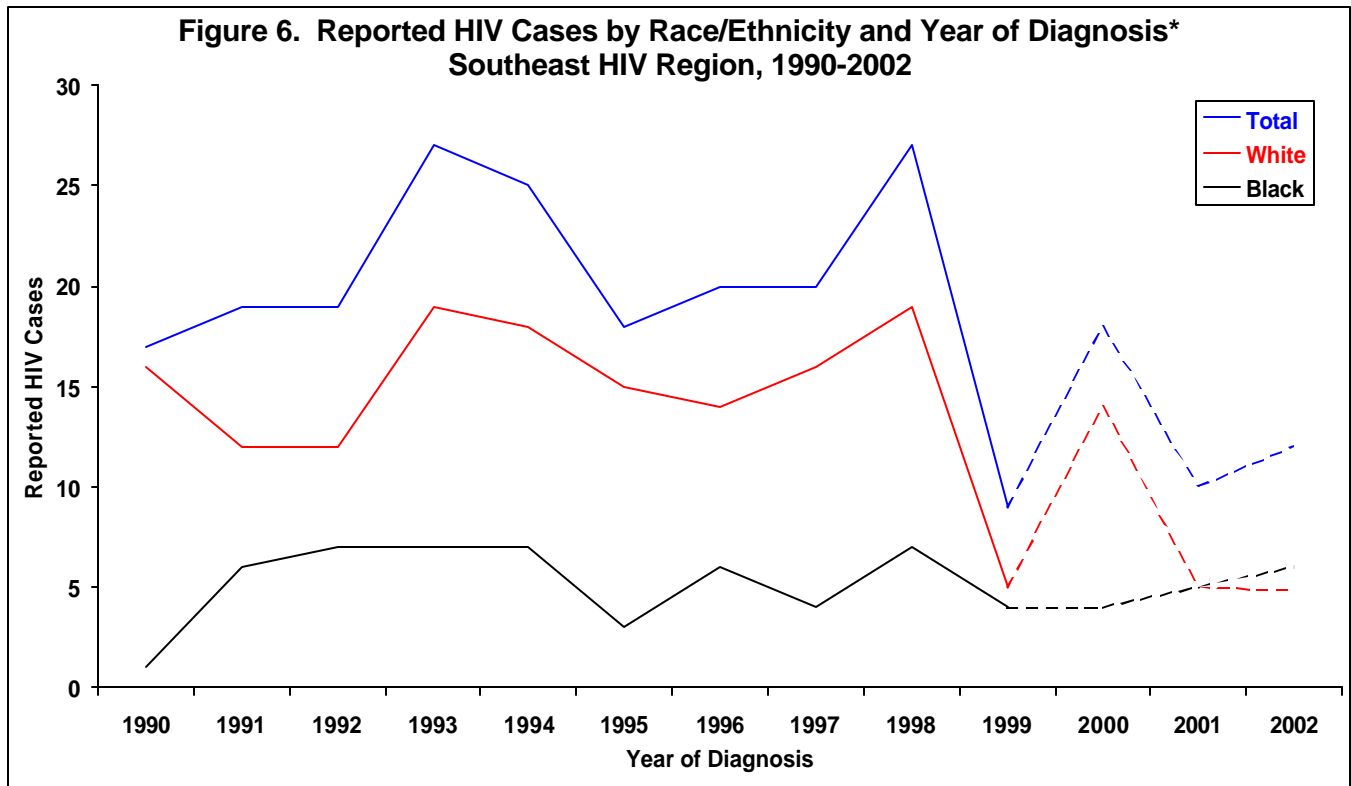


*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1985 through 2002, a total of 188 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents (these cases make up 46.5% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 188 HIV Disease cases, 129 (68.6%) are AIDS cases and 59 (31.4%) are HIV cases.
- The 129 AIDS cases in MSM's make up 48.3% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 14 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 5 (35.7%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- The 59 HIV cases in MSM's make up 41.3% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 9 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (22.2%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 11 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 13 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 195). It is estimated that approximately 133 (52.6%) of the 263 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 66 (47.1%) of the 140 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in MSM.

Who

- Table 5 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 86.4%, and black men 10.2%.
- White men comprise 93.0% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, and black men 5.4%.
- Table 6 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (51.0%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black MSM, the largest proportion of cases (66.7%) were also in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 39% of these men (37% of white men and 54% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the true percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 59 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 16 (27.1%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 10 (16.9%) from St. Francois County, and 7 (11.9%) from Pemiscot County. The remaining 26 (44.0%) cases were from 12 other counties of the HIV region (each of these counties reported from 1-6 cases).
- Table 7 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by geographic area.

Trends

- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM have, in general, shown an overall downward trend in recent years. It is estimated that approximately 2 MSM HIV cases were diagnosed in 2002.
- As indicated in Table 2 on page 195, a somewhat lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (47.1%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (50.6%), appear to be MSM, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a decreasing proportion are MSM.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

**Table 5. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Race/Ethnicity | HIV Cases Cumulative | | AIDS Cases Cumulative | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| White | 51 | (86.4%) | 120 | (93.0%) |
| Black | 6 | (10.2%) | 7 | (5.4%) |
| Other/Unknown | 2 | (3.4%) | 2 | (1.6%) |
| Southeast HIV Region Total | 59 | (100.0%) | 129 | (100.0%) |

**Table 6. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Age Group
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Age Group | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 2 | (3.4%) |
| 20-29 | 32 | (54.2%) |
| 30-39 | 17 | (28.8%) |
| 40-49 | 5 | (8.5%) |
| 50+ | 3 | (5.0%) |
| Southeast HIV Region Total | 59 | (100.0%) |

**Table 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Geographic Area
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| Cape Girardeau County | 16 | (27.1%) |
| St. Francois County | 10 | (16.9%) |
| Pemiscot County | 7 | (11.9%) |
| Remaining Counties | 26 | (44.0%) |
| Southeast HIV Region Total | 59 | (100.0%) |

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1985 through 2002, a total of 28 HIV Disease cases in MSM/IDUs have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents. These cases make up 6.9% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 28 HIV Disease cases, 17 (60.7%) are AIDS cases and 11 (39.3%) are HIV cases.
- The 17 AIDS cases make up 6.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 11 HIV cases make up 7.9% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Table 8 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 11 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 81.8%, and black men make up 18.2%.
- White men comprise 82.3% of the 17 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs, and black men make up 17.6%.
- Table 9 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (54.5%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 54% of these men (52% of white men and 60% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the true percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- The 11 total HIV cases in MSM/IDUs were from 8 counties in the region (each of these counties reported from 1-4 cases).

Trends

- During each of the past five years, from 0-1 HIV cases have been diagnosed in MSM/IDUs.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Table 8. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Race/Ethnicity | HIV Cases Cumulative | | AIDS Cases Cumulative | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| White | 9 | (81.8%) | 14 | (82.3%) |
| Black | 2 | (18.2%) | 3 | (17.6%) |
| Southeast HIV Region Total | 11 | (100.0%) | 17 | (100.0%) |

Table 9. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Age Group, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

| Age Group | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 1 | (9.1%) |
| 20-29 | 2 | (18.2%) |
| 30-39 | 6 | (54.5%) |
| 40+ | 2 | (18.2%) |
| Southeast HIV Region Total | 11 | (100.0%) |

Table 10. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

The 11 total HIV cases in MSM/IDUs were from 8 counties in the region
(each of these counties reported from 1-4 cases).

Southeast HIV Region Total **11** **(100.0%)**

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1985 through 2002, a total of 49 HIV Disease cases in IDUs[†] have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents. These cases make up 12.1% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 49 HIV Disease cases, 35 (71.4%) are AIDS cases and 14 (28.6%) are HIV cases.
- The 35 AIDS cases make up 13.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region.
- The 14 HIV cases make up 10.0% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Table 11 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White males comprise 64.3% of the 14 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; white females make up 14.3%; black females 14.3%; and black males 7.1%.
- White males comprise 57.1% of the 35 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; white females 17.1%; black males 14.3%; and black females 11.4%.
- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (57.1%) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 14 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 4 (28.6%) were from Dunklin County. The remaining 10 (71.4%) cases were from 7 other counties in the region (each county reported 1-2 cases).
- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by geographic area.

Trends

- During each of the past five years, from 0-3 HIV cases have been diagnosed in IDUs.

[†] Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

**Table 11. HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | HIV Cases Cumulative | | AIDS Cases Cumulative | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| White Male | 9 | (64.3%) | 20 | (57.1%) |
| Black Male | 1 | (7.1%) | 5 | (14.3%) |
| White Female | 2 | (14.3%) | 6 | (17.1%) |
| Black Female | 2 | (14.3%) | 4 | (11.4%) |
| Southeast HIV Region Total | 14 | (100.0%) | 35 | (100.0%) |

**Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Age Group
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Age Group | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 1 | (7.1%) |
| 20-29 | 2 | (14.3%) |
| 30-39 | 8 | (57.1%) |
| 40+ | 3 | (21.4%) |
| Southeast HIV Region Total | 14 | (100.0%) |

**Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Geographic Area
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| Dunklin County | 4 | (28.6%) |
| Remaining Counties | 10 | (71.4%) |
| Southeast HIV Region Total | 14 | (100.0%) |

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1985 through 2002, a total of 92 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents. These cases make up 22.8% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 92 HIV Disease cases, 53 (57.6%) are AIDS cases and 39 (42.4%) are HIV cases.
- The 53 heterosexual contact AIDS cases make up 20.1% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 14 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 6 (42.9%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- The 39 heterosexual contact HIV cases make up 27.9% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 9 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (22.2%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 11 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 13 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 on page 195. It is estimated that approximately 57 (21.7%) of the 263 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 45 (32.1%) of the 140 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 14 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White females comprise 38.5% of the 39 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; black females make up 28.2%; white males 15.4%; and black males 17.9%.
- Black females comprise 43.4% of the 53 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 34.0%; white males 15.1%; and black males 7.5%.
- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (35.9%) were in persons 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Seven (17.9%) of the 39 reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts were diagnosed while in their teens.

Where

- Of the 39 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 6 (15.4%) were from Butler County, 6 (15.4%) from Scott County; 5 (12.8%) from Cape Girardeau County, 3 (7.7%) from Dunklin County, and 5 (12.8%) from Mississippi County. Fourteen (35.9%) cases were reported from 9 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by geographic area.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 195), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (32.1%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (21.7%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts in recent years has been relatively small, and no clear upward or downward trends are discernable. It is estimated that approximately 2 heterosexual contact HIV cases were diagnosed in 2002.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

**Table 14. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender
Southeast HIV Region, and Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | HIV Cases Cumulative | | AIDS Cases Cumulative | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| White Male | 6 | (15.4%) | 8 | (15.1%) |
| Black Male | 7 | (17.9%) | 4 | (7.5%) |
| White Female | 15 | (38.5%) | 18 | (34.0%) |
| Black Female | 11 | (28.2%) | 23 | (43.4%) |
| Southeast HIV Region Total | 39 | (100.0%) | 53 | (100.0%) |

**Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Age Group
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Age Group | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| 13-19 | 7 | (17.9%) |
| 20-29 | 14 | (35.9%) |
| 30-39 | 8 | (20.5%) |
| 40+ | 10 | (25.6%) |
| Southeast HIV Region Total | 39 | (100.0%) |

**Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Geographic Area
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

| Geographic Area | Total | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Cases | % |
| Butler County | 6 | (15.4%) |
| Scott County | 6 | (15.4%) |
| Cape Girardeau County | 5 | (12.8%) |
| Dunklin County | 3 | (7.7%) |
| Mississippi County | 5 | (12.8%) |
| Remaining Counties | 14 | (35.9%) |
| Southeast HIV Region Total | 39 | (100.0%) |

STD Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

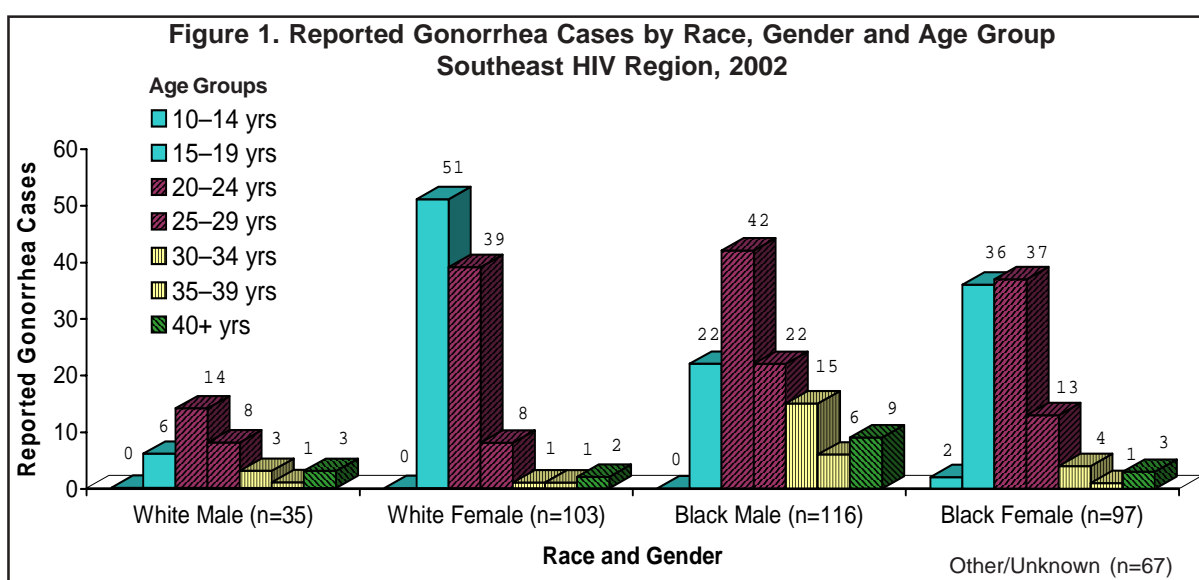
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 418 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the Southeast HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 87.5 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 418 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 170 (40.7%) were in males and 248 (59.3%) were in females. Among whites, a much higher proportion of cases were reported in females (74.6%) than in males (25.4%); whereas among blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (54.5%) than in females (45.5%).
- Of the 418 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 138 (33.0%) were in whites and 213 (55.3%) were in blacks. One (0.2%) case was in an other racial group, and for 66 (16.0%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (807.6) was about 26 times the rate* in whites (31.3).
- Table 1 on page 209 shows the numbers and rates of reported gonorrhea cases by race.
- Of the 418 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 142 (34.0%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 37 (38.1%) of the 97 black female cases, 51 (49.5%) of the 103 white female cases, 22 (19.0%) of the 116 black male cases, and 6 (17.1%) of the 35 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 418 gonorrhea cases reported, 93 (22.2%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 79 (18.9%) from Scott County, and 55 (13.2%) from Butler County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 0-45 cases reported. Cases were reported from 17 (85.0%) of the region's 20 counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases in 2002 was in Mississippi County (335.1). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race in selected counties.

Trends

- In recent years, the annual numbers of reported gonorrhea cases from the Southeast HIV Region have remained generally plateaued.
- Figure 3 shows trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race from 1992-2002. The 418 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002 represented a 4.0% increase from the 402 cases reported in 2001. The incidence has increased by about 31% in whites, while it decreased by about 10% in blacks since the preceding year.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, Southeast HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Whites | 138 | 33.0% | 31.3 |
| Blacks | 213 | 55.3% | 807.6 |
| Other/Unknown | 67 | 16.0% | — |
| Total Cases | 418 | 100.0% | 87.5 |

Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Cape Girardeau | 93 | 22.2% | 135.4 |
| Scott | 79 | 18.9% | 195.4 |
| Butler | 55 | 13.2% | 134.6 |
| Mississippi | 45 | 10.8% | 335.1 |
| New Madrid | 45 | 10.8% | 227.7 |
| Pemiscot | 33 | 7.9% | 164.6 |
| St. Francois | 29 | 6.9% | 52.1 |
| Total Cases | 418 | 100.0% | 87.5 |

*Per 100,000 population

**Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County
Southeast HIV Region, 2002**

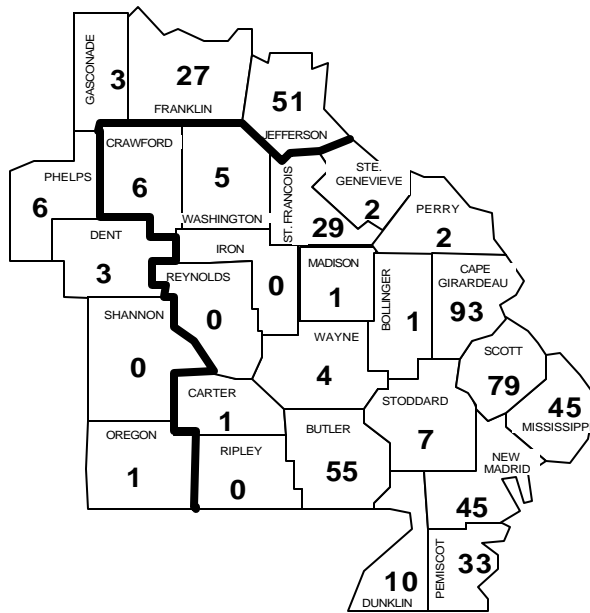


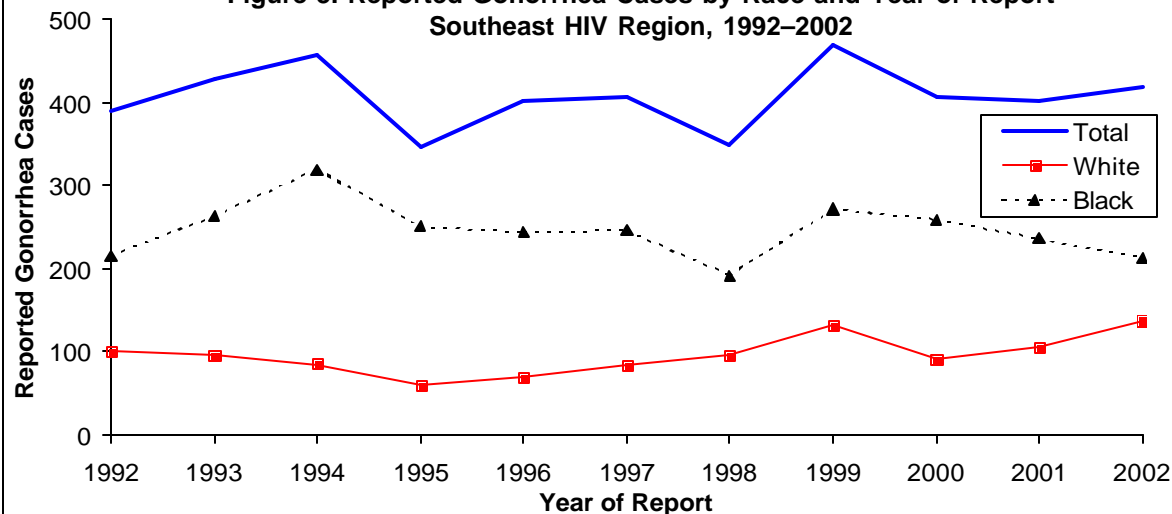
Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race in Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| Cape Girardeau County | 93 | 100.0% | 135.4 | 38 | 40.9% | 60.0 | 46 | 49.5% | 1269.3 |
| Scott County | 79 | 100.0% | 195.4 | 26 | 32.9% | 73.4 | 53 | 67.1% | 1248.2 |
| Butler County | 55 | 100.0% | 134.6 | 18 | 32.7% | 47.8 | 20 | 36.4% | 53.1 |
| Mississippi County | 45 | 100.0% | 335.1 | 5 | 11.1% | 47.9 | 38 | 84.4% | 1378.3 |
| New Madrid County | 45 | 100.0% | 227.7 | 9 | 20.0% | 54.7 | 24 | 53.3% | 790.8 |
| Pemiscot County | 33 | 100.0% | 164.6 | 3 | 9.1% | 20.9 | 26 | 78.8% | 494.4 |
| St. Francois County | 29 | 100.0% | 52.1 | 18 | 62.1% | 33.6 | 3 | 10.3% | 266.4 |
| Southwest HIV Region | 418 | 100.0% | 87.5 | 138 | 33.0% | 31.3 | 213 | 51.0% | 807.6 |

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report
Southeast HIV Region, 1992–2002**



STD Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

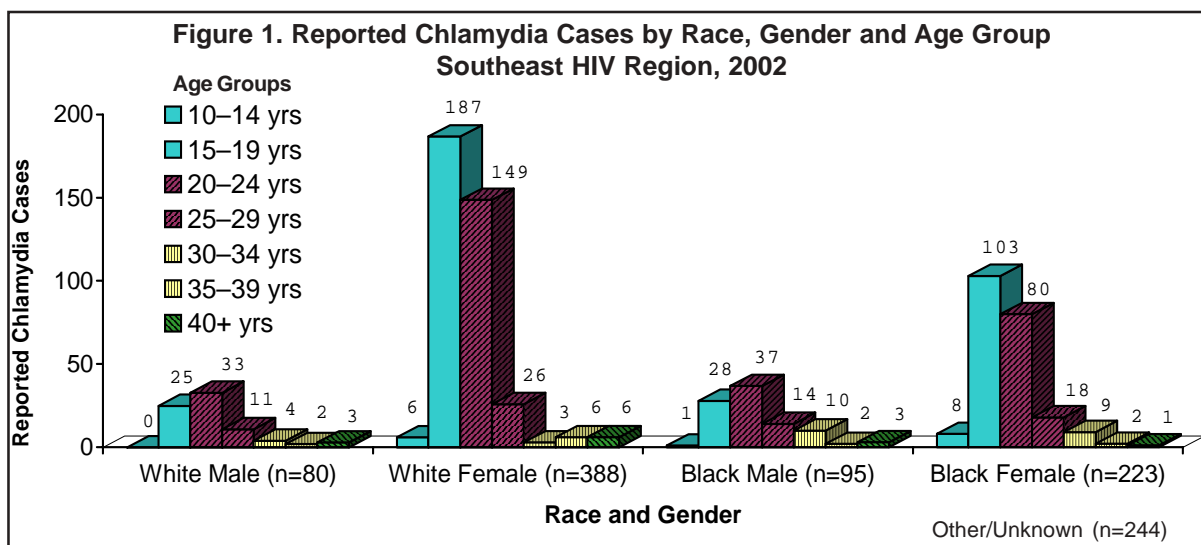
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 1,030 cases of chlamydia were reported in the Southeast HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 215.6 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 1,030 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 208 (20.2%) were in males and 822 (79.8%) were in females.
- Of the 1,030 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 468 (45.4%) were in whites and 318 (30.9%) were in blacks. Six (0.6%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 238 (23.1%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (1205.7) was about 11 times the rate* in whites (106.0).
- Table 1 on page 211 shows the numbers and rates of reported chlamydia cases by race.
- Of the 1,030 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 468 (45.4%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 110 (49.3%) of the 223 black female cases, 192 (49.5%) of the 388 white female cases, 29 (30.5%) of the 95 black male cases, and 25 (31.3%) of the 80 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 1,030 chlamydia cases reported, 164 (15.9%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 157 (15.2%) from Pemiscot County, 129 (12.5%) from Scott County, and 125 (12.1%) from Butler County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 0-101 cases reported. Cases were reported from 19 of the region's 20 counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2002 was in Pemiscot County (783.2). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race in selected counties.

Trends

- Since the mid-1990s, the annual numbers of reported chlamydia cases from the Southeast HIV Region have shown a general upward trend, the result of increased screening through the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP).
- Figure 3 shows trends in reported chlamydia cases by race from 1992-2002. The 1,030 cases reported in 2002 represented a 10.4% increase from the 933 cases reported in 2001.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, Southeast HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Whites | 468 | 45.4% | 106.0 |
| Blacks | 318 | 30.9% | 1205.7 |
| Other/Unknown | 244 | 23.7% | — |
| Total Cases | 1,030 | 100.0% | 215.6 |

Table 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region, 2002

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Cape Girardeau..... | 164 | 15.9% | 238.7 |
| Pemiscot | 157 | 15.2% | 783.2 |
| Scott | 129 | 12.5% | 319.1 |
| Butler | 125 | 12.1% | 305.9 |
| St. Francois | 101 | 9.8% | 181.5 |
| New Madrid | 72 | 7.0% | 364.4 |
| Mississippi | 58 | 5.6% | 432.0 |
| Dunklin | 55 | 5.3% | 165.9 |
| Washington | 40 | 3.9% | 171.4 |
| Stoddard | 38 | 3.7% | 127.9 |
| Total Cases | 1,030 | 100.0% | 215.6 |

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County Southeast HIV Region, 2002

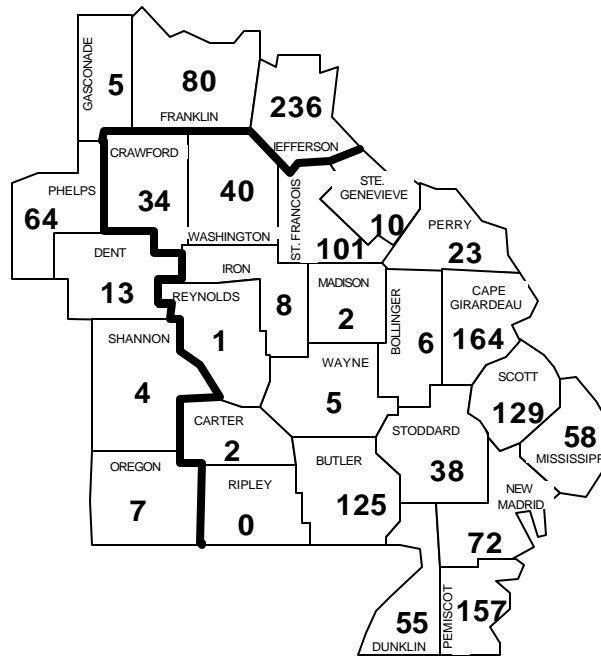


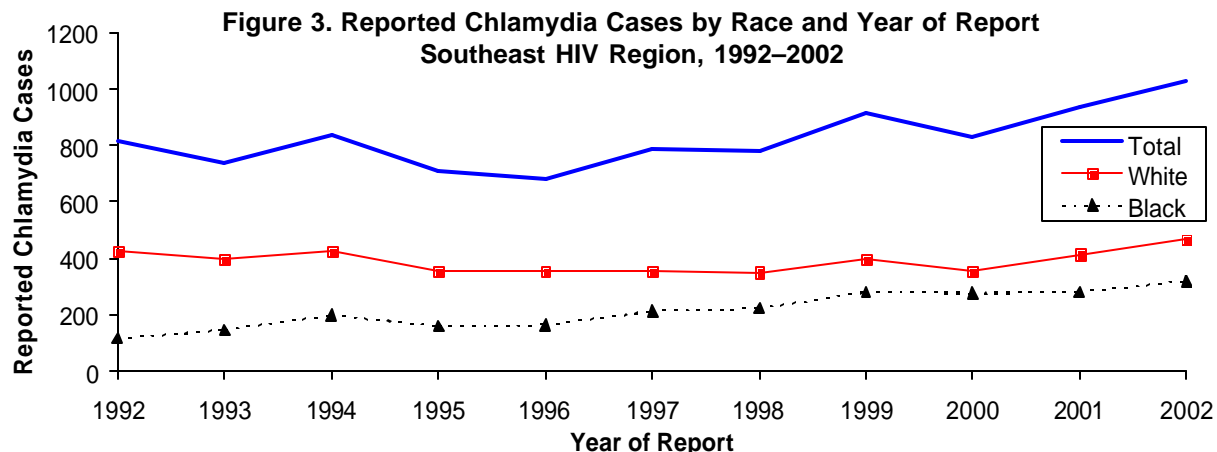
Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race in Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region, 2002

| County | Total | | | White | | | Black | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** | Cases | % | Rate** |
| Cape Girardeau County | 164 | 100.0% | 238.7 | 88 | 53.7% | 139.0 | 56 | 34.1% | 1545.3 |
| Pemiscot County | 157 | 100.0% | 783.2 | 32 | 20.4% | 222.4 | 102 | 65.0% | 1939.5 |
| Scott County | 129 | 100.0% | 319.1 | 58 | 45.0% | 163.6 | 54 | 41.9% | 1271.8 |
| Butler County | 125 | 100.0% | 305.9 | 55 | 44.0% | 146.0 | 19 | 15.2% | 891.2 |
| St. Francois County | 101 | 100.0% | 181.5 | 69 | 68.3% | 129.0 | 4 | 4.0% | 355.2 |
| New Madrid County | 72 | 100.0% | 364.4 | 31 | 43.1% | 188.5 | 25 | 34.7% | 823.7 |
| Mississippi County | 58 | 100.0% | 432.0 | 12 | 20.7% | 114.7 | 43 | 74.1% | 1559.7 |
| Dunklin County | 55 | 100.0% | 165.9 | 15 | 27.3% | 51.0 | 10 | 18.2% | 347.3 |
| Washington County | 40 | 100.0% | 171.4 | 33 | 82.5% | 148.1 | 3 | 7.5% | 519.0 |
| Stoddard County | 38 | 100.0% | 127.9 | 23 | 60.5% | 79.5 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 |
| Southwest HIV Region | 1,030 | 100.0% | 215.6 | 468 | 45.4% | 106.0 | 318 | 30.9% | 1205.7 |

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report Southeast HIV Region, 1992–2002



**2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS):
Results From Selected HIV/AIDS-Related Questions**

The Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a population-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the state's civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population 18 years of age and older. Interviewers ask questions related to health behaviors, screening, quality of life, mental health, impairment, and access to health care and insurance. The results are weighted by demographic characteristics and by selection probability, and are used in planning, implementing, and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs.

For the participants 18-64 years of age, the interview included questions regarding HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes, and HIV testing history. The results are summarized on the following pages.

2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

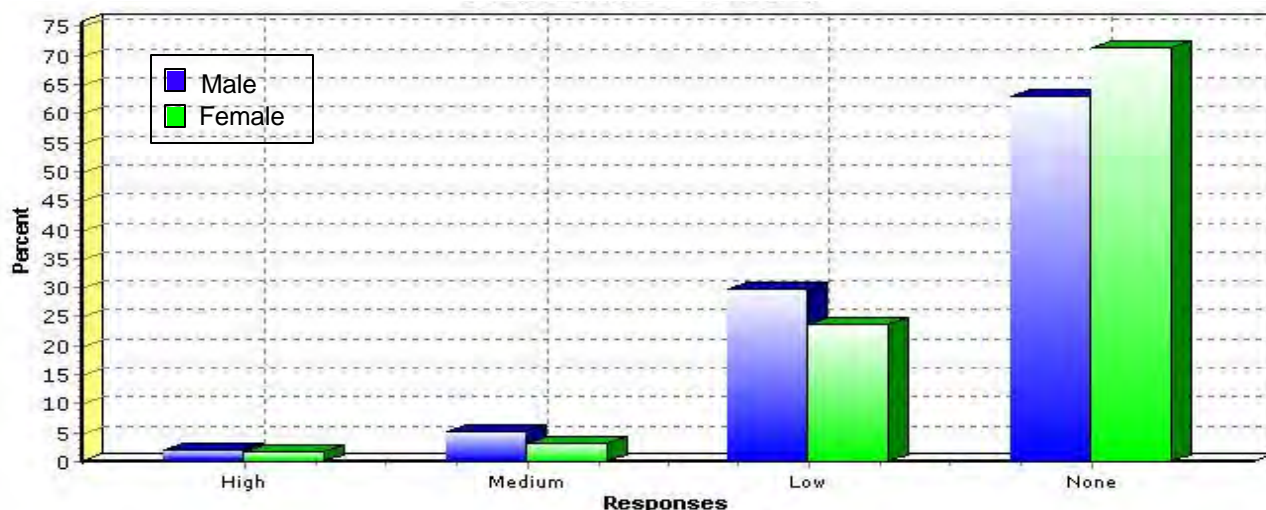
In 2000, the Missouri BRFSS participants 18-64 years of age were asked: **‘What are your chances of getting infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?’** The responses are shown in Figures 1-5. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question.

Most respondents (94%) believe their chances of becoming infected with HIV are low or none. Only 2% believe their chances of becoming infected are high, and another 4% believe their chances of infection are medium. Females are slightly more likely than males (71% vs. 63%) to indicate they have no chances of becoming infected. Blacks are slightly more likely than Hispanics or white non-Hispanics (5%, vs. 4% and 2%, respectively) to state that their chances of becoming infected with HIV are high.

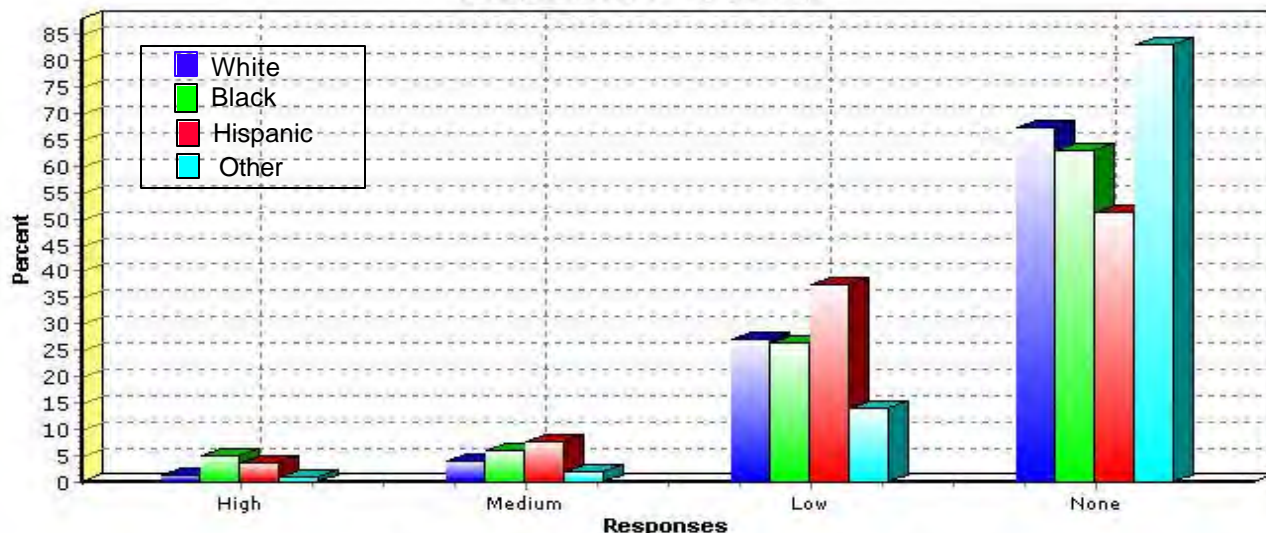
In general, persons in younger age groups are more likely to perceive themselves at relatively higher risk than those in older age groups, although only 3% of those in the youngest age group (18-24 years old) indicate that they are at high risk of infection.

Persons who have not graduated from high school (or obtained a GED) are slightly more likely than those with more education (72% vs. 65%) to indicate they have no chances of becoming infected

**Figure 1. What Are Your Chances Of Getting Infected With HIV, The Virus That Causes AIDS?
(Response by Gender)**

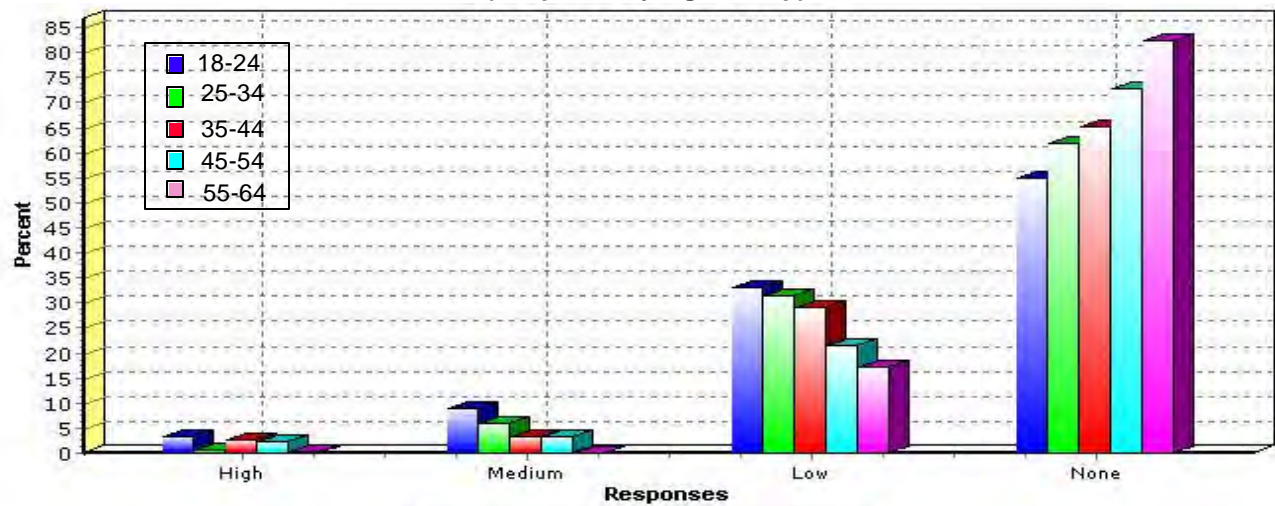


**Figure 2. What Are Your Chances Of Getting Infected With HIV, The Virus That Causes AIDS?
(Response by Race/Ethnicity)**

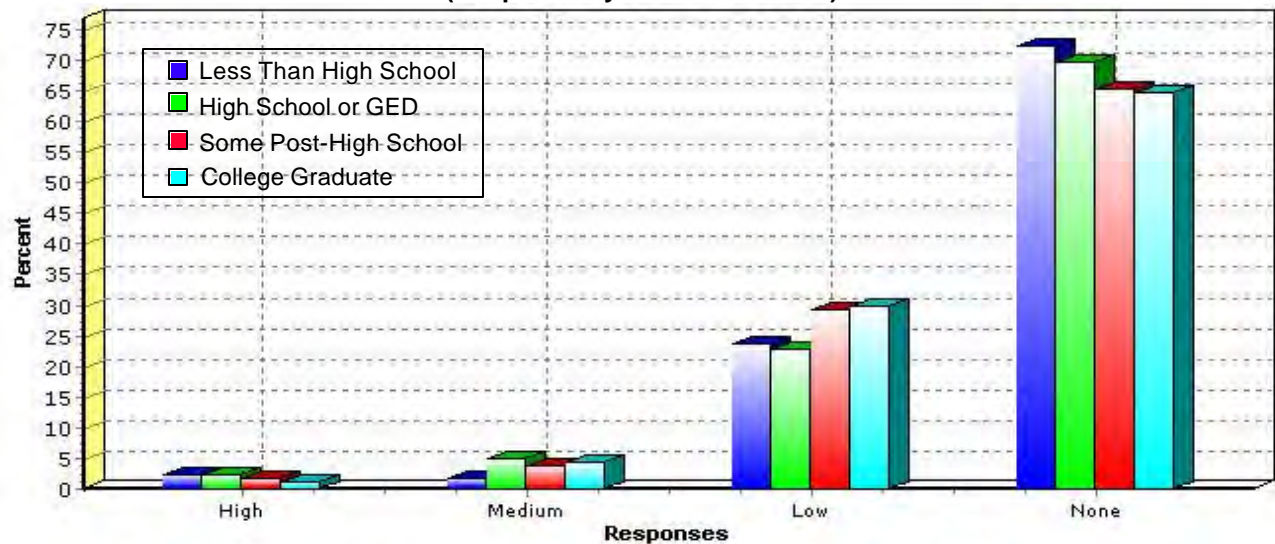


2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

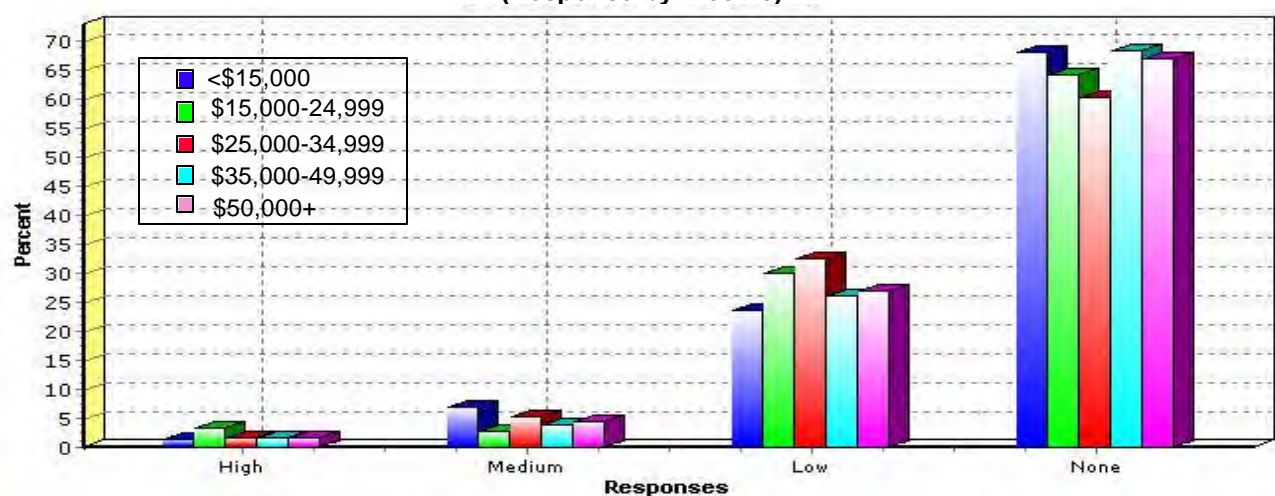
**Figure 3. What Are Your Chances Of Getting Infected With HIV, The Virus That Causes AIDS?
(Response by Age Group)**



**Figure 4. What Are Your Chances Of Getting Infected With HIV, The Virus That Causes AIDS?
(Response by Education Level)**



**Figure 5. What Are Your Chances Of Getting Infected With HIV, The Virus That Causes AIDS?
(Response by Income)**



2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

The Missouri BRFSS participants 18-64 years of age were asked: “**At what grade do you think children should begin receiving education about HIV and AIDS?**” The responses are shown in Figures 6-10. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question.

Seventy-five percent (75%) of respondents indicated that HIV/AIDS education should begin in the elementary grades; 7% said such education should begin in kindergarten, and 13% stated it should begin in junior high. Only 2% indicated that HIV/AIDS education should not be conducted in a school setting.

Blacks were more likely than white non-Hispanics and Hispanics (12% vs. 6% and 2%, respectively) to indicate that HIV/AIDS education should begin in kindergarten. No Hispanic respondent indicated that such education should not take place in a school setting.

Among respondents in each racial/ethnic group, as well as for those in each age group, educational level, and income level, only 2% (or less) stated that HIV/AIDS education should not be conducted in a school setting. Also, regardless of racial/ethnic or age group, and educational or income level, the largest proportion of respondents indicated that HIV/AIDS education should begin in the elementary grades.

Figure 6. At What Grade Do You Think Children Should Begin Receiving Education About HIV and AIDS? (Response by Gender)

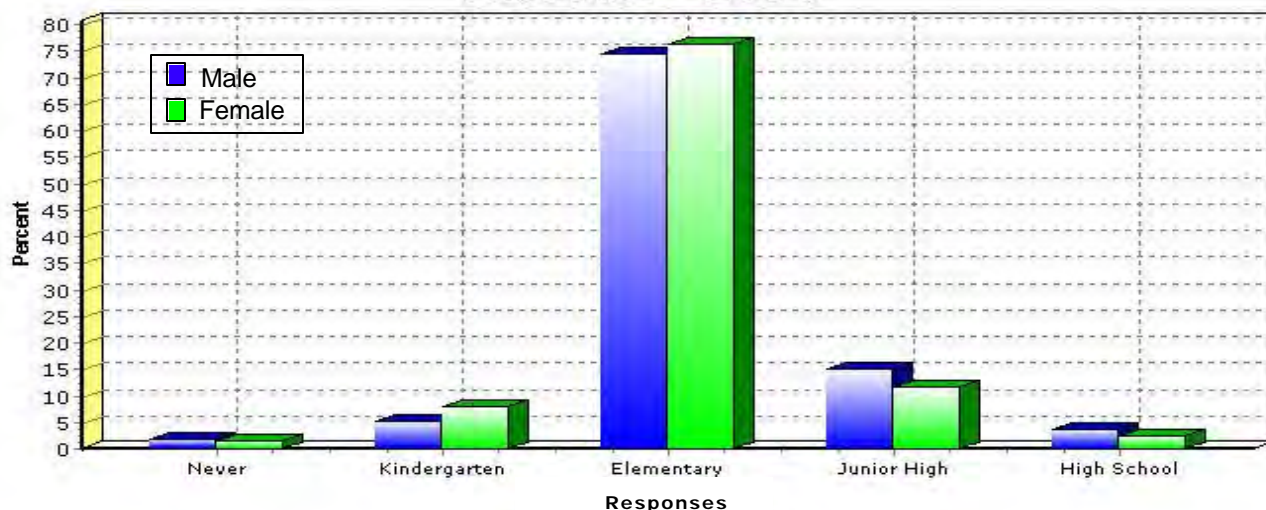
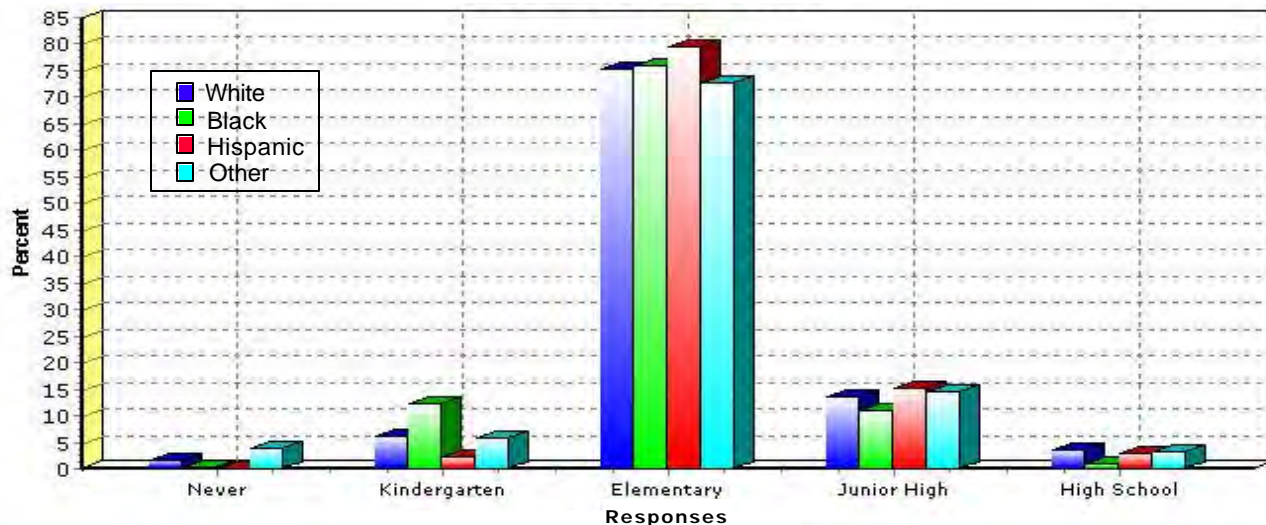


Figure 7. At What Grade Do You Think Children Should Begin Receiving Education About HIV and AIDS? (Response by Race/Ethnicity)



2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

Figure 8. At What Grade Do You Think Children Should Begin Receiving Education About HIV and AIDS? (Response by Age Group)

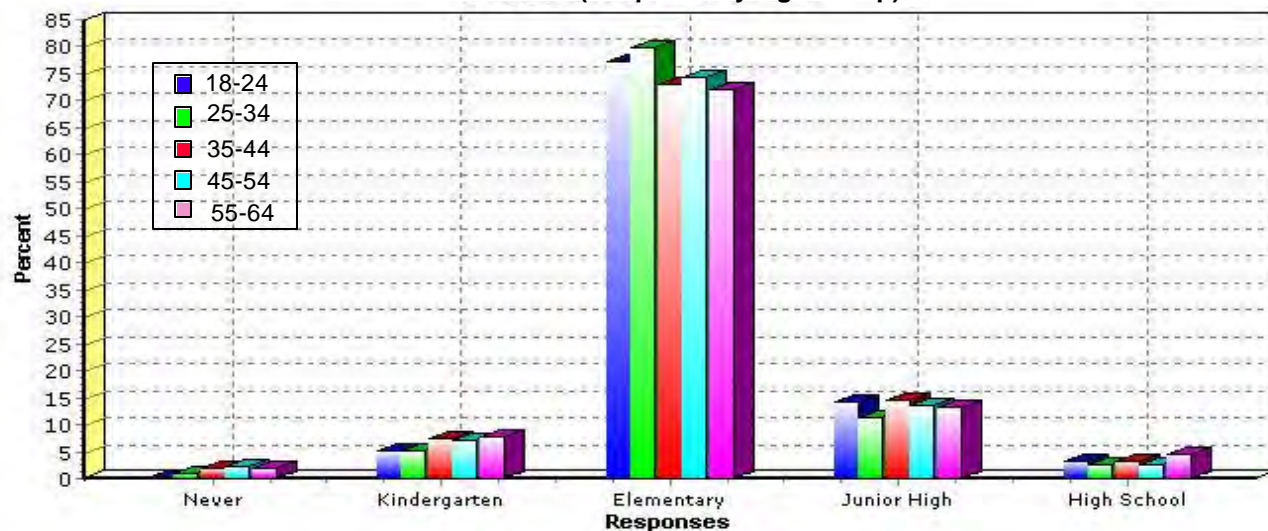


Figure 9. At What Grade Do You Think Children Should Begin Receiving Education About HIV and AIDS? (Response by Education Level)

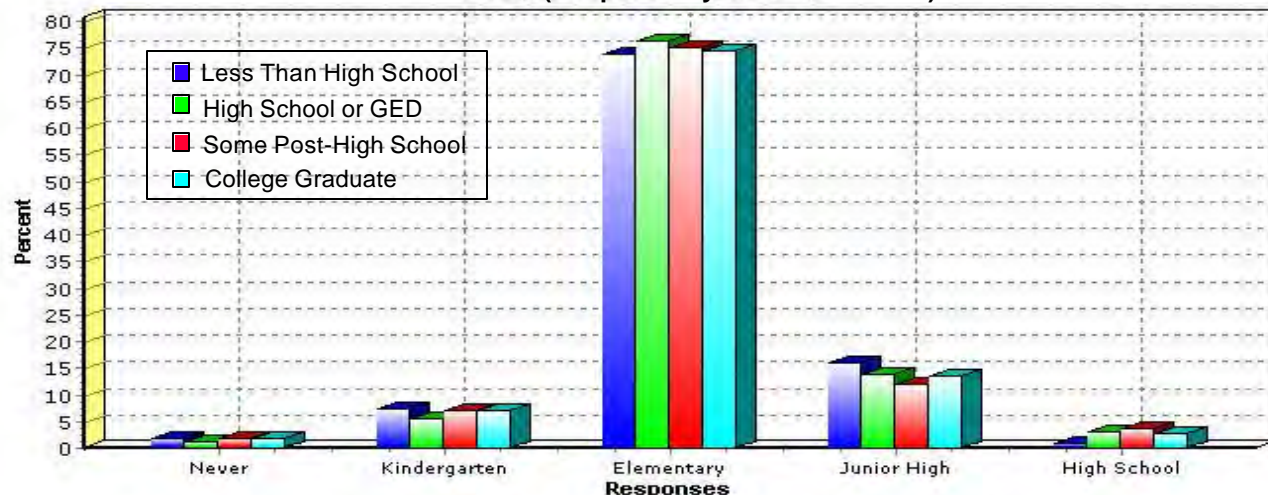
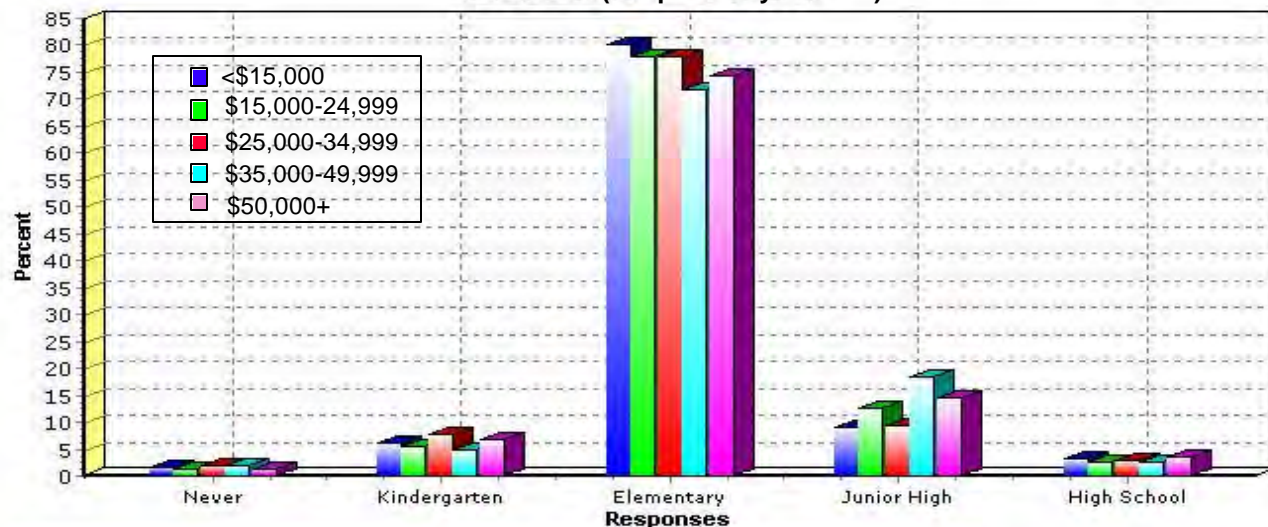


Figure 10. At What Grade Do You Think Children Should Begin Receiving Education About HIV And AIDS? (Response by Income)



2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

The Missouri BRFSS participants 18-64 years of age were asked: “If you had a teenager who was sexually active, would you encourage him or her to use a condom?” The responses are shown in Figures 11-15. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question.

Most respondents (86%) indicated they would encourage their sexually active teenager to use a condom. Fewer than 1% of respondents answered no to the question, and 12% stated they would give other advice besides condom use. Females were more likely than males (89% vs. 83%) to advise use of a condom.

White non-Hispanics were more likely to indicate they would give other advice than were blacks or Hispanics (13% vs. 6% and 11%, respectively). In addition, it appeared that generally the more educated, wealthier, and older the respondent, the more likely he or she would chose to give the teenager other advice instead of condom use. However, even among the oldest age group (55-64 years), 78% said they would encourage condom use.

Figure 11. If You Had A Teenager Who Was Sexually Active, Would You Encourage Him Or Her To Use A Condom? (Response by Gender)

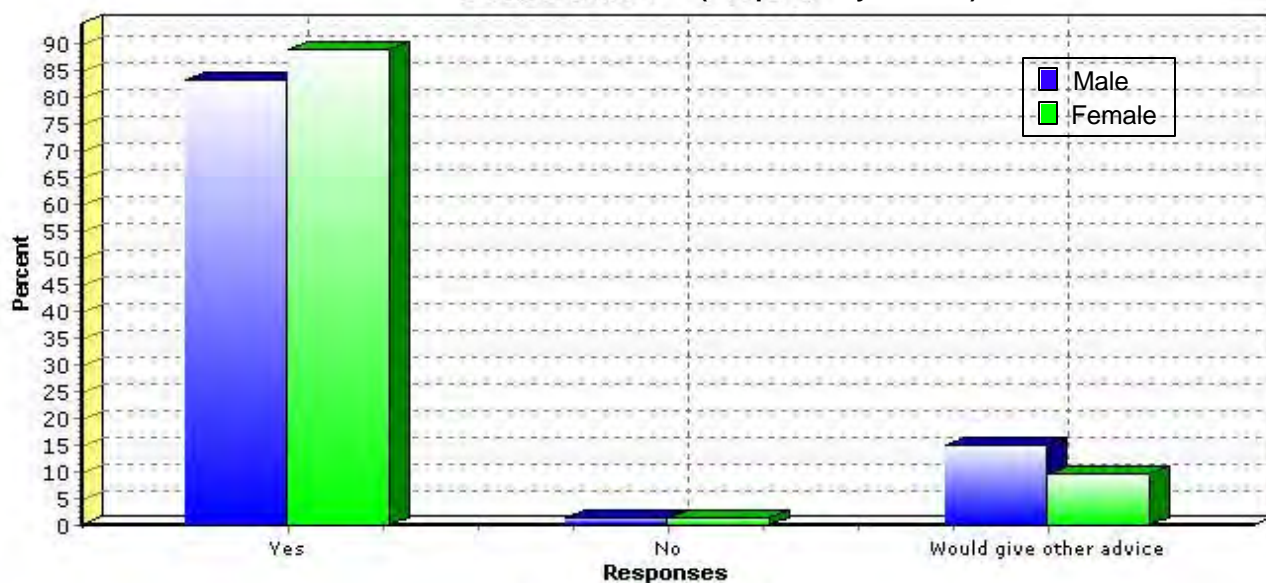
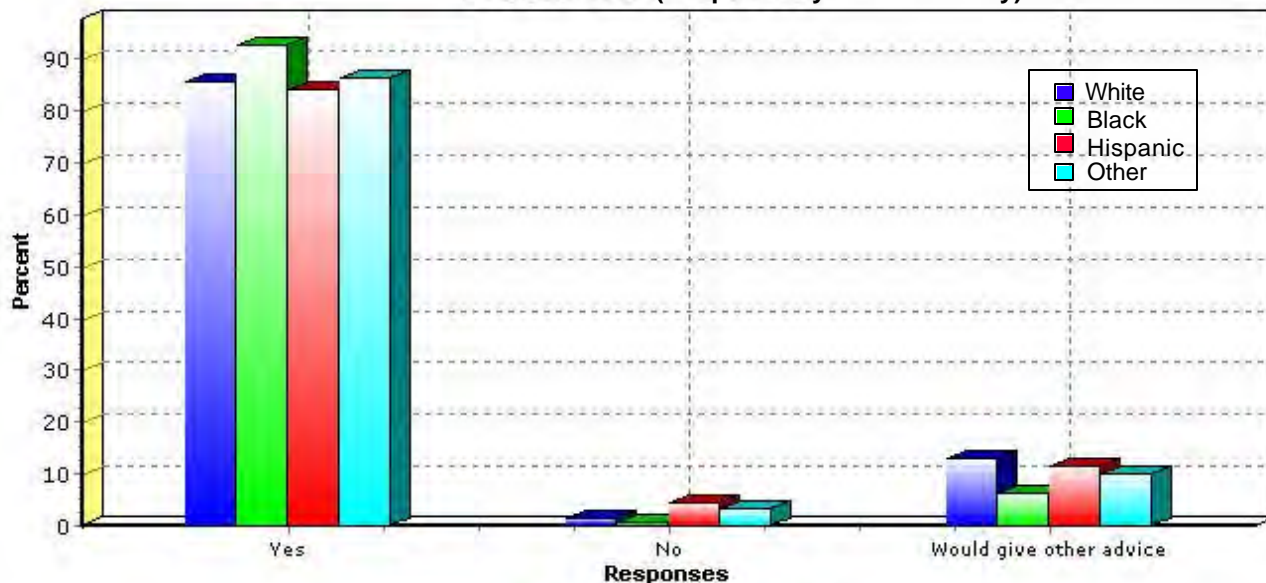


Figure 12. If You Had A Teenager Who Was Sexually Active, Would You Encourage Him Or Her To Use A Condom? (Response by Race/Ethnicity)



2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

Figure 13. If You Had A Teenager Who Was Sexually Active, Would You Encourage Him Or Her To Use A Condom? (Response by Age Group)

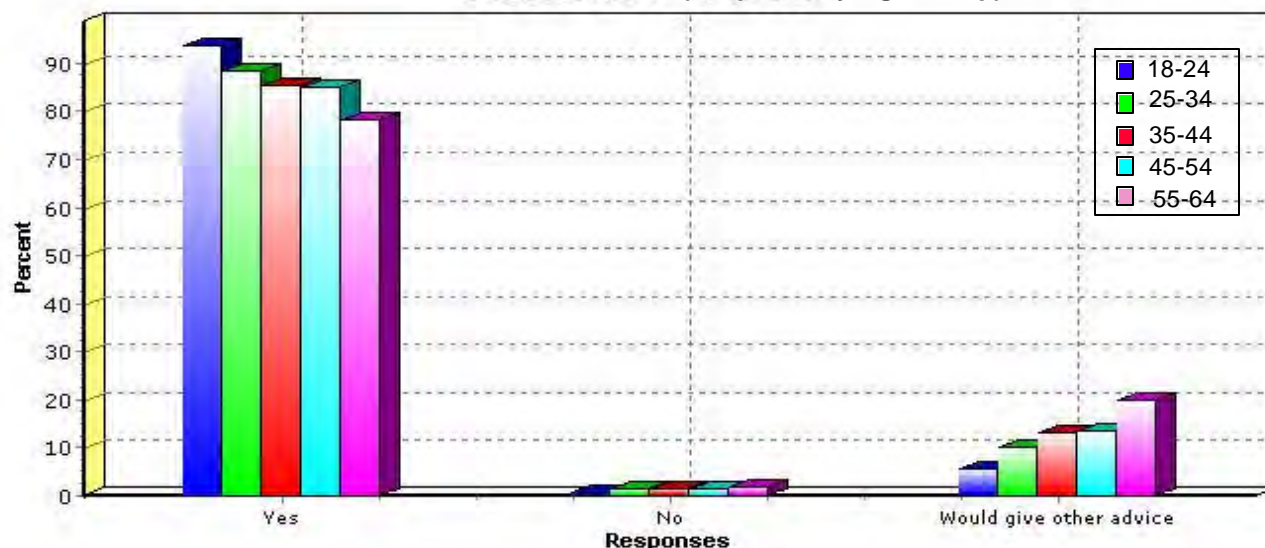


Figure 14. If You Had A Teenager Who Was Sexually Active, Would You Encourage Him Or Her To Use A Condom? (Response by Education Level)

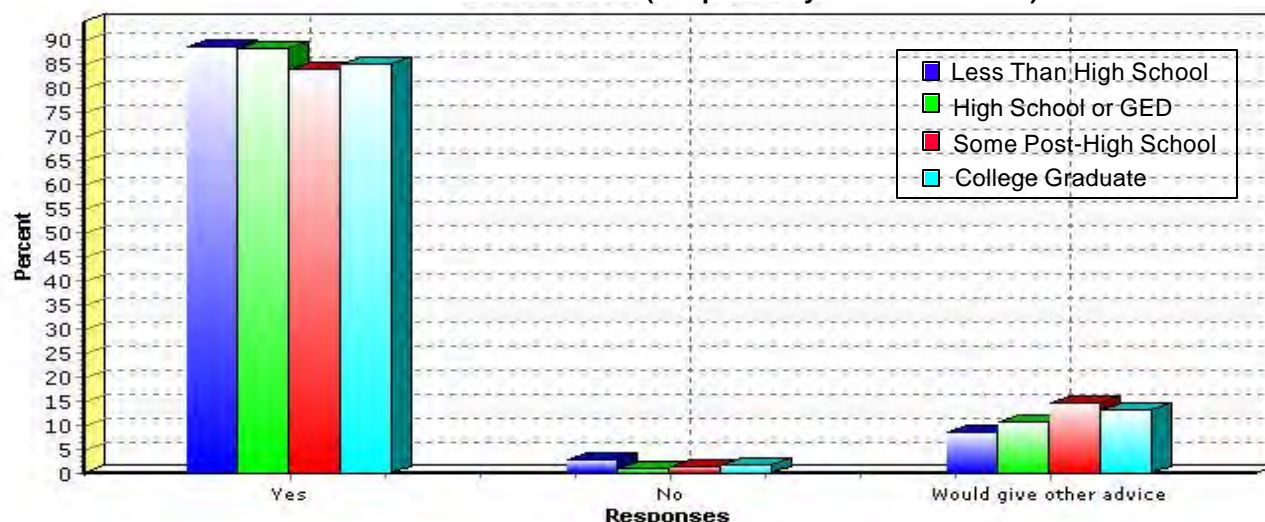
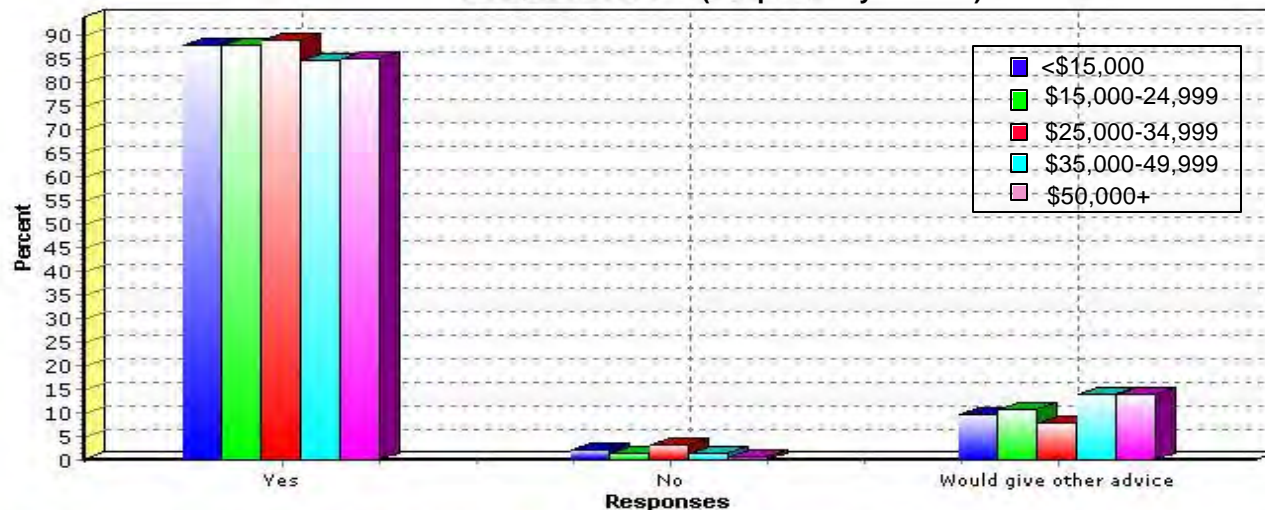


Figure 15. If You Had A Teenager Who Was Sexually Active, Would You Encourage Him Or Her To Use A Condom? (Response by Income)



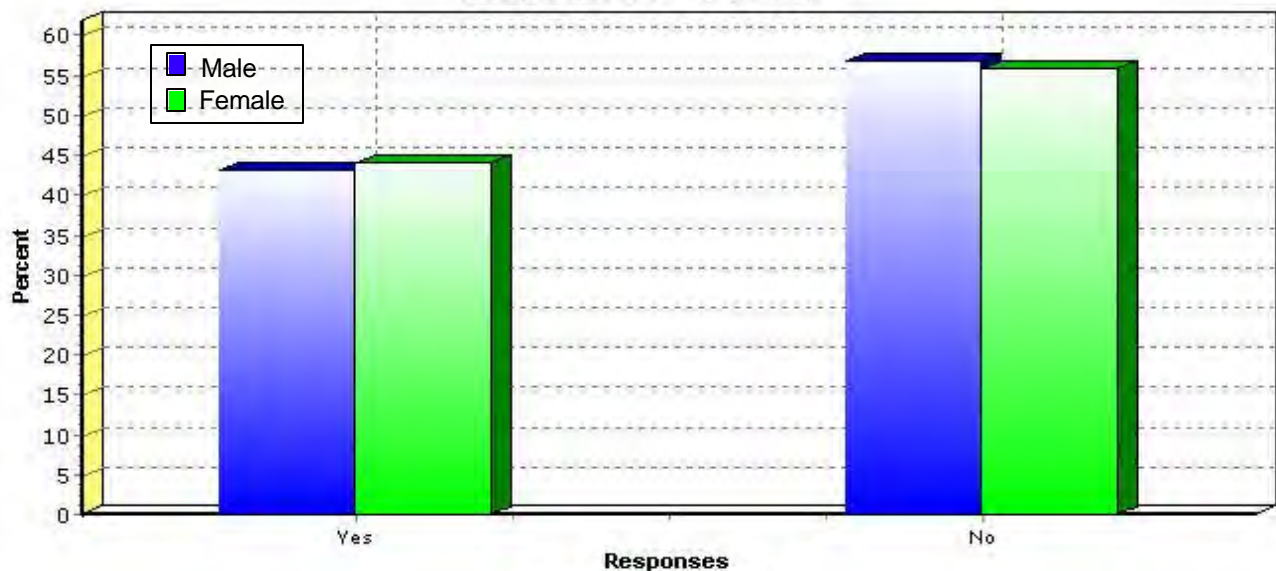
2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

The Missouri BRFSS participants 18-64 years of age were asked **Have you ever been tested for HIV?** The responses are shown in Figures 16-20. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question.

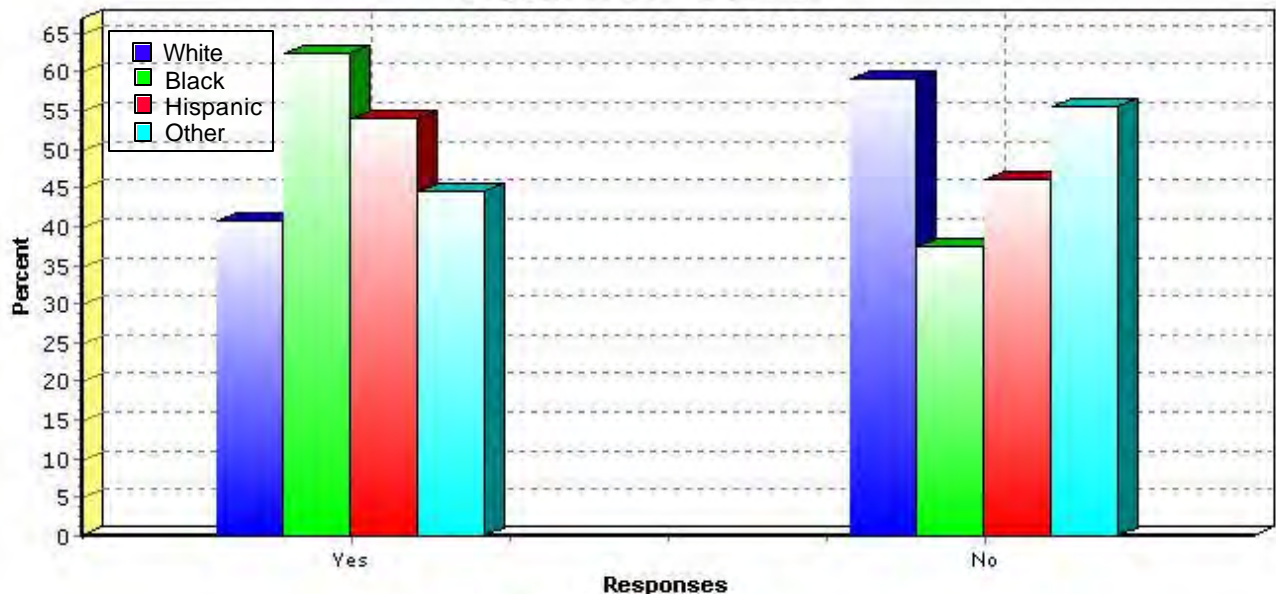
Forty-four percent of respondents, almost equally for males (43%) and females (44%) indicated they had been tested for HIV. Blacks were noticeably more likely than Hispanics or white non-Hispanics (62% vs. 54% and 41%, respectively) to have been tested.

Respondents in the 25-34 year age group were most likely to have been tested (60% vs. 47% for respondents 18-24 years of age, the age group with the next highest proportion who had been tested). Respondents in the oldest age group (55-64 years) were least likely to have been tested (only 25% reported having had an HIV test).

**Figure 16. Have You Ever Been Tested For HIV?
(Response by Gender)**

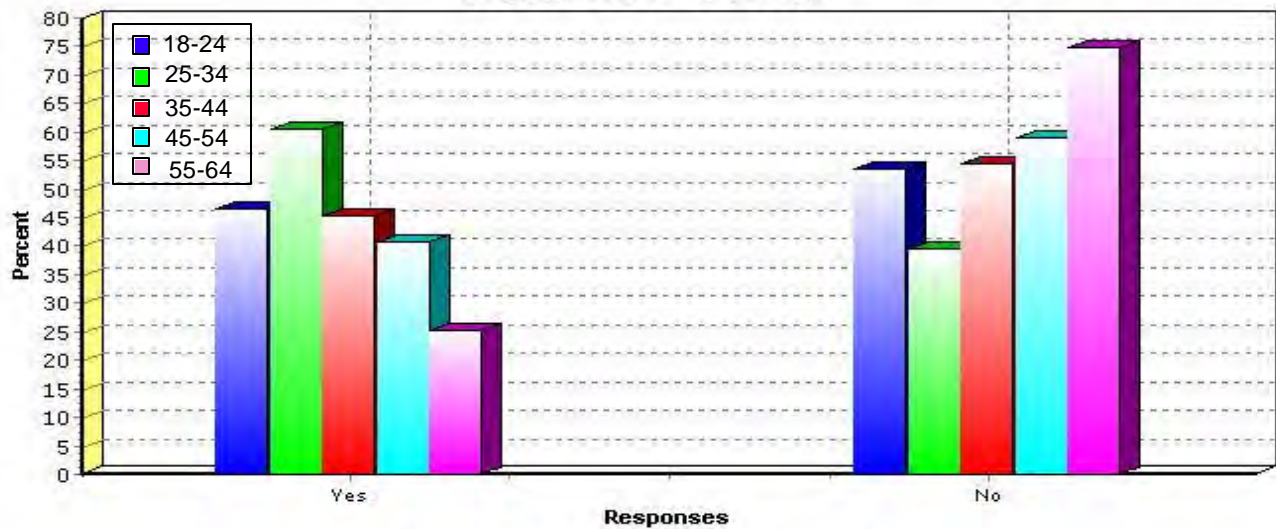


**Figure 17. Have You Ever Been Tested For HIV?
(Response by Race/Ethnicity)**

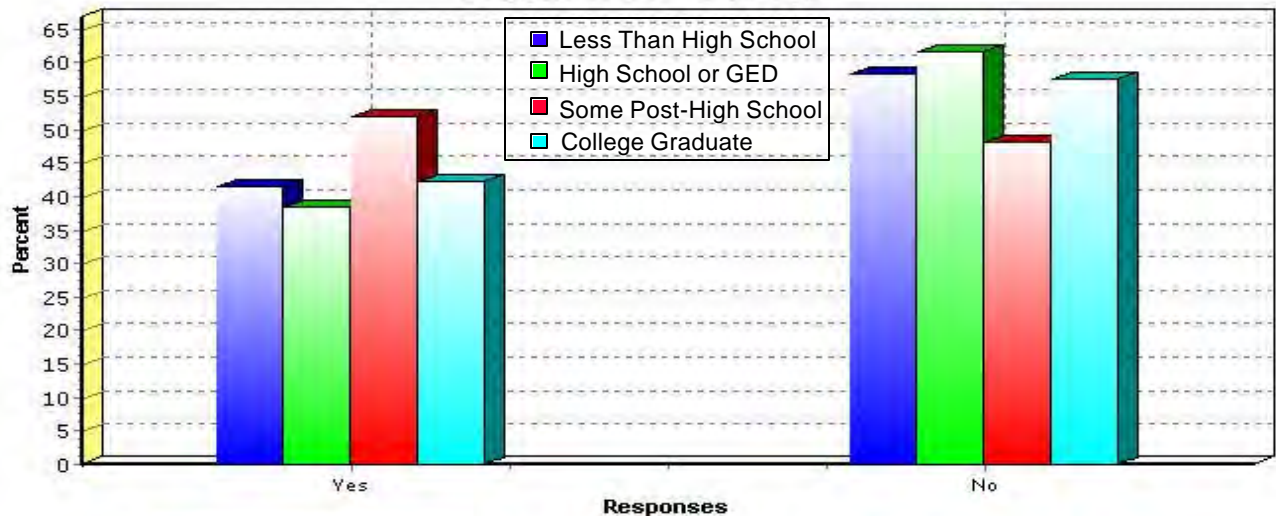


2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

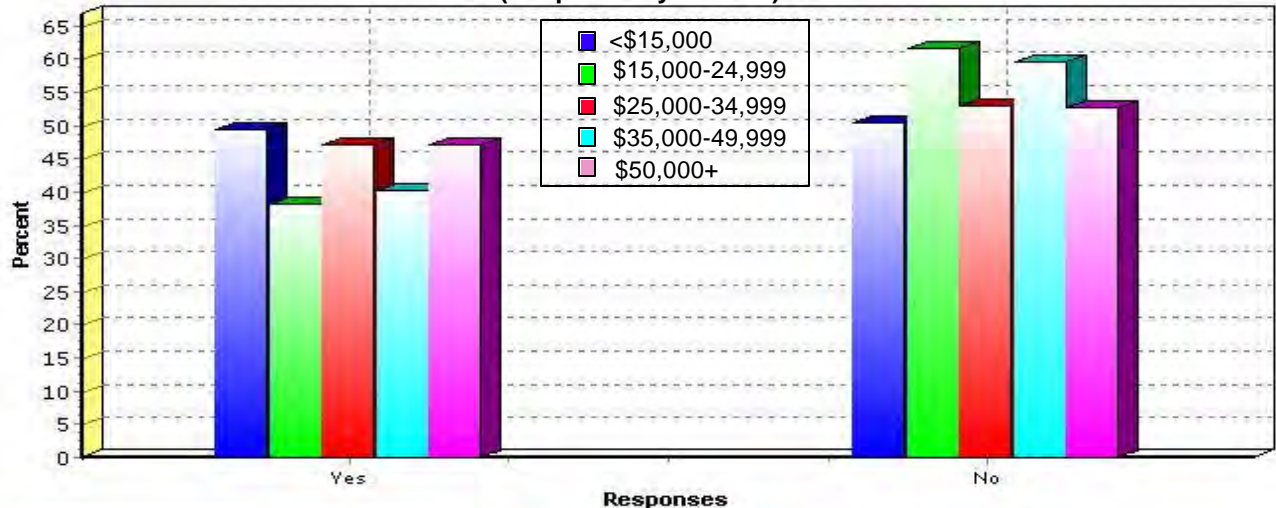
**Figure 18. Have You Ever Been Tested For HIV?
(Response by Age Group)**



**Figure 19. Have You Ever Been Tested For HIV?
(Response by Education Level)**



**Figure 20. Have You Ever Been Tested For HIV?
(Response by Income)**

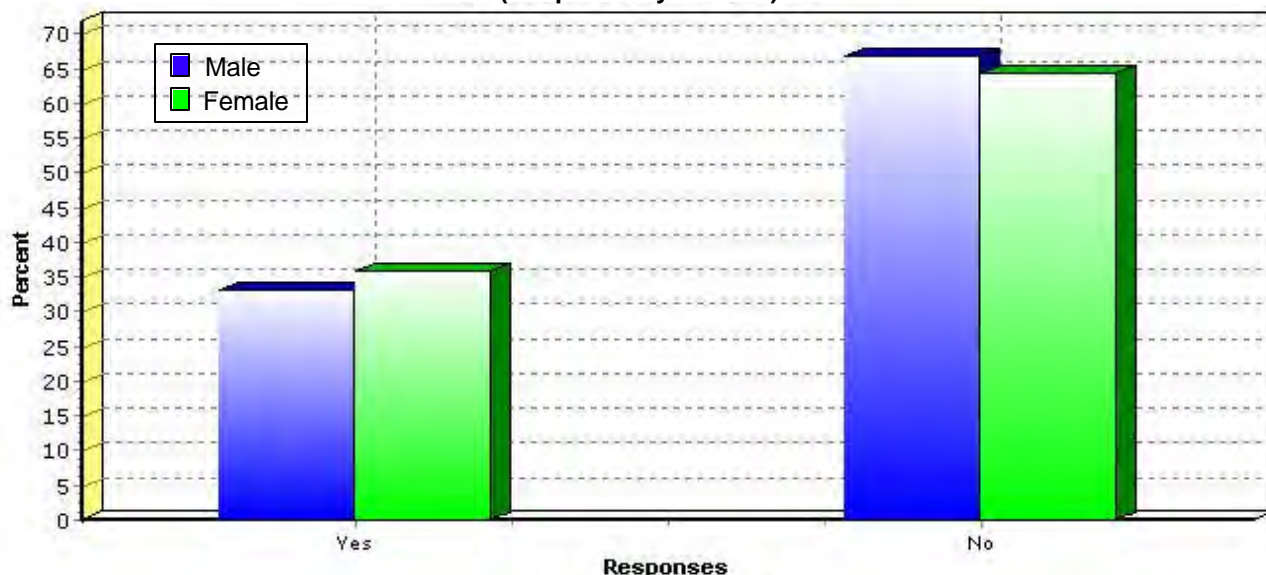


2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

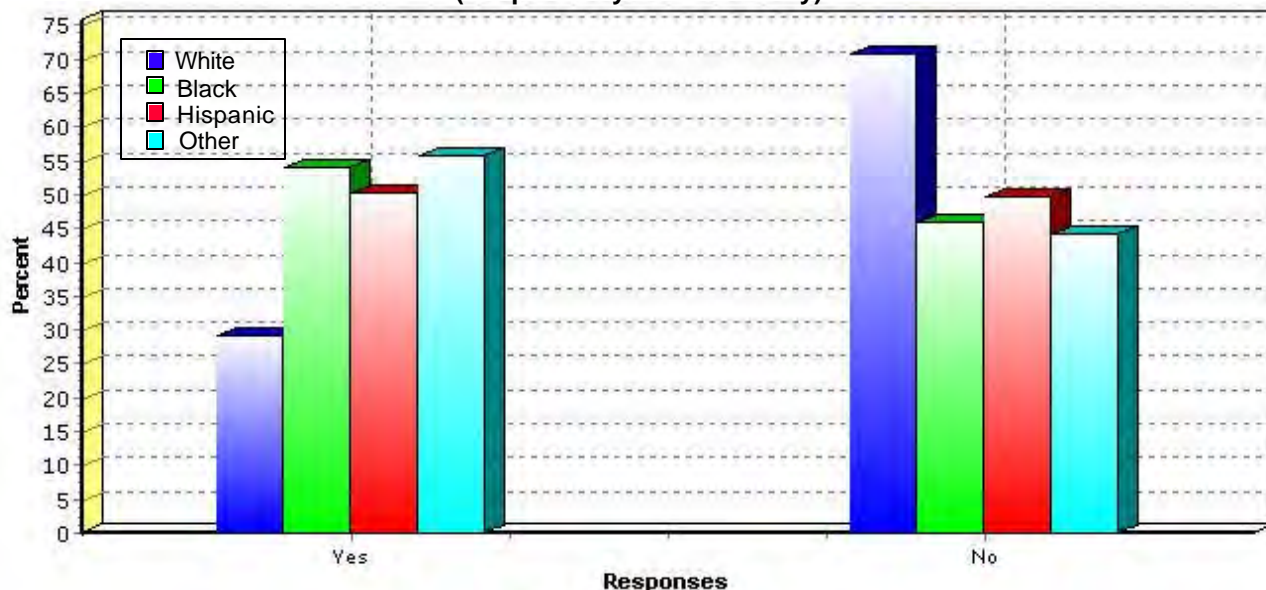
The respondents who indicated that they had been tested for HIV were then asked “**Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months?**” The responses are shown in Figures 21-25. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question.

Only about 35% of respondents who had been tested for HIV indicated they had been tested in the past 12 months. Blacks were more likely than Hispanics or white non-Hispanics (54% vs. 50% and 29%, respectively) to have been tested during this period. Also, individuals in the youngest age group (18-24 years), those without a high school diploma or GED, and those with the lowest income level (<\$15,000) were more likely to have been tested; of respondents in these categories, 55%, 47%, and 52%, respectively, reported having an HIV test in the past 12 months.

**Figure 21. Have You Been Tested For HIV In The Past 12 Months?
(Response by Gender)**

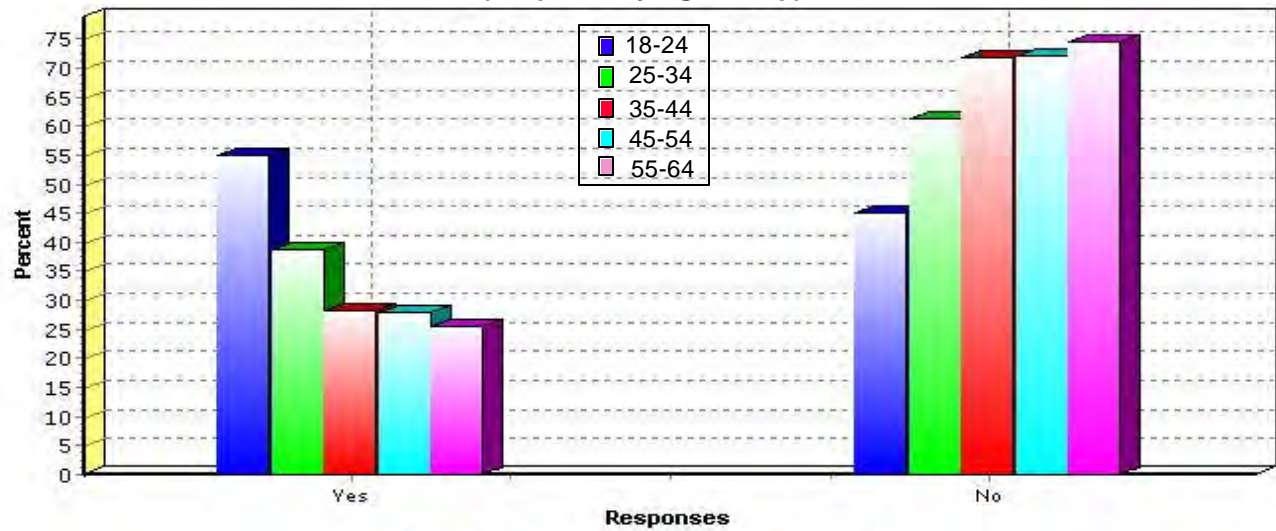


**Figure 22. Have You Been Tested For HIV In The Past 12 Months?
(Response by Race/Ethnicity)**

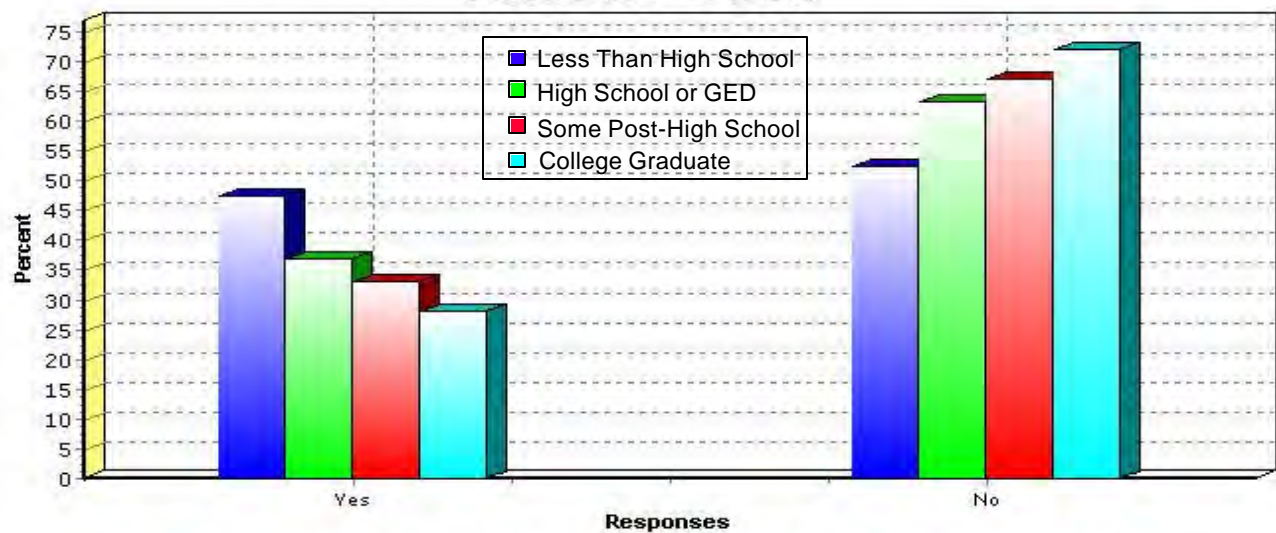


2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

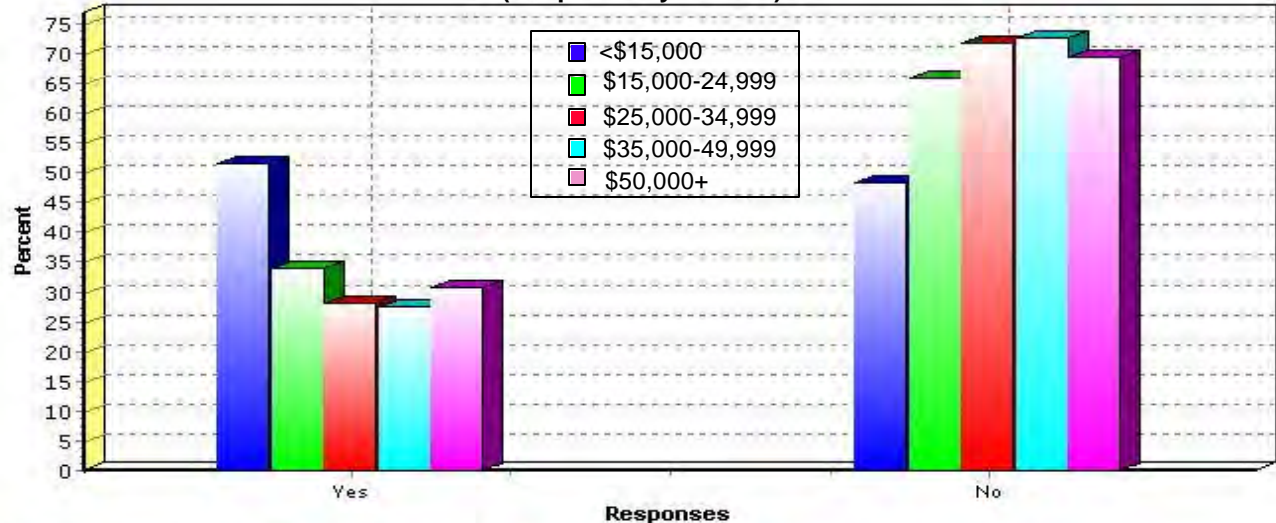
**Figure 23. Have You Been Tested For HIV In The Past 12 Months?
(Response by Age Group)**



**Figure 24. Have You Been Tested For HIV In The Past 12 Months?
(Response by Education Level)**



**Figure 25. Have You Been Tested For HIV In The Past 12 Months?
(Response by Income)**

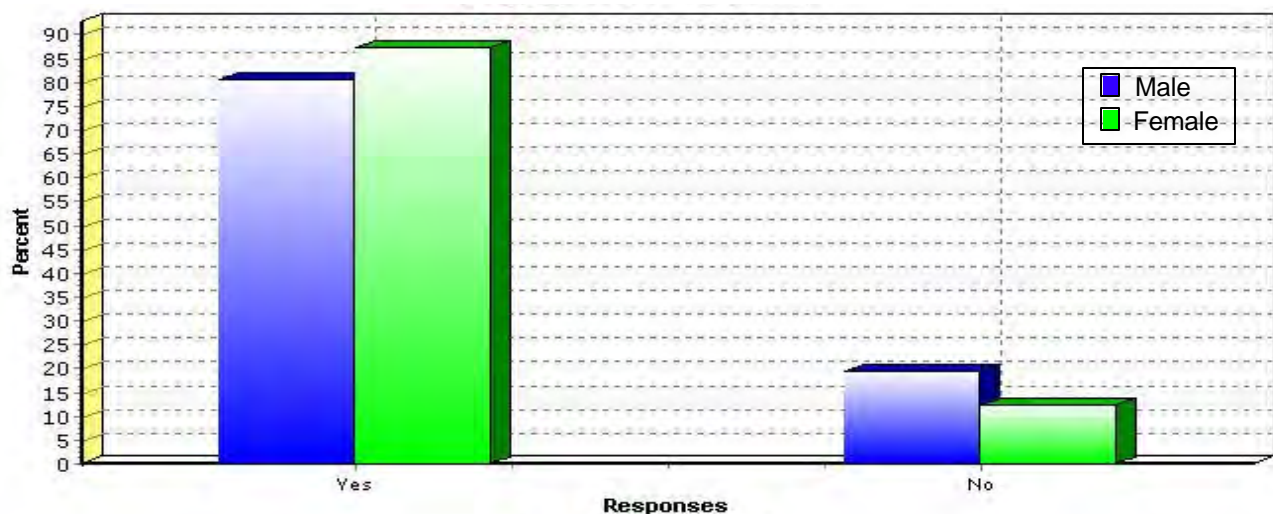


2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

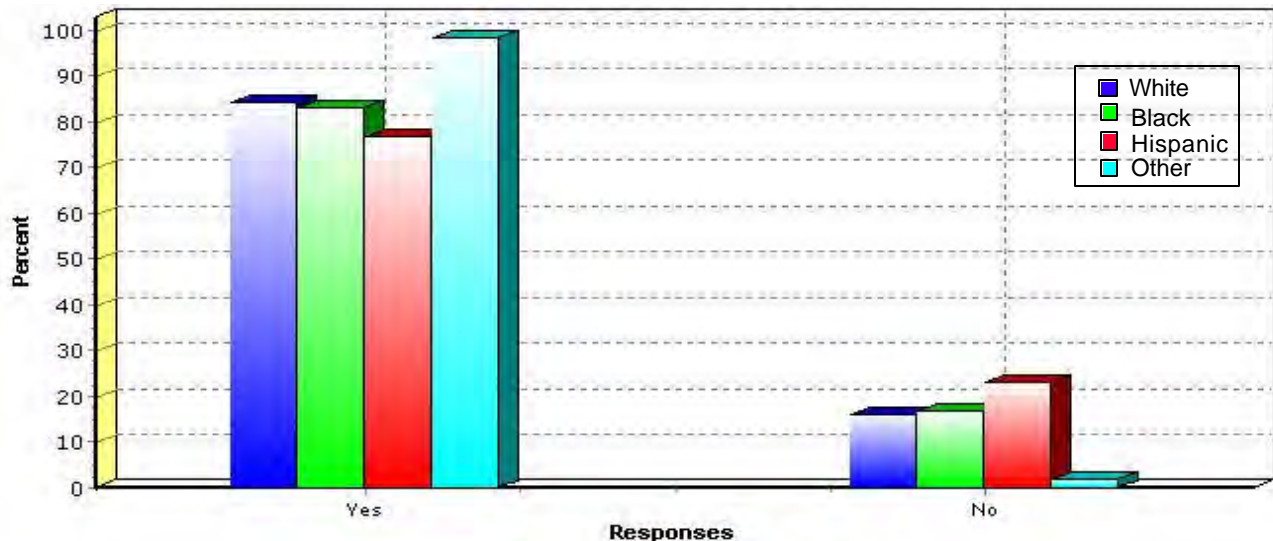
The participants who indicated that they had been tested for HIV were asked “**Did you receive the results of your last HIV test?**” The responses are shown in Figures 26-30. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question.

Although 84% of the respondents went back to get their test results, 16% did not. This indicates that about one out of every six who were tested for HIV (for whatever reason) do not go back to get their results. Females (88%) were more likely than males (81%) to receive their HIV test results. Blacks and non-Hispanic whites were more likely (83% and 84% respectively) to get their results, compared to 77% of Hispanics. In general, the youngest age group (18-24) and those having less than a high school education were the most likely not to go back to receive their test results (21% and 18% respectively).

**Figure 26. Did You Receive The Results Of Your Last HIV Test?
(Response by Gender)**

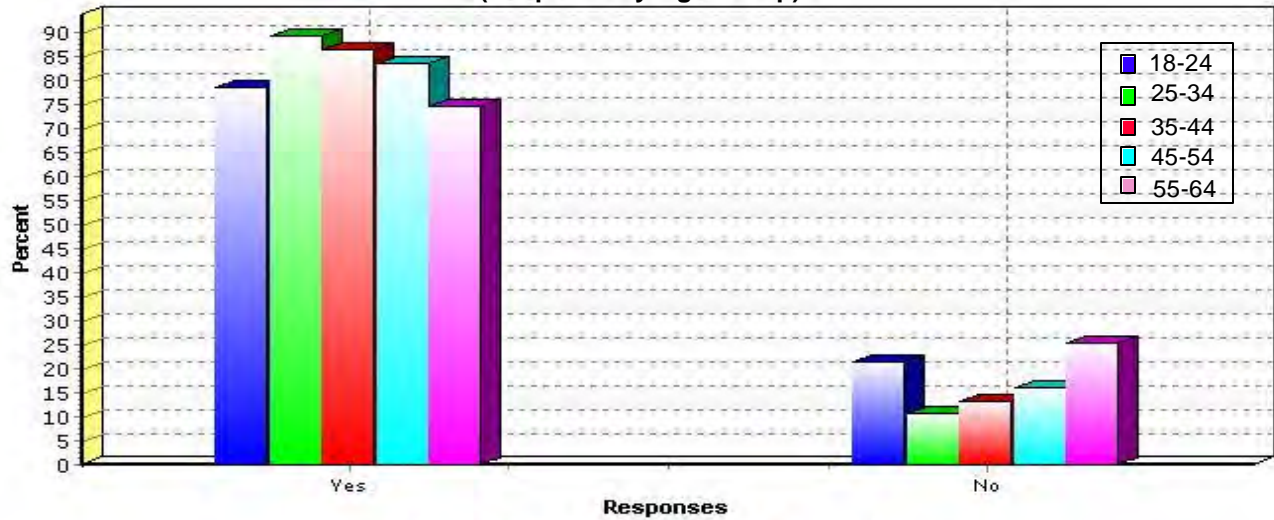


**Figure 27. Did You Receive The Results Of Your Last HIV Test?
(Response by Race/Ethnicity)**

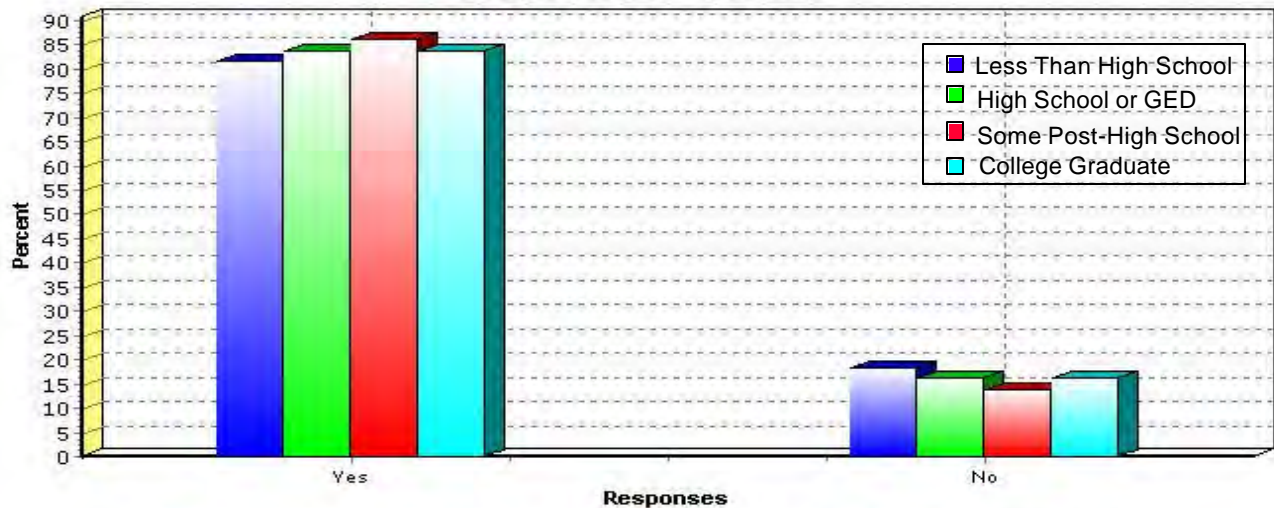


2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

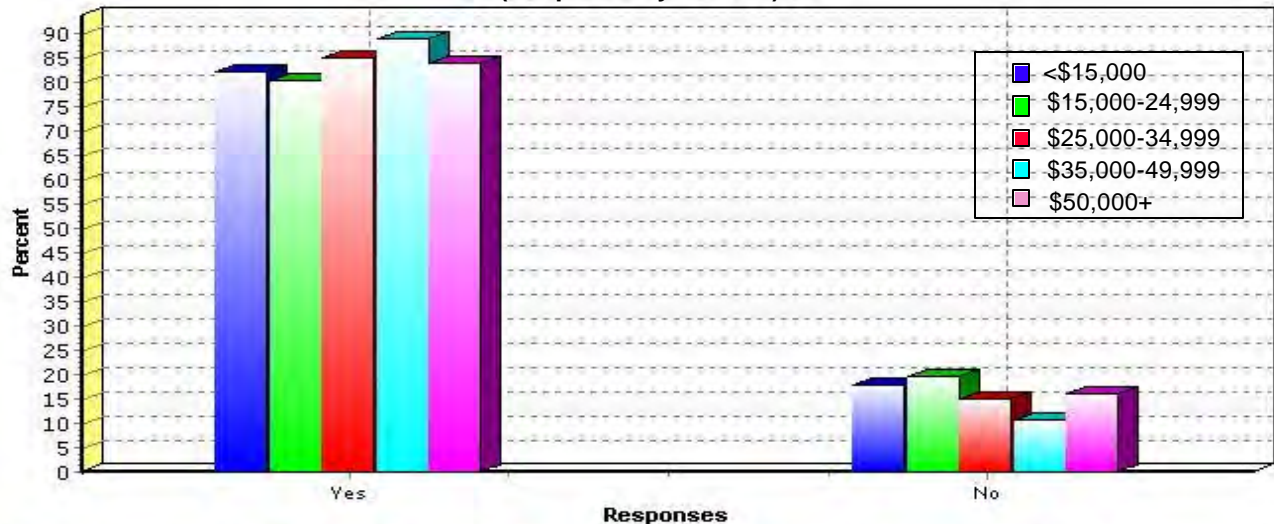
**Figure 28. Did You Receive The Results Of Your Last HIV Test?
(Response by Age Group)**



**Figure 29. Did You Receive The Results Of Your Last HIV Test?
(Response by Education Level)**



**Figure 30. Did You Receive The Results Of Your Last HIV Test?
(Response by Income)**



2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

The 397 respondents who indicated that they received their HIV test results were then asked “**Did you receive counseling or talk with a health care professional about the results of your HIV test?**”

Nearly 63% of the respondents indicated that they did not receive counseling about their results. There is no noticeable difference among males vs. females. Non-Hispanic whites were the least likely to have received counseling, fewer than blacks and Hispanics (33% vs. 45%, and 50% respectively).

Seventy-five percent of respondents ages 25-34 years, and 74% of respondents having less than a high school education did not receive any counseling. Interestingly, the wealthier the respondents were, less likely were they to have received counseling about their results (75% in the \$50,000+ income group vs. 59% of those earning less than \$15,000 per year did not receive counseling).

Figure 31. Did You Receive Counseling Or Talk With A Health Care Professional About The Results Of Your HIV Test? (Response by Gender)

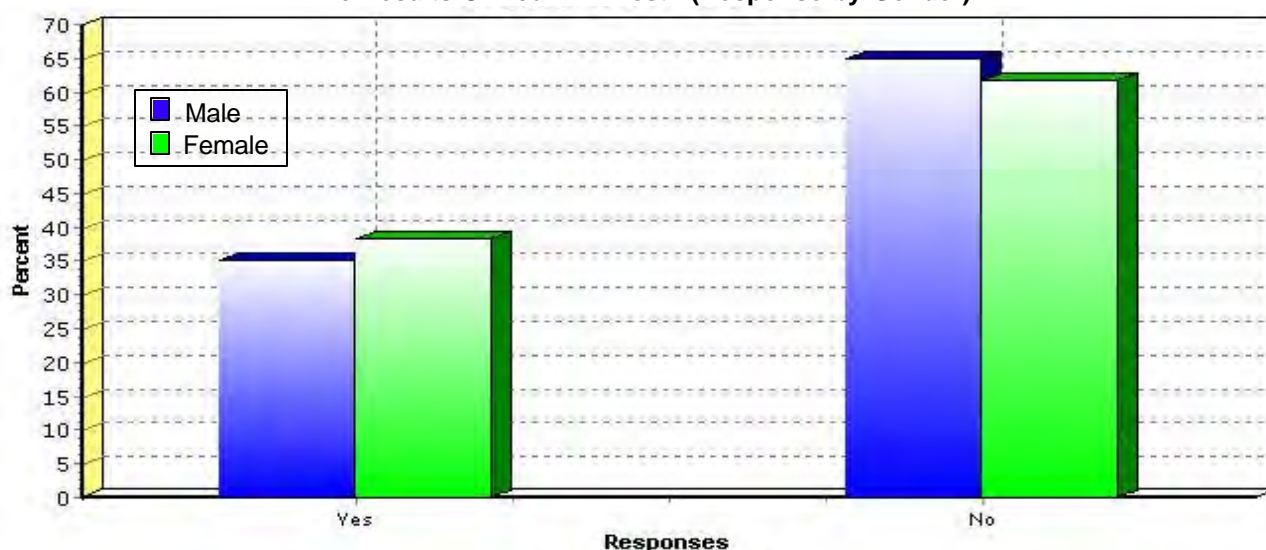
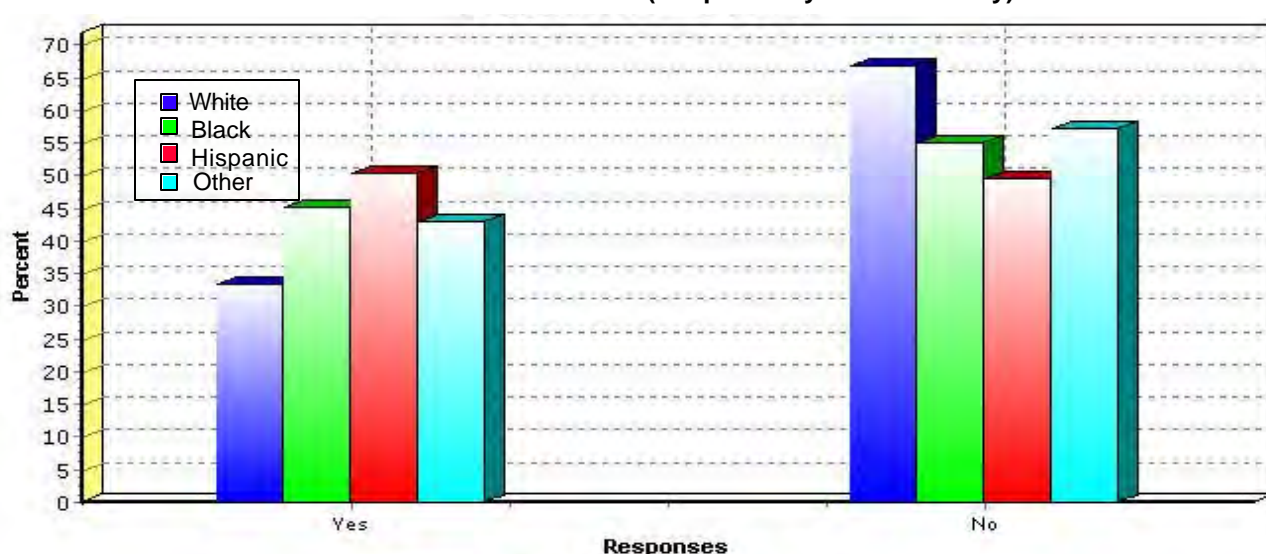


Figure 32. Did You Receive Counseling Or Talk With A Health Care Professional About The Results Of Your HIV Test? (Response by Race/Ethnicity)



2000 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

Figure 33. Did You Receive Counseling Or Talk With A Health Care Professional About The Results Of Your HIV Test? (Response by Age Group)

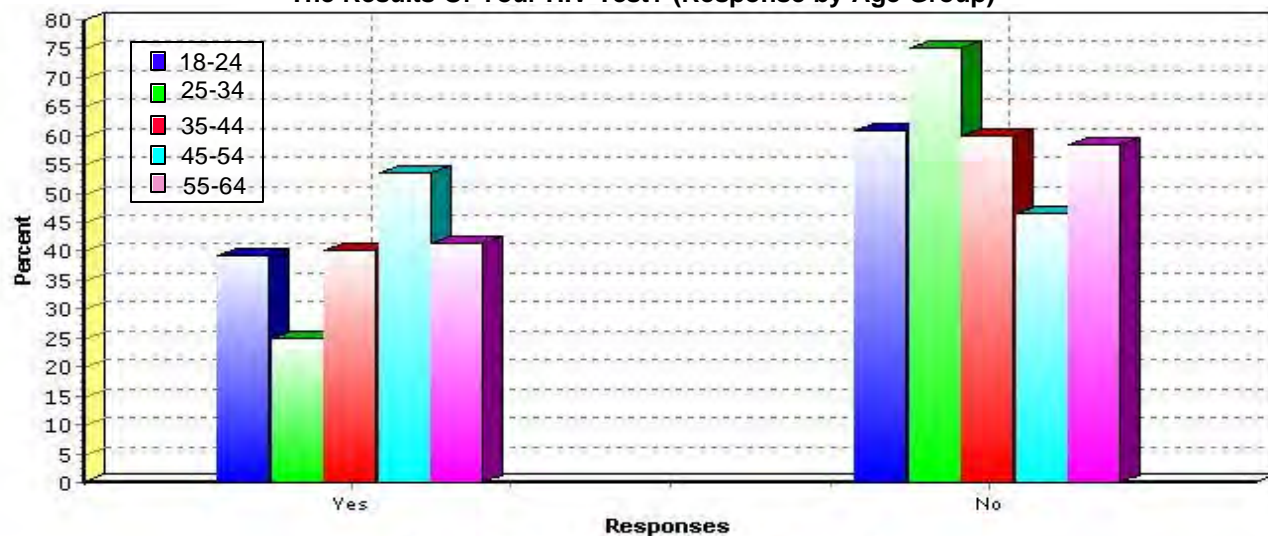


Figure 34. Did You Receive Counseling Or Talk With A Health Care Professional About The Results Of Your HIV Test? (Response by Education Level)

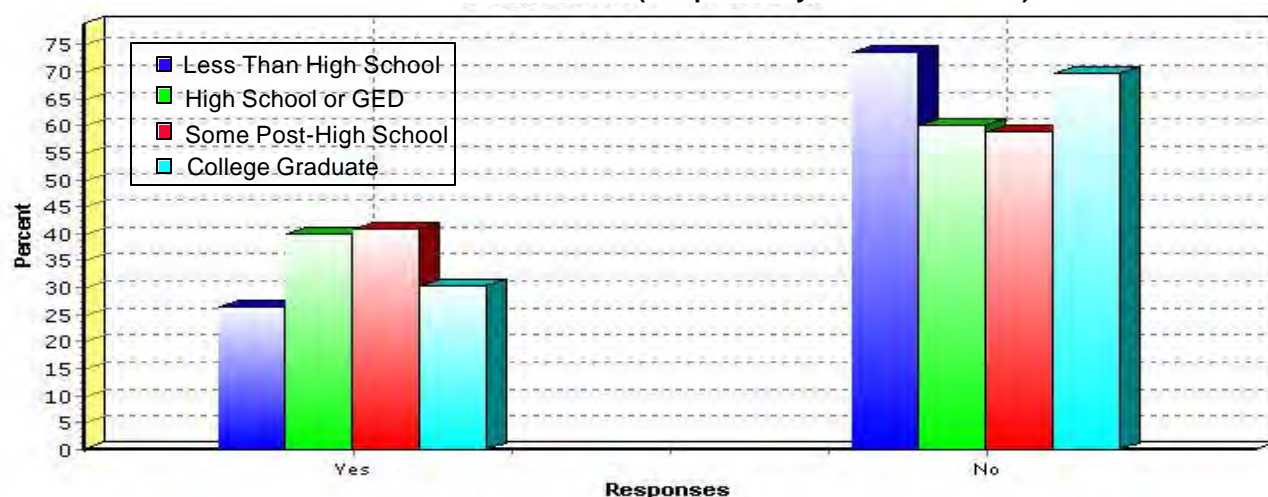
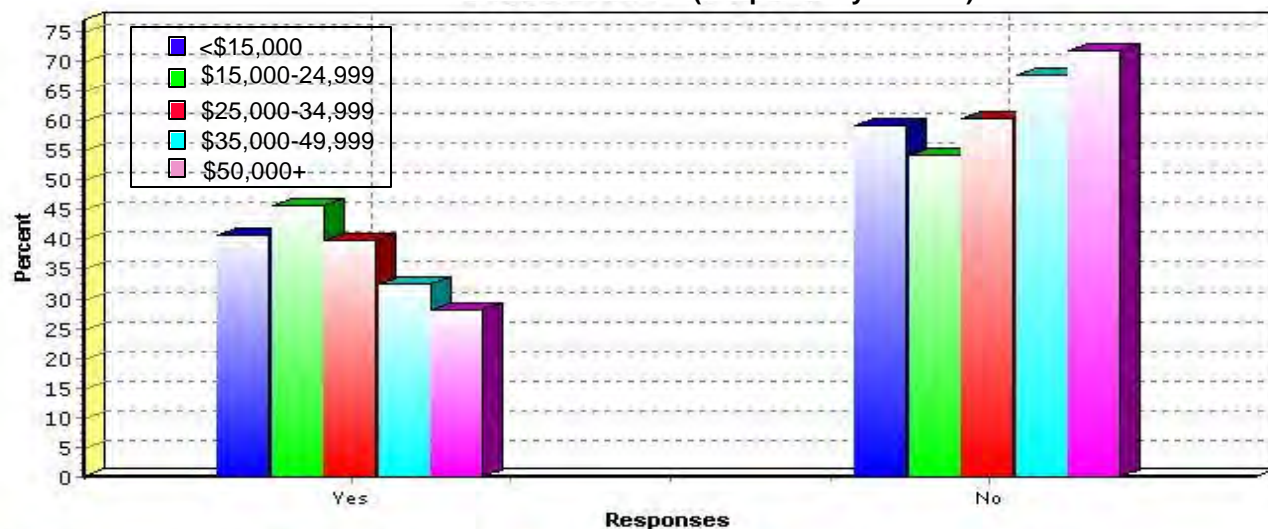


Figure 35. Did You Receive Counseling Or Talk With A Health Care Professional About The Results Of Your HIV Test? (Response by Income)



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1999
Missouri
Youth Risk
Behavior Survey

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

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February 2000

A full copy of this survey can be found at
<http://www.dese.state.mo.us/divimprove/curriculum/hiveducation/survey1999.pdf>.

Support for this publication was provided through Cooperative Agreement U87/CCU709009-08 with the Division of Adolescent and School Health, Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

1999 Youth Risk Behavior Study: Missouri

Figure 24. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by grade—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

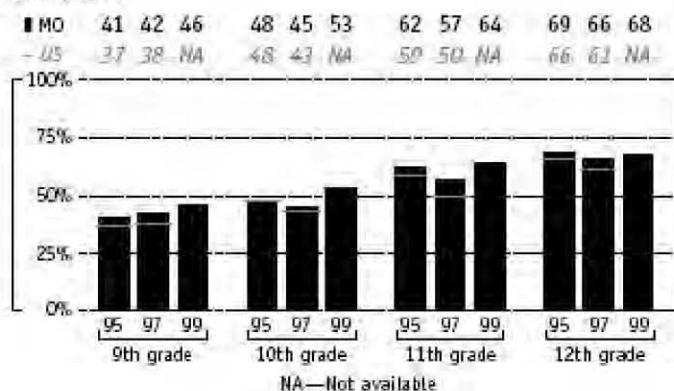


Figure 26. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, by grade—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

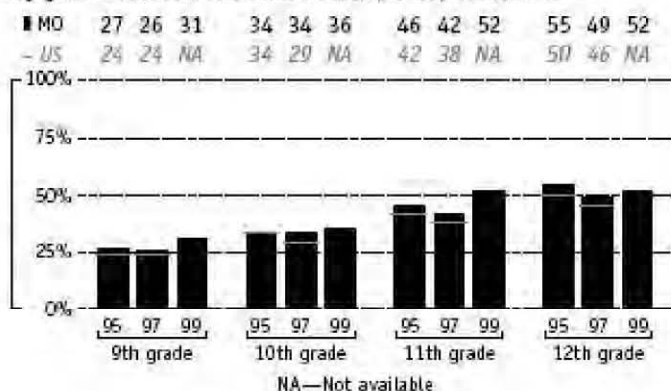


Figure 23. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by gender—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

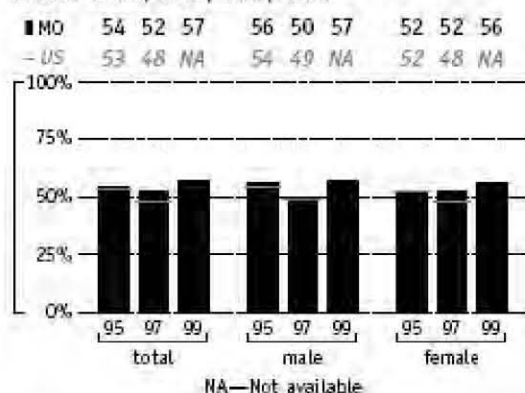


Figure 25. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, by gender—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

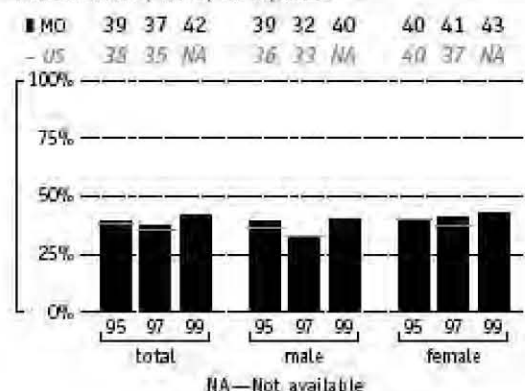
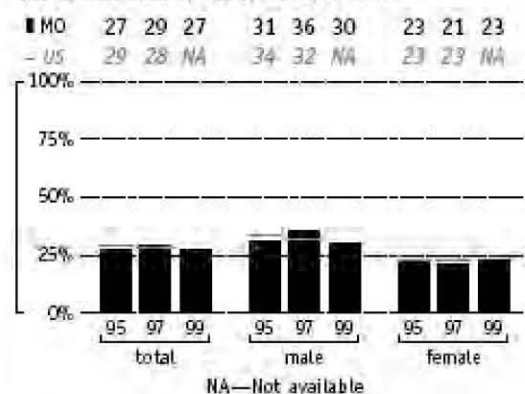


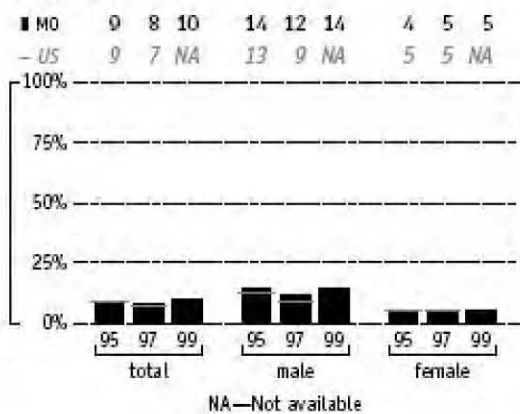
Figure 27. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse, but not during the three months preceding the survey, by gender—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}



Sexual behavior

The percentage of Missouri high school students who had ever had sex and the percentage who were currently sexually active both rose, after decreasing somewhat in 1997 (Figures 23,24,25,26). The percentage of students who had had intercourse in the past but were not currently sexually active was the same as in 1995 (Figure 27). Ten percent of students reported intercourse before age 13, indicating the need to focus prevention efforts at younger ages (Figure 28). Twenty percent of Missouri high school students reported more than four lifetime partners, a finding of great concern given the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases among teens.

Figure 28. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13, by gender—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}



1999 Youth Risk Behavior Study: Missouri

Figure 29. Percentage of high school students[†] who used a condom during last sexual intercourse—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

[†]Of those who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey

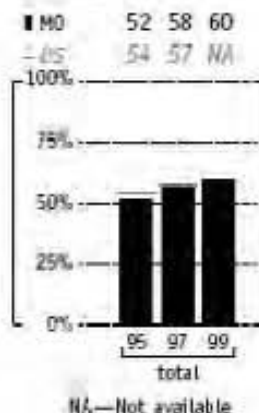
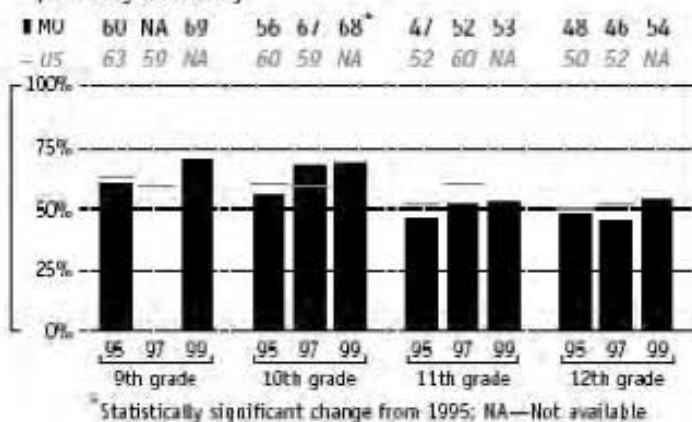


Figure 30. Percentage of high school students[†] who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, by grade—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

[†]Of those who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey



The percentage of sexually active students who used condoms increased from 1995 to 1999, but continued to be lower among twelfth grade students than ninth grade students, presumably because older students have access to other contraceptives or do not appreciate the value of condoms in preventing sexually transmitted diseases (Figures 29,30). When used consistently and correctly, latex condoms are highly effective at reducing the risk of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases.²³

Early and unprotected sexual intercourse may result in unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease. Pregnancies that occur during adolescence place both mothers and infants at risk for lifelong social and economic disadvantages.²⁴ Two-thirds of teen mothers do not graduate from high school, and the children of teen mothers are more likely to have lower birth weights and more likely to perform poorly in school.^{1,22}

Despite declines in teen pregnancy, abortion, and birth rates in Missouri,²⁵ serious problems remain. In Missouri during 1998, there were 4,619 pregnancies to females under the age of 18.²³ There were 3,479 births to females ages 15 – 17, and 137 births to females under the age of 15.²³ More reported cases of chlamydia occur among adolescent females than any other group. In 1998, 3,497 cases were reported among Missouri females ages 15 – 19, accounting for 28 percent of total cases.²³ Through 1998, 40 percent of cumulative reported HIV cases in Missouri occurred among 20- to 29-year-olds, indicating that many infections occur among teenagers.²²

SECTION 2

RYAN WHITE HIV/AIDS CARE ACT SPECIAL QUESTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Question 1: What are the HIV Service Utilization Patterns of Individuals with HIV Disease in Missouri?

Question 2: What are the Number and Characteristics of the Individuals who Know They are HIV Positive but who are not in Care?

Question 1:

What are the HIV Service Utilization Patterns of Individuals with HIV Disease in Missouri?

Background

HIV often leads to poverty due to costly health care or an inability to work that is often accompanied by a loss of employer-related health insurance. The Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act is Federal legislation that addresses the unmet health needs of persons living with HIV disease (PLWH) by funding case management, health care and support services. First enacted by Congress in 1990, it was amended and reauthorized in 1996 and again in 2000. The Ryan White CARE Act has provided discretionary funding for eligible metropolitan areas, (Title I), states (Title II), and other community-based grantees (Title III and IV) to offer health care and support services for individuals living with HIV Disease and who lack health insurance and/or financial resources for their own care. Though Ryan White CARE Act funded programs are critical to people with no source of health care insurance, other state and federal health insurance entitlement programs (Medicaid, Medicare, VA) provide the majority of funding for HIV care and treatment. Thus, Ryan White-funded programs fill gaps in care and are the “payer of last resort” for services not covered by these other resources.

In Missouri, there are at least 10 distinct entities directly receiving Ryan White funds through the various Titles for the provision of services. Included are the two Title I cities of St. Louis and Kansas City, the single Title II recipient which is the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, four community-based organizations that receive Title III funds, two Title IV funded agencies, and the University of Missouri-Kansas City Dental School that receives funding under Part F. Though Missouri has developed an effective partnership across all titles in which to create a seamless network of access to services for PLWH, there are some differences in the services available from each Ryan White funded entity and other non-Ryan White sources. Also, there is no single Missouri entity which has developed and implemented a statewide system to collect, report and disseminate information regarding service utilization patterns for all reported PLWH from all payor sources including Ryan White and others.

What are the HIV service utilization patterns of reported PLWH?

Because of the variety of service access points and payor sources, the measurement of service utilization patterns of all reported PLWH residing in Missouri is problematic. Case management can be used as a measurement for patterns of service utilization. In Missouri, the provision of Ryan White funded case management services is available statewide and PLWH who have the need to access health care, treatments and supportive services through Ryan White funds are required to be enrolled in HIV case management.

During 2002, forty-two percent (3,903) of reported PLWH were enrolled in the statewide HIV case management program. Based on race, Ryan White clients were similar when compared to all PLWH cases reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Office of Surveillance in 2002.

| Table 1. Demographics of case managed clients compared to currently living HIV-diagnosed persons who were residents of Missouri at the time of diagnosis and reported through 2002 by gender, race/ethnicity. | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| | Ryan White Clients, % (N=3,903) | Persons living with HIV-Diagnosis, % (N=8,918) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 54.1% | 56.1% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 42.1% | 40.6% |
| Hispanic | 2.8% | 2.4% |
| Other/Unknown | 0.9% | 0.9% |

Also, each Ryan White funded entity submits an Annual Administrative Report (AAR) to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services each calendar year as part of their grant requirements. The most recent reports available are for calendar year 2001. They provide additional information on service utilization patterns. See pages 251-261.

Improved collaboration to increase data sharing capacity among the other payer sources such as Medicaid can provide more information of patterns of service utilization.

Question 2:

What are the Number and Characteristics of the Individuals who Know They are HIV Positive but who are not in Care?

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What are the number and characteristics of persons who know they are HIV-positive but who are not receiving HIV primary medical care?

CD4 cell count is a standard laboratory test to determine the stage of HIV Disease, formulate the differential diagnosis and to make therapeutic decisions regarding antiviral treatment and prophylaxis for opportunistic pathogens. It is also a relatively reliable indicator of HIV disease prognosis.

Due to mandatory reporting of CD4 cell counts to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, the data captures information regarding primary medical care for all PLWH through private insurance, Medicare, Medicaid or Ryan White.

Though limitations include delayed or unreported CD4 counts, all Ryan White and Prevention grantees have agreed that these data should be used to measure patterns of service utilization of health care and treatments for PLWH. CD4 count reported during the twelve month period ending December 31, 2002 indicates the number of PLWH receiving or not receiving HIV primary care by either the presence or the absence of this laboratory test.

| Table 2. Demographics of PLWH not currently receiving primary care compared with PLWH currently receiving care during the 12-month period ending in December 31, 2002 | | |
|--|--|---|
| | PLWH not currently receiving primary care, % (N=6,609) | PLWH currently receiving primary care, % (N= 2,805) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 57.4% | 54.7% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 38.7% | 41.9% |
| Hispanic | 2.5% | 2.7% |
| Other/Unknown | 1.2% | 0.7% |

Twenty-nine percent had a CD4 count reported in 2002. Overall, seventy-eight percent of all reported PLWH have had at least one reported CD4 count. See Figure 1.

In contrast, forty-three percent of PLWH enrolled in case management had a recorded CD4 count in calendar year 2002. See Figure 2.

Figure 1. Reported CD4s in all PLWH

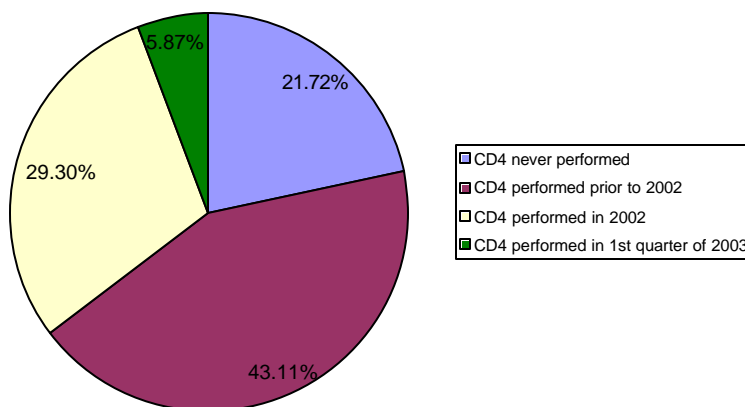
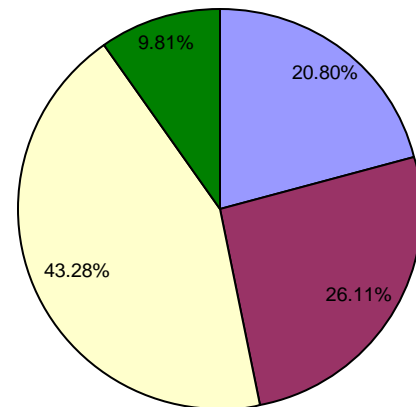


Figure 2. Reported CD4s in case managed clients



The following series of tables (3-7) and graphs (Figures 3-14) provide information on all persons living with HIV Disease compared to those clients enrolled in case management. Information includes regional and statewide comparison of CD4 cell counts and progression from HIV to AIDS.

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**Table 3. The Impact of HIV Case Management on Access to Care by Region and Race/Ethnicity
as Indicated by Most Recent CD4+ T-Lymphocyte Count Reported During the 12-Month Period Ending December 31, 2002****

| Region | Total HIV Population | | | | | Enrolled in Case Management | | | | | Not Enrolled in Case Management | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | <50 cells/μ L | 50-199 cells/ μL | 200-500 cells/ μL | >500 cells/ μL | No Reported CD4 | <50 cells/μ L | 50-199 cells/ μL | 200-500 cells/ μL | >500 cells/ μL | No Reported CD4 | <50 cells/μ L | 50-199 cells/ μL | 200-500 cells/ μL | >500 cells/ μL | No Reported CD4 |
| St. Louis Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1.4% | 7.5% | 9.7% | 9.4% | 72.0% | 2.1% | 11.4% | 14.2% | 13.1% | 59.2% | 1.0% | 5.3% | 7.2% | 7.3% | 79.3% |
| Black | 3.4% | 8.4% | 10.4% | 8.5% | 69.3% | 5.0% | 11.7% | 17.3% | 14.0% | 52.0% | 2.1% | 5.7% | 4.7% | 3.9% | 83.7% |
| Hispanic | 3.0% | 6.0% | 11.9% | 7.5% | 71.6% | 5.9% | 2.9% | 17.6% | 11.8% | 61.8% | 0.0% | 9.1% | 6.1% | 3.0% | 81.8% |
| Other/Unk. | 0.0% | 0.0% | 11.4% | 2.9% | 85.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 80.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 8.0% | 4.0% | 88.0% |
| Total | 2.4% | 7.9% | 10.1% | 8.9% | 70.7% | 3.8% | 11.4% | 16.0% | 13.5% | 55.3% | 1.5% | 5.5% | 6.0% | 5.6% | 81.5% |
| Kansas City Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1.4% | 7.4% | 12.1% | 12.6% | 66.5% | 1.2% | 9.9% | 17.9% | 18.6% | 52.3% | 1.6% | 6.0% | 8.8% | 9.2% | 74.5% |
| Black | 4.3% | 8.8% | 11.4% | 12.4% | 63.1% | 7.3% | 13.3% | 15.1% | 18.8% | 45.4% | 2.0% | 5.4% | 8.7% | 7.6% | 76.2% |
| Hispanic | 1.4% | 7.0% | 12.7% | 14.1% | 64.8% | 3.4% | 12.1% | 20.7% | 25.9% | 37.9% | 0.0% | 3.6% | 7.1% | 6.0% | 83.3% |
| Other/Unk. | 0.0% | 4.8% | 19.0% | 4.8% | 71.4% | 0.0% | 13.3% | 40.0% | 6.7% | 40.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.4% | 3.7% | 88.9% |
| Total | 2.4% | 7.8% | 12.0% | 12.5% | 65.4% | 3.6% | 11.4% | 17.3% | 18.9% | 48.8% | 1.6% | 5.6% | 8.7% | 8.5% | 75.6% |
| Northwest Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1.4% | 7.6% | 6.2% | 7.6% | 77.2% | 1.6% | 14.5% | 6.5% | 8.1% | 69.4% | 1.2% | 2.4% | 6.0% | 7.2% | 83.1% |
| Black | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.1% | 15.2% | 78.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.1% | 92.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 10.5% | 21.1% | 68.4% |
| Hispanic | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Other/Unk. | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Total | 1.1% | 6.1% | 6.1% | 8.9% | 77.8% | 1.3% | 11.7% | 5.2% | 7.8% | 74.0% | 1.0% | 1.9% | 6.8% | 9.7% | 80.6% |
| Central Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 0.8% | 4.7% | 8.3% | 15.1% | 71.2% | 0.6% | 5.9% | 13.5% | 20.0% | 60.0% | 0.9% | 3.7% | 4.2% | 11.2% | 80.0% |
| Black | 1.8% | 3.2% | 10.1% | 9.6% | 75.2% | 4.8% | 6.0% | 10.8% | 16.9% | 61.4% | 0.0% | 1.5% | 9.6% | 5.2% | 83.7% |
| Hispanic | 0.0% | 18.2% | 9.1% | 0.0% | 72.7% | 0.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 85.7% |
| Other/Unk. | 0.0% | 14.3% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 71.4% | 0.0% | 33.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 66.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 25.0% | 0.0% | 75.0% |
| Total | 1.1% | 4.5% | 9.0% | 12.7% | 72.6% | 1.9% | 6.9% | 12.3% | 18.5% | 60.4% | 0.6% | 2.8% | 6.6% | 8.6% | 81.4% |
| Southeast Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1.0% | 4.9% | 6.9% | 5.9% | 81.3% | 2.0% | 8.0% | 9.0% | 9.0% | 72.0% | 0.0% | 1.9% | 4.9% | 2.9% | 90.3% |
| Black | 3.7% | 6.1% | 7.3% | 3.7% | 79.3% | 5.9% | 11.8% | 11.8% | 2.9% | 67.6% | 2.1% | 2.1% | 4.2% | 4.2% | 87.5% |
| Hispanic | 0.0% | 0.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | 50.0% |
| Other/Unk. | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Total | 1.7% | 5.2% | 7.2% | 5.2% | 80.8% | 2.9% | 8.8% | 9.6% | 7.4% | 71.3% | 0.6% | 1.9% | 5.2% | 3.2% | 89.0% |
| Southwest Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1.2% | 4.0% | 7.8% | 9.7% | 77.3% | 2.2% | 5.7% | 11.7% | 12.5% | 67.8% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 3.4% | 6.4% | 88.0% |
| Black | 1.3% | 5.3% | 5.3% | 6.7% | 81.3% | 3.6% | 10.7% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 71.4% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 8.5% | 2.1% | 87.2% |
| Hispanic | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 90.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.1% | 7.1% | 85.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Other/Unk. | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.7% | 92.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 12.5% | 87.5% |
| Total | 1.1% | 4.0% | 7.4% | 9.2% | 78.3% | 2.2% | 5.8% | 10.6% | 12.3% | 69.1% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 3.9% | 5.9% | 88.1% |
| Statewide (MO) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1.3% | 6.7% | 10.0% | 10.7% | 71.3% | 1.7% | 9.5% | 14.3% | 14.9% | 59.6% | 1.1% | 4.9% | 7.1% | 8.0% | 78.9% |
| Black | 3.5% | 8.0% | 10.5% | 9.6% | 68.5% | 5.5% | 11.7% | 15.8% | 15.1% | 51.8% | 1.9% | 5.1% | 6.3% | 5.2% | 81.6% |
| Hispanic | 1.6% | 6.6% | 11.9% | 10.7% | 69.1% | 3.6% | 9.0% | 17.1% | 18.0% | 52.3% | 0.0% | 4.5% | 7.6% | 4.5% | 83.3% |
| Other/Unk. | 0.0% | 2.9% | 12.7% | 3.9% | 80.4% | 0.0% | 8.6% | 22.9% | 2.9% | 65.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.5% | 4.5% | 88.1% |
| Total | 2.2% | 7.2% | 10.2% | 10.2% | 70.2% | 3.4% | 10.4% | 15.1% | 15.0% | 56.1% | 1.3% | 4.9% | 6.8% | 6.8% | 80.2% |

** CD4 counts as reported to the Office of Surveillance of the MO Dept of Health & Senior Services.

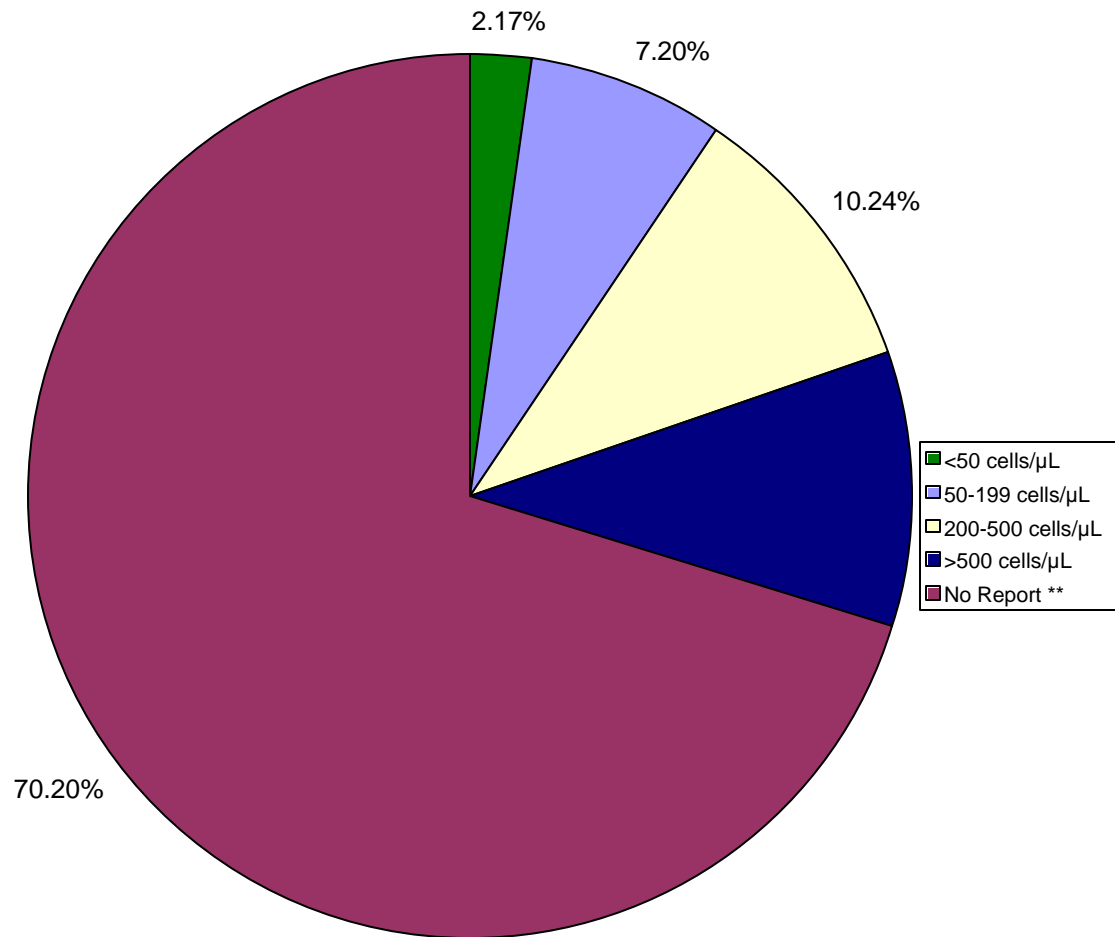
HIV/AIDS Care Planning: Missouri

Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons

Table 4 identifies People Living with HIV (PLWH) in Missouri by Region and State for Calendar Year 2002 who have had a current CD4 count. Based on collaboration with Ryan White grantees across the State, we are using a current CD4 count obtained within one year to represent access to primary care. This table illustrates that over 70% of currently living HIV-diagnosed persons in calendar year 2002 did not have a recorded CD4 count. The Southeast region had the highest percentage at 80.8% of PLWH who did not have a recorded CD4 count. It also indicates that the Kansas City Region had the highest percentage of clients with CD4 counts (25%) above 200 cells/mm³. Limitations to this data include delayed reporting and failure to report. Implications for prevention and care are that it is critical to ensure access to care for all PLWH and to document outcomes.

| Consortium Region/ Race/Ethnicity | Most Recent Reported CD4+ T-Lymphocyte Count | | | | | | | | | | Total **** | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------|-----------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | <50 cells/uL | | 50-199 cells/uL | | 200-500 cells/uL | | >500 cells/uL | | No Report ** | | | |
| St. Louis Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 29 | 1.4% | 159 | 7.5% | 205 | 9.7% | 198 | 9.4% | 1516 | 72.0% | 2,107 | 100.0% |
| Black | 78 | 3.4% | 194 | 8.4% | 240 | 10.4% | 196 | 8.5% | 1596 | 69.3% | 2,304 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 2 | 3.0% | 4 | 6.0% | 8 | 11.9% | 5 | 7.5% | 48 | 71.6% | 67 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 11.4% | 1 | 2.9% | 30 | 85.7% | 35 | 100.0% |
| St. Louis Region Total | 109 | 2.4% | 357 | 7.9% | 457 | 10.1% | 400 | 8.9% | 3190 | 70.7% | 4,513 | 100.0% |
| Kansas City Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 26 | 1.4% | 133 | 7.4% | 217 | 12.1% | 226 | 12.6% | 1197 | 66.5% | 1,799 | 100.0% |
| Black | 44 | 4.3% | 90 | 8.8% | 117 | 11.4% | 127 | 12.4% | 647 | 63.1% | 1,025 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 2 | 1.4% | 10 | 7.0% | 18 | 12.7% | 20 | 14.1% | 92 | 64.8% | 142 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 4.8% | 8 | 19.0% | 2 | 4.8% | 30 | 71.4% | 42 | 100.0% |
| Kansas City Region Total | 72 | 2.4% | 235 | 7.8% | 360 | 12.0% | 375 | 12.5% | 1966 | 65.4% | 3,008 | 100.0% |
| Northwest Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2 | 1.4% | 11 | 7.6% | 9 | 6.2% | 11 | 7.6% | 112 | 77.2% | 145 | 100.0% |
| Black | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 6.1% | 5 | 15.2% | 26 | 78.8% | 33 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 100.0% | 1 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 100.0% | 1 | 100.0% |
| Northwest Region Total | 2 | 1.1% | 11 | 6.1% | 11 | 6.1% | 16 | 8.9% | 140 | 77.8% | 180 | 100.0% |
| Central Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 3 | 0.8% | 18 | 4.7% | 32 | 8.3% | 58 | 15.1% | 274 | 71.2% | 385 | 100.0% |
| Black | 4 | 1.8% | 7 | 3.2% | 22 | 10.1% | 21 | 9.6% | 164 | 75.2% | 218 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 18.2% | 1 | 9.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 8 | 72.7% | 11 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 14.3% | 1 | 14.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 71.4% | 7 | 100.0% |
| Central Region Total | 7 | 1.1% | 28 | 4.5% | 56 | 9.0% | 79 | 12.7% | 451 | 72.6% | 621 | 100.0% |
| Southeast Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2 | 1.0% | 10 | 4.9% | 14 | 6.9% | 12 | 5.9% | 165 | 81.3% | 203 | 100.0% |
| Black | 3 | 3.7% | 5 | 6.1% | 6 | 7.3% | 3 | 3.7% | 65 | 79.3% | 82 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 50.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 50.0% | 2 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 100.0% | 4 | 100.0% |
| Southeast Region Total | 5 | 1.7% | 15 | 5.2% | 21 | 7.2% | 15 | 5.2% | 235 | 80.8% | 291 | 100.0% |
| Southwest Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 8 | 1.2% | 28 | 4.0% | 54 | 7.8% | 67 | 9.7% | 536 | 77.3% | 693 | 100.0% |
| Black | 1 | 1.3% | 4 | 5.3% | 4 | 5.3% | 5 | 6.7% | 61 | 81.3% | 75 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 5.0% | 1 | 5.0% | 18 | 90.0% | 20 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 7.7% | 12 | 92.3% | 13 | 100.0% |
| Southwest Region Total | 9 | 1.1% | 32 | 4.0% | 59 | 7.4% | 74 | 9.2% | 627 | 78.3% | 801 | 100.0% |
| Missouri | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 70 | 1.3% | 359 | 6.7% | 531 | 10.0% | 572 | 10.7% | 3800 | 71.3% | 5,332 | 100.0% |
| Black | 130 | 3.5% | 300 | 8.0% | 391 | 10.5% | 357 | 9.6% | 2559 | 68.5% | 3,737 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 4 | 1.6% | 16 | 6.6% | 29 | 11.9% | 26 | 10.7% | 168 | 69.1% | 243 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 2.9% | 13 | 12.7% | 4 | 3.9% | 82 | 80.4% | 102 | 100.0% |
| Missouri Total | 204 | 2.2% | 678 | 7.2% | 964 | 10.2% | 959 | 10.2% | 6,609 | 70.2% | 9,414 | 100.0% |

Figure 3. Reported CD4 count results for all persons living with HIV/AIDS during the 12 month period ending December 31, 2002



29.8% of all PLWH had a CD4 count reported during CY 2002.

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Table 5. Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons, Enrolled in HIV Case Management as of December 31, 2002 by Region*, Race/Ethnicity, and Most Recent CD4+ T-Lymphocyte Count Reported During the 12-Month Period Ending December 31, 2002**

| Consortium Region/ Race/Ethnicity | Most Recent Reported CD4+ T-Lymphocyte Count | | | | | | | | | | Total **** | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------|-----------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | <50 cells/μL | | 50-199 cells/μL | | 200-500 cells/μL | | >500 cells/μL | | No Report ** | | | |
| St. Louis Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 16 | 2.1% | 88 | 11.4% | 109 | 14.2% | 101 | 13.1% | 456 | 59.2% | 770 | 100.0% |
| Black | 52 | 5.0% | 123 | 11.7% | 181 | 17.3% | 147 | 14.0% | 546 | 52.0% | 1,049 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 2 | 5.9% | 1 | 2.9% | 6 | 17.6% | 4 | 11.8% | 21 | 61.8% | 34 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 20.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 8 | 80.0% | 10 | 100.0% |
| St. Louis Region Total | 70 | 3.8% | 212 | 11.4% | 298 | 16.0% | 252 | 13.5% | 1031 | 55.3% | 1,863 | 100.0% |
| Kansas City Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 8 | 1.2% | 64 | 9.9% | 115 | 17.9% | 120 | 18.6% | 337 | 52.3% | 644 | 100.0% |
| Black | 32 | 7.3% | 58 | 13.3% | 66 | 15.1% | 82 | 18.8% | 198 | 45.4% | 436 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 2 | 3.4% | 7 | 12.1% | 12 | 20.7% | 15 | 25.9% | 22 | 37.9% | 58 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 13.3% | 6 | 40.0% | 1 | 6.7% | 6 | 40.0% | 15 | 100.0% |
| Kansas City Region Total | 42 | 3.6% | 131 | 11.4% | 199 | 17.3% | 218 | 18.9% | 563 | 48.8% | 1,153 | 100.0% |
| Northwest Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1 | 1.6% | 9 | 14.5% | 4 | 6.5% | 5 | 8.1% | 43 | 69.4% | 62 | 100.0% |
| Black | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 7.1% | 13 | 92.9% | 14 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 100.0% | 1 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Northwest Region Total | 1 | 1.3% | 9 | 11.7% | 4 | 5.2% | 6 | 7.8% | 57 | 74.0% | 77 | 100.0% |
| Central Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1 | 0.6% | 10 | 5.9% | 23 | 13.5% | 34 | 20.0% | 102 | 60.0% | 170 | 100.0% |
| Black | 4 | 4.8% | 5 | 6.0% | 9 | 10.8% | 14 | 16.9% | 51 | 61.4% | 83 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 50.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 50.0% | 4 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 33.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 66.7% | 3 | 100.0% |
| Central Region Total | 5 | 1.9% | 18 | 6.9% | 32 | 12.3% | 48 | 18.5% | 157 | 60.4% | 260 | 100.0% |
| Southeast Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2 | 2.0% | 8 | 8.0% | 9 | 9.0% | 9 | 9.0% | 72 | 72.0% | 100 | 100.0% |
| Black | 2 | 5.9% | 4 | 11.8% | 4 | 11.8% | 1 | 2.9% | 23 | 67.6% | 34 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 100.0% | 2 | 100.0% |
| Southeast Region Total | 4 | 2.9% | 12 | 8.8% | 13 | 9.6% | 10 | 7.4% | 97 | 71.3% | 136 | 100.0% |
| Southwest Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 8 | 2.2% | 21 | 5.7% | 43 | 11.7% | 46 | 12.5% | 249 | 67.8% | 367 | 100.0% |
| Black | 1 | 3.6% | 3 | 10.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 14.3% | 20 | 71.4% | 28 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 7.1% | 1 | 7.1% | 12 | 85.7% | 14 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 100.0% | 5 | 100.0% |
| Southwest Region Total | 9 | 2.2% | 24 | 5.8% | 44 | 10.6% | 51 | 12.3% | 286 | 69.1% | 414 | 100.0% |
| Missouri | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 36 | 1.7% | 200 | 9.5% | 303 | 14.3% | 315 | 14.9% | 1259 | 59.6% | 2,113 | 100.0% |
| Black | 91 | 5.5% | 193 | 11.7% | 260 | 15.8% | 249 | 15.1% | 851 | 51.8% | 1,644 | 100.0% |
| Hispanic | 4 | 3.6% | 10 | 9.0% | 19 | 17.1% | 20 | 18.0% | 58 | 52.3% | 111 | 100.0% |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 8.6% | 8 | 22.9% | 1 | 2.9% | 23 | 65.7% | 35 | 100.0% |
| Missouri Total | 131 | 3.4% | 406 | 10.4% | 590 | 15.1% | 585 | 15.0% | 2,191 | 56.1% | 3,903 | 100.0% |

*The Ryan White Title II Consortium Region in which the person was initially diagnosed with HIV infection (if an HIV case) or AIDS (if an AIDS case). This is not necessarily the person's current residence.

** No Report is defined as not having a CD4+ count reported to MDHSS during the indicated time period.

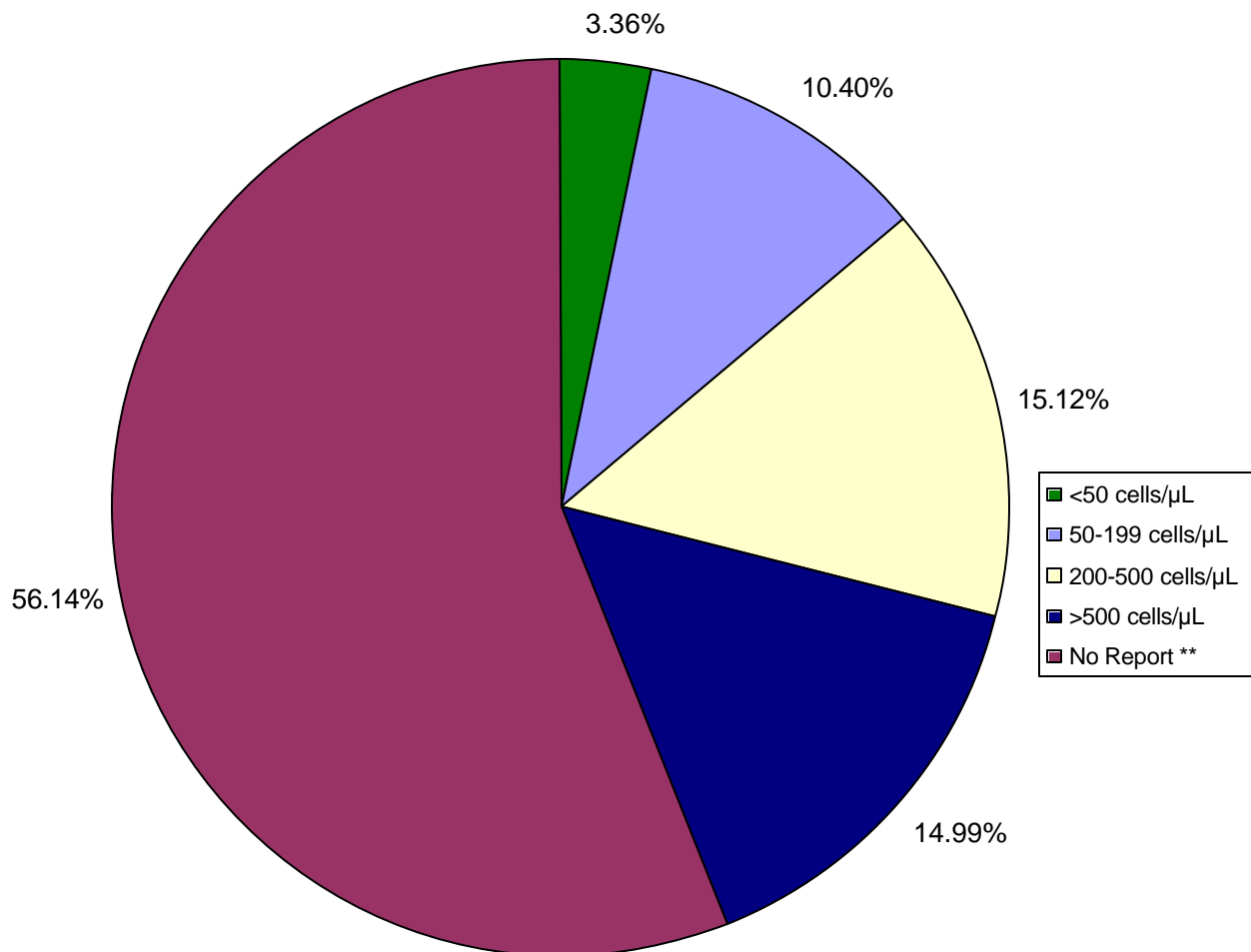
***Of living HIV-infected persons who have been reported to the MDHSS and who also have at least one reported CD4+ test result (7,495 people), 61% (4,569 people) had their most recent reported CD4+ test performed between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2002; additionally, 7% (562 people) had their most recent reported CD4+ test performed in the first quarter of 2003.

****Does not include 161 people incarcerated at Missouri State Correctional Facilities

Of living HIV-infected persons in Case Management, 32% (823 people) have never had a CD4+ test performed.

NOTE: Row Percentages are shown.

Figure 4. Reported CD4 count results for case managed clients living with HIV/AIDS during the 12 month period ending December 31, 2002



43.8% of case managed clients had a CD4 count reported during CY 2002

HIV/AIDS Care Planning: Missouri

Table 6. HIV+ Diagnosed* by Demographics for 2002

| | All New HIV+ Diagnosed in 2002 | | All New HIV+ Diagnosed in 2002 (Case Management) | | All New HIV+ Diagnosed in 2002 who had a CD4 | | All New HIV+ Diagnosed in 2002 who had a CD4 (Case Management) | | All New HIV+ Diagnosed in 2002 with an Initial Diagnosis of AIDS | | All New HIV+ Diagnosed in 2002* with an Initial Diagnosis of AIDS (Case Management) | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|---|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Total | 395 | 100.0% | 162 | 41.0% | 248 | 62.8% | 103 | 63.6% | 112 | 28.4% | 43 | 26.5% |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men | 313 | 79.2% | 127 | 78.4% | 194 | 78.2% | 82 | 79.6% | 87 | 77.7% | 35 | 81.4% |
| Women | 82 | 20.8% | 35 | 21.6% | 54 | 21.8% | 21 | 20.4% | 25 | 22.3% | 8 | 18.6% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 203 | 51.4% | 84 | 51.9% | 146 | 58.9% | 59 | 57.3% | 64 | 57.1% | 23 | 53.5% |
| Black | 161 | 40.8% | 65 | 40.1% | 88 | 35.5% | 37 | 35.9% | 42 | 37.5% | 18 | 41.9% |
| Hispanic | 17 | 4.3% | 7 | 4.3% | 11 | 4.4% | 5 | 4.9% | 5 | 4.5% | 1 | 2.3% |
| Am Indian/Alaskan Native | 2 | 0.5% | 1 | 0.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Asian | 3 | 0.8% | 2 | 1.2% | 1 | 0.4% | 1 | 1.0% | 1 | 0.9% | 1 | 2.3% |
| Other/Unknown | 9 | 2.3% | 3 | 1.9% | 2 | 0.8% | 1 | 1.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Age Group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <2 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 2 - 12 | 3 | 0.8% | 2 | 1.2% | 2 | 0.8% | 1 | 1.0% | 1 | 0.9% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 13 - 24 | 16 | 4.1% | 8 | 4.9% | 7 | 2.8% | 3 | 2.9% | 6 | 5.4% | 3 | 7.0% |
| 25 - 44 | 258 | 65.3% | 112 | 69.1% | 160 | 64.5% | 72 | 69.9% | 80 | 71.4% | 32 | 74.4% |
| 45 - 64 | 112 | 28.4% | 39 | 24.1% | 75 | 30.2% | 26 | 25.2% | 25 | 22.3% | 8 | 18.6% |
| 65 and over | 6 | 1.5% | 1 | 0.6% | 4 | 1.6% | 1 | 1.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 109 | 27.6% | 44 | 27.2% | 50 | 20.2% | 20 | 19.4% | 29 | 25.9% | 9 | 20.9% |
| Northwest | 11 | 2.8% | 5 | 3.1% | 10 | 4.0% | 5 | 4.9% | 4 | 3.6% | 0 | 0.0% |
| North Central | 37 | 9.4% | 13 | 8.0% | 24 | 9.7% | 8 | 7.8% | 10 | 8.9% | 4 | 9.3% |
| St. Louis | 182 | 46.1% | 74 | 45.7% | 119 | 48.0% | 50 | 48.5% | 51 | 45.5% | 24 | 55.8% |
| Southwest | 42 | 10.6% | 19 | 11.7% | 36 | 14.5% | 17 | 16.5% | 15 | 13.4% | 5 | 11.6% |
| Southeast | 14 | 3.5% | 7 | 4.3% | 9 | 3.6% | 3 | 2.9% | 3 | 2.7% | 1 | 2.3% |

* Determined by the Date of Diagnosis, NOT the Date of Report.

Forty-one percent of newly diagnosed HIV+ in calendar year 2002 enrolled in HIV Case Management. Sixty-three percent of newly diagnosed PLWH did access care early using the current CD4 count as an indicator of access to primary care.

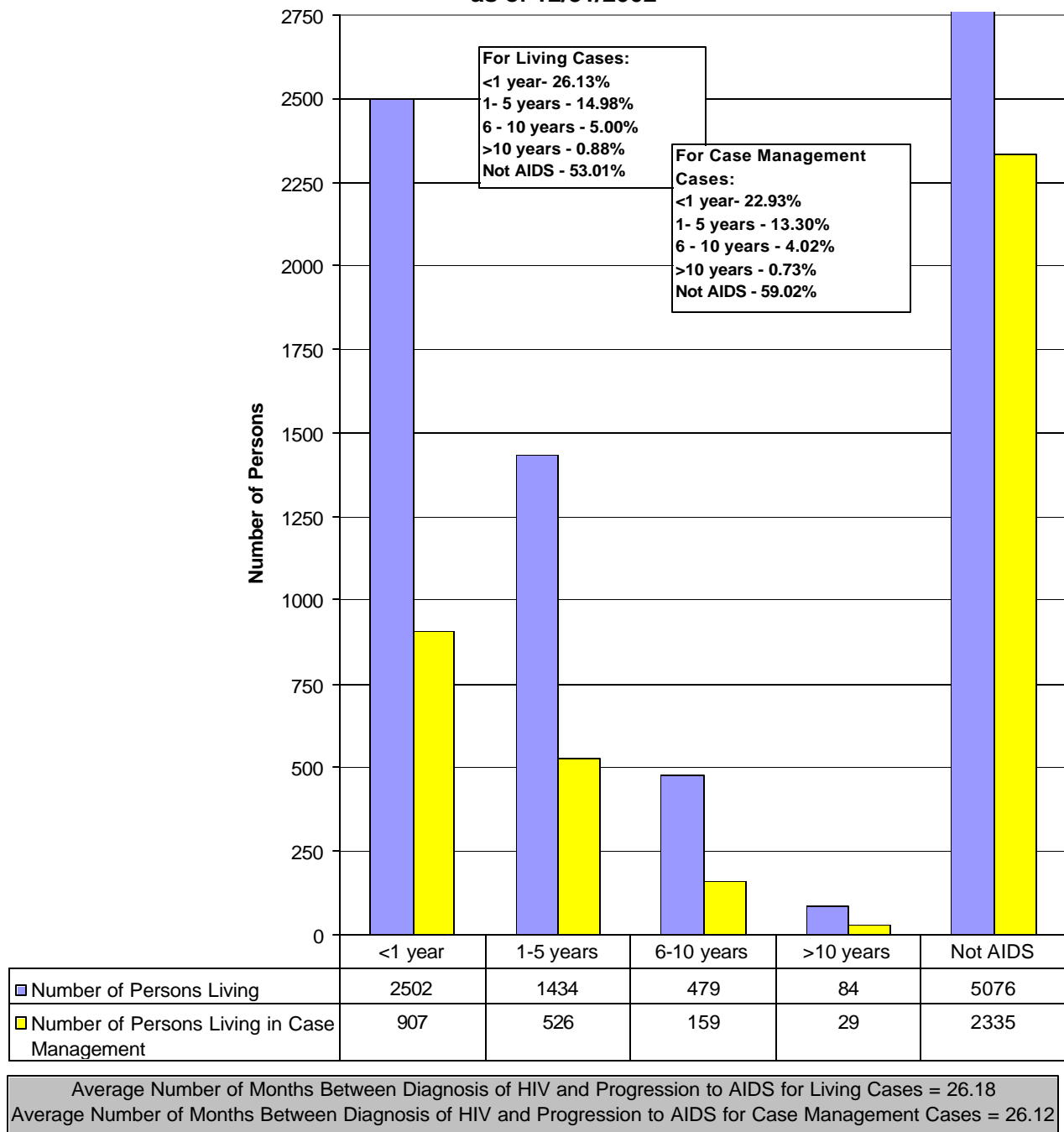
HIV/AIDS Care Planning: Missouri

**Table 7. HIV Progression to AIDS
as of 12/31/2002**

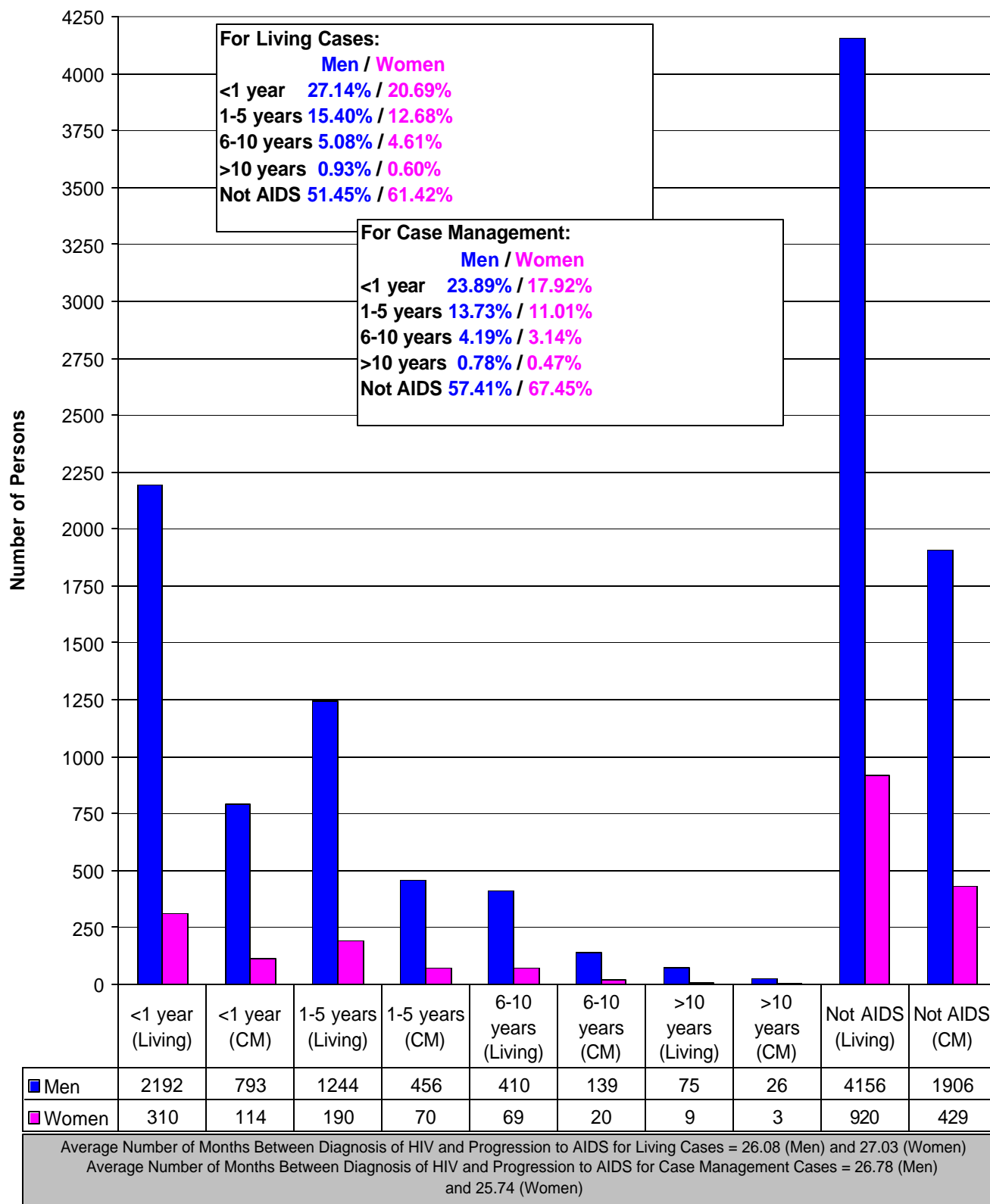
| | Total HIV Population | Enrolled in HIV Case Management | <1 year (Living) | <1 year (Case Management) | 1-5 years (Living) | 1-5 years (Case Management) | 6-10 years (Living) | 6-10 years (Case Management) | >10 years (Living) | >10 years (Case Management) | Avg. # of Months Between HIV and AIDS Diagnosis (Living) | Avg. # of Months Between HIV and AIDS Diagnosis (Case Management) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Total | 9575 | 3956 41.32% | 2502 26.13% | 907 22.93% | 1434 14.98% | 526 13.30% | 479 5.00% | 159 4.02% | 84 0.88% | 29 0.73% | 26.18 | 26.12 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men | 8077 | 3320 83.92% | 2192 22.89% | 793 20.05% | 1244 12.99% | 456 11.53% | 410 4.28% | 139 3.51% | 75 0.78% | 26 0.66% | 26.05 | 26.78 |
| Women | 1498 | 636 16.08% | 310 3.24% | 114 2.88% | 190 1.98% | 70 1.77% | 69 0.72% | 20 0.51% | 9 0.09% | 3 0.08% | 27.03 | 25.74 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 5377 | 2241 56.65% | 1555 16.24% | 565 14.28% | 773 8.07% | 279 7.05% | 252 2.63% | 95 2.40% | 39 0.41% | 8 0.20% | 23.52 | 22.91 |
| Black | 3851 | 1554 39.28% | 864 9.02% | 314 7.94% | 621 6.49% | 234 5.92% | 224 2.34% | 63 1.59% | 42 0.44% | 21 0.53% | 30.63 | 31.59 |
| Hispanic | 245 | 115 2.91% | 66 0.68% | 22 0.56% | 31 0.32% | 8 0.20% | 1 0.01% | 0 0.00% | 3 0.03% | 0 0.00% | 19.10 | 11.40 |
| Am Indian/Alaskan Native | 38 | 21 0.53% | 8 0.08% | 3 0.08% | 7 0.07% | 4 0.10% | 1 0.01% | 1 0.03% | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% | 26.81 | 36.25 |
| Asian | 28 | 10 0.25% | 9 0.09% | 3 0.08% | 2 0.02% | 1 0.03% | 1 0.01% | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% | 15.50 | 12.75 |
| Other/Unknown | 36 | 15 0.38% | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% | -- | -- |
| Age Group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 14 | 69 | 33 0.83% | 15 0.16% | 8 0.20% | 11 0.11% | 3 0.08% | 5 0.05% | 2 0.05% | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% | 30.77 | 26.46 |
| 15 - 24 | 339 | 201 5.08% | 80 0.84% | 47 1.19% | 62 0.65% | 36 0.91% | 12 0.13% | 6 0.15% | 3 0.03% | 2 0.05% | 25.22 | 24.60 |
| 25 - 34 | 2029 | 875 22.12% | 521 5.44% | 196 4.95% | 296 3.09% | 124 3.13% | 108 1.13% | 45 1.14% | 17 0.18% | 8 0.20% | 27.15 | 29.80 |
| 35 - 44 | 4300 | 1820 46.01% | 1139 11.90% | 420 10.62% | 634 6.62% | 241 6.09% | 200 2.09% | 64 1.62% | 44 0.46% | 14 0.35% | 25.72 | 25.20 |
| 45 - 54 | 2153 | 805 20.35% | 556 5.81% | 184 4.65% | 318 3.32% | 89 2.25% | 118 1.23% | 30 0.76% | 16 0.17% | 4 0.10% | 26.47 | 23.69 |
| 55 - 64 | 561 | 193 4.88% | 158 1.65% | 49 1.24% | 92 0.96% | 26 0.66% | 33 0.34% | 11 0.28% | 3 0.03% | 1 0.03% | 25.57 | 26.80 |
| 65 and over | 124 | 29 0.73% | 33 0.34% | 3 0.08% | 21 0.22% | 7 0.18% | 3 0.03% | 1 0.03% | 1 0.01% | 0 0.00% | 24.31 | 38.09 |
| Location | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 3009 | 1221 30.86% | 796 8.31% | 278 7.03% | 480 5.01% | 181 4.58% | 149 1.56% | 33 0.83% | 25 0.26% | 7 0.18% | 26.32 | 24.15 |
| Northwest | 204 | 87 2.20% | 52 0.54% | 19 0.48% | 35 0.37% | 9 0.23% | 7 0.07% | 3 0.08% | 2 0.02% | 1 0.03% | 25.64 | 24.31 |
| North Central | 707 | 308 7.79% | 164 1.71% | 64 1.62% | 101 1.05% | 36 0.91% | 24 0.25% | 8 0.20% | 5 0.05% | 1 0.03% | 23.44 | 21.46 |
| St. Louis | 4535 | 1856 46.92% | 1184 12.37% | 427 10.79% | 703 7.34% | 259 6.55% | 250 2.61% | 99 2.50% | 44 0.46% | 18 0.46% | 27.38 | 29.40 |
| Southwest | 805 | 347 8.77% | 221 2.31% | 85 2.15% | 83 0.87% | 30 0.76% | 26 0.27% | 10 0.25% | 6 0.06% | 1 0.03% | 20.32 | 19.16 |
| Southeast | 315 | 137 3.48% | 85 0.89% | 34 0.86% | 32 0.33% | 11 0.28% | 23 0.24% | 6 0.15% | 2 0.02% | 1 0.03% | 26.06 | 22.15 |

Time lapsed between the initial HIV detection test and the reported AIDS diagnosis of all reported persons living with HIV compared to those enrolled in HIV Case Management.

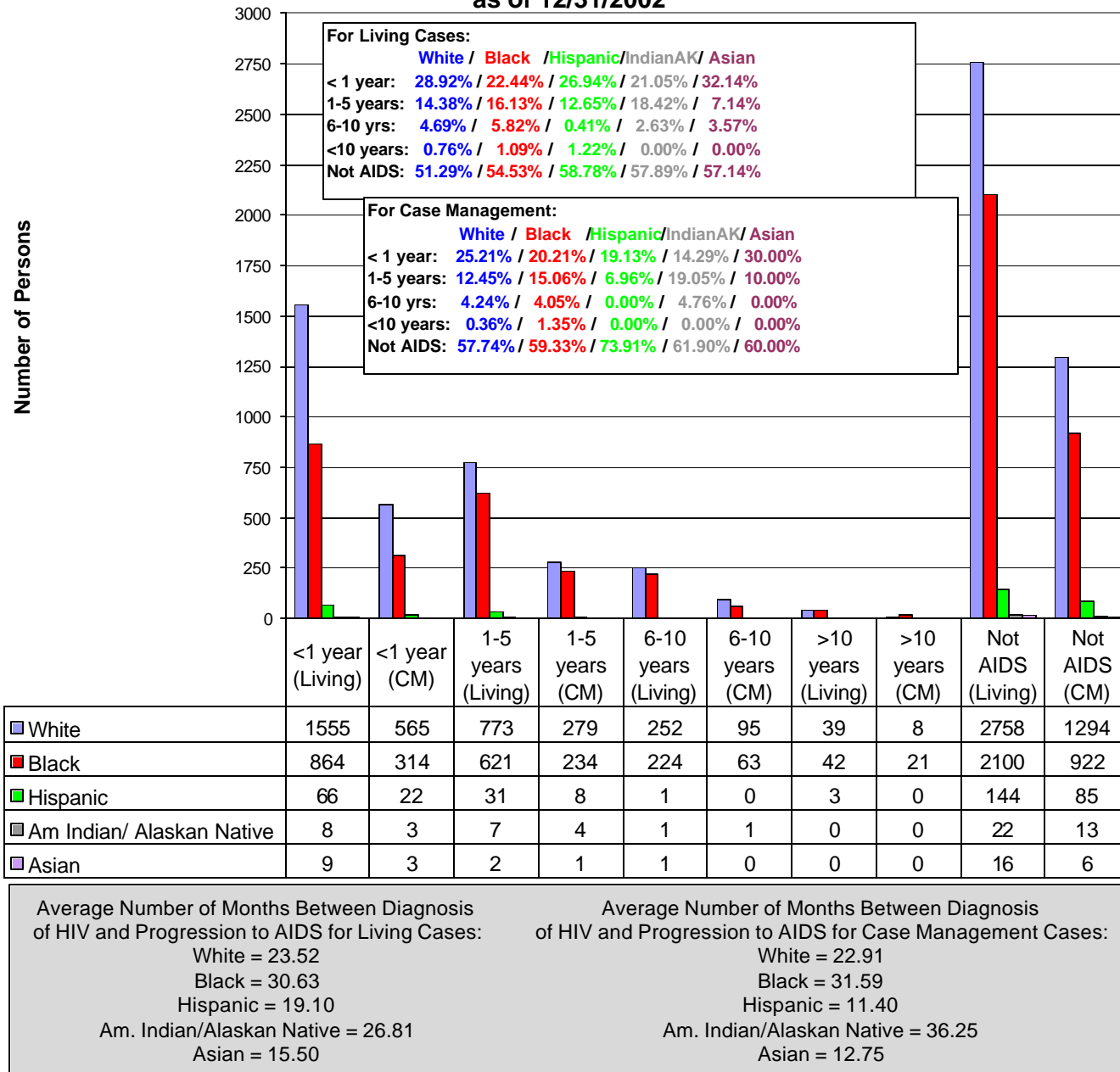
**Figure 5. HIV Progression to AIDS
as of 12/31/2002**



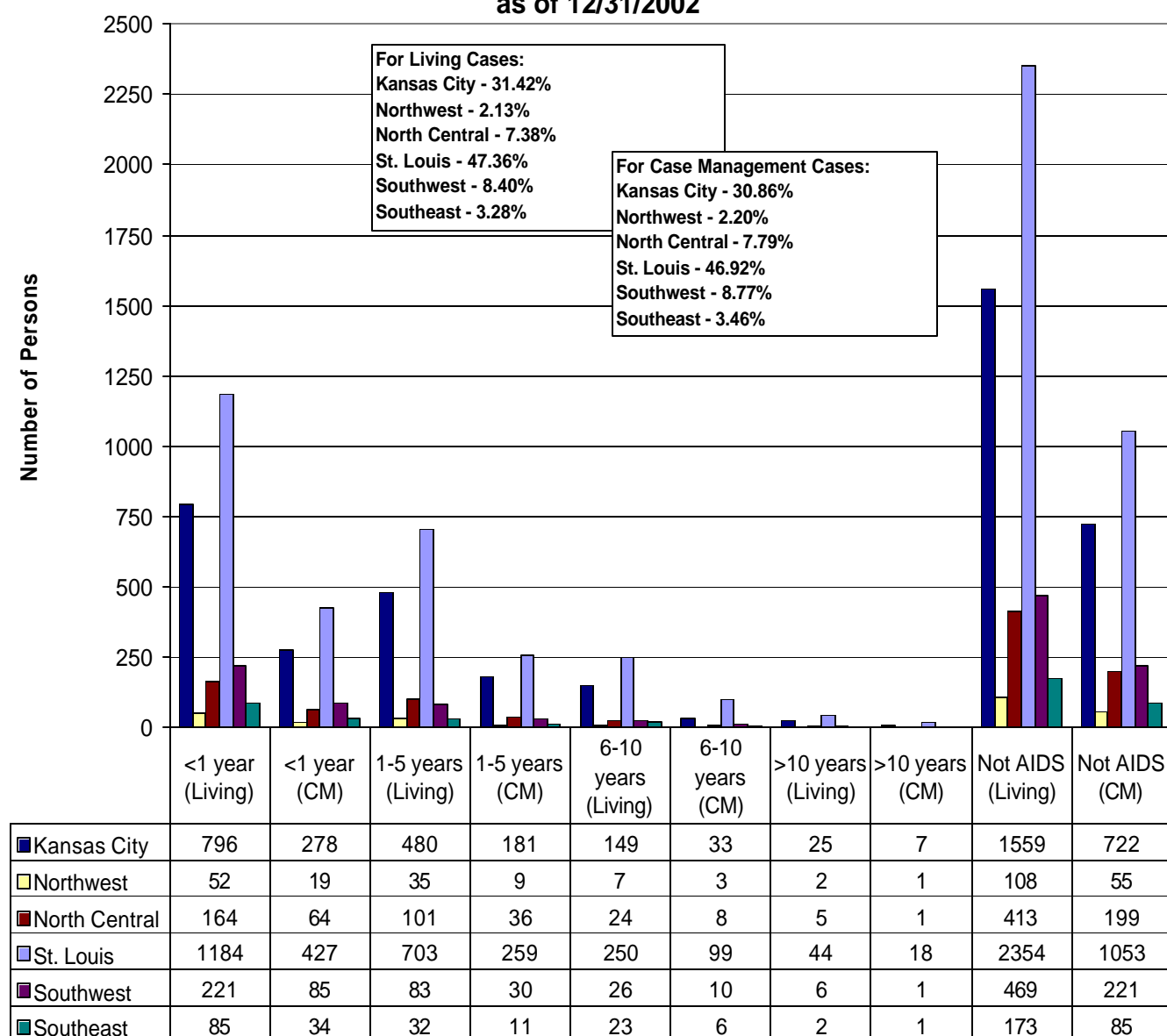
**Figure 6. HIV Progression to AIDS by Gender
as of 12/31/2002**



**Figure 7. HIV Progression to AIDS by Race/Ethnicity
as of 12/31/2002**



**Figure 8. HIV Progression to AIDS by Region
as of 12/31/2002**



Average Number of Months Between Diagnosis of HIV and Progression of AIDS for Living Cases:

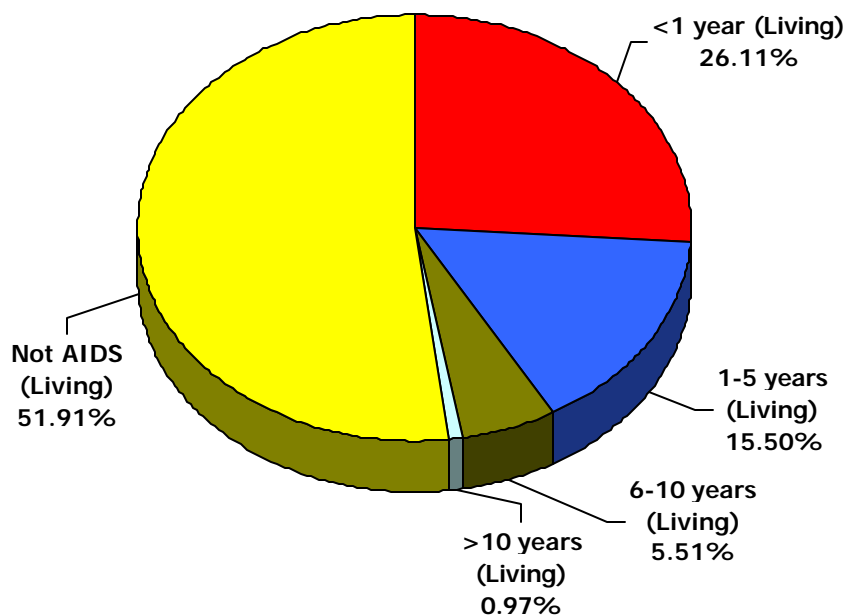
Kansas City - 26.32
 Northwest - 25.64
 North Central - 23.44
 St. Louis - 27.38
 Southwest - 20.32
 Southeast - 26.06

Average Number of Months Between Diagnosis of HIV and Progression of AIDS for Case Management Cases:

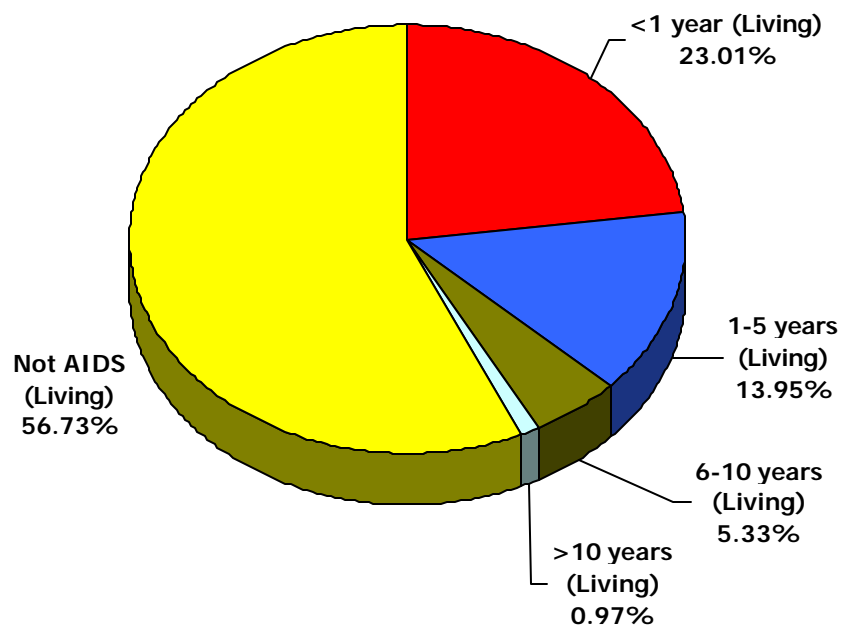
Kansas City - 24.15
 Northwest - 24.31
 North Central - 21.46
 St. Louis - 29.40
 Southwest - 19.16
 Southeast - 22.15

**Figure 9. HIV Progression to AIDS: St. Louis Region
As of 12/31/03**

ALL PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV

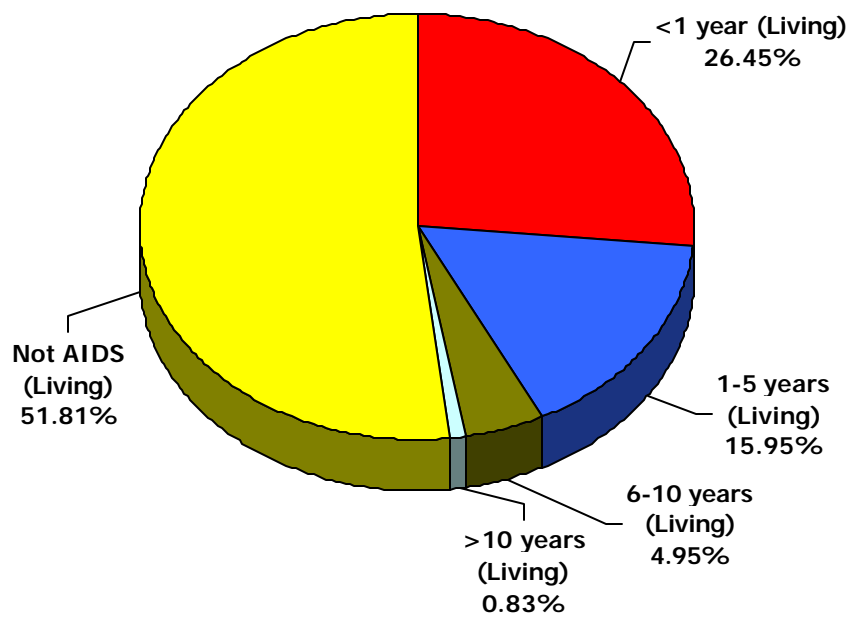


PERSONS ENROLLED IN HIV CASE MANAGEMENT

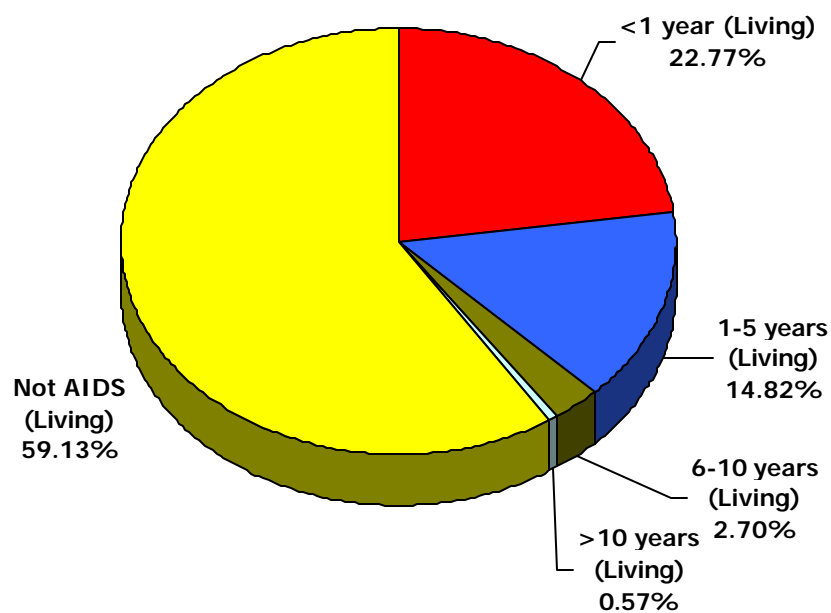


**Figure 10. HIV Progression to AIDS: Kansas City Region
As of 12/31/03**

ALL PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV

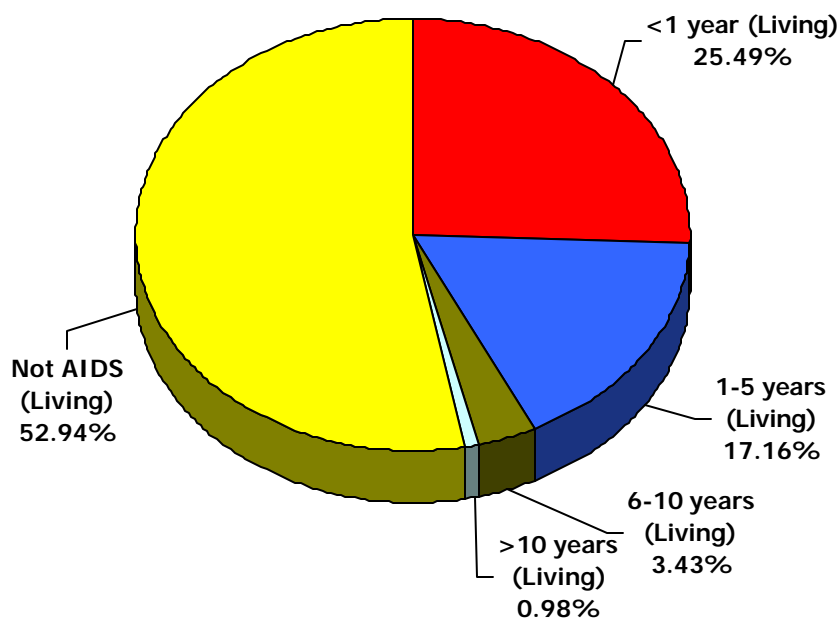


PERSONS ENROLLED IN HIV CASE MANAGEMENT

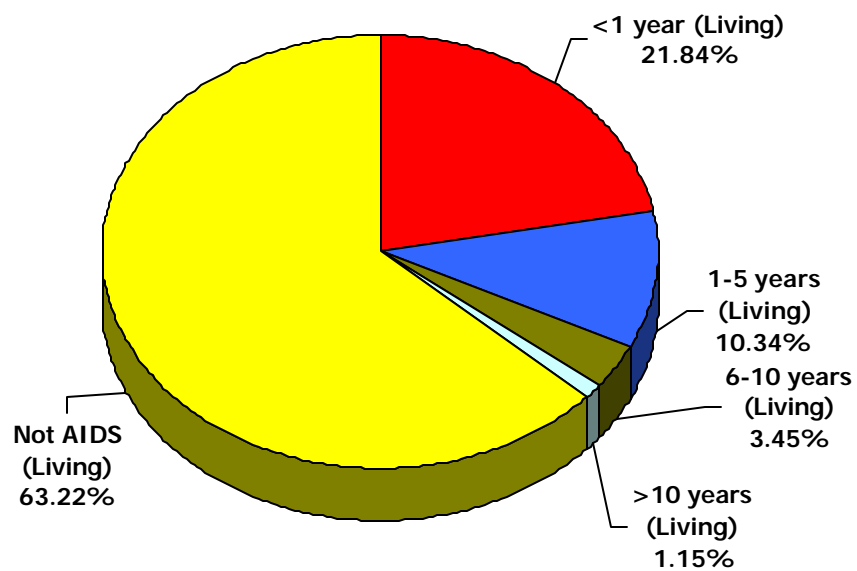


**Figure 11. HIV Progression to AIDS: Northwest Region
As of 12/31/03**

ALL PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV

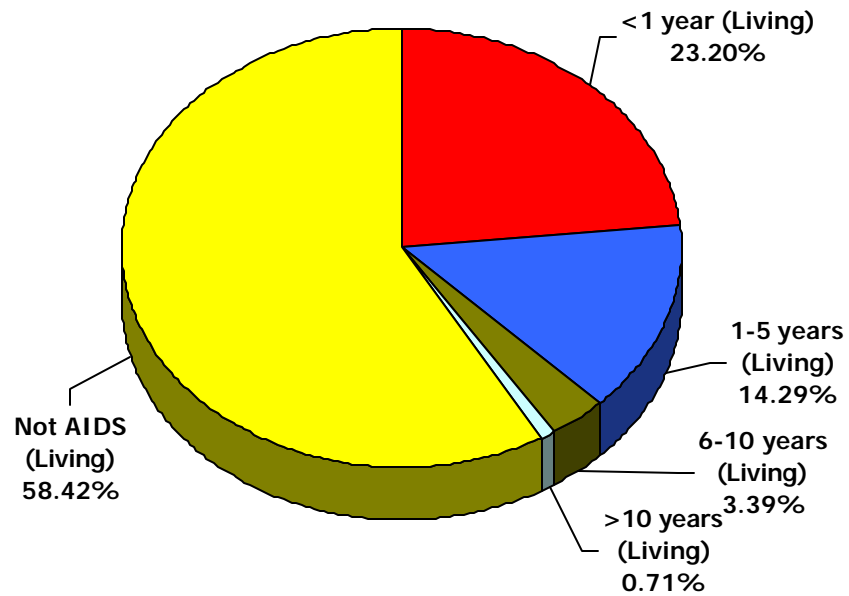


PERSONS ENROLLED IN HIV CASE MANAGEMENT

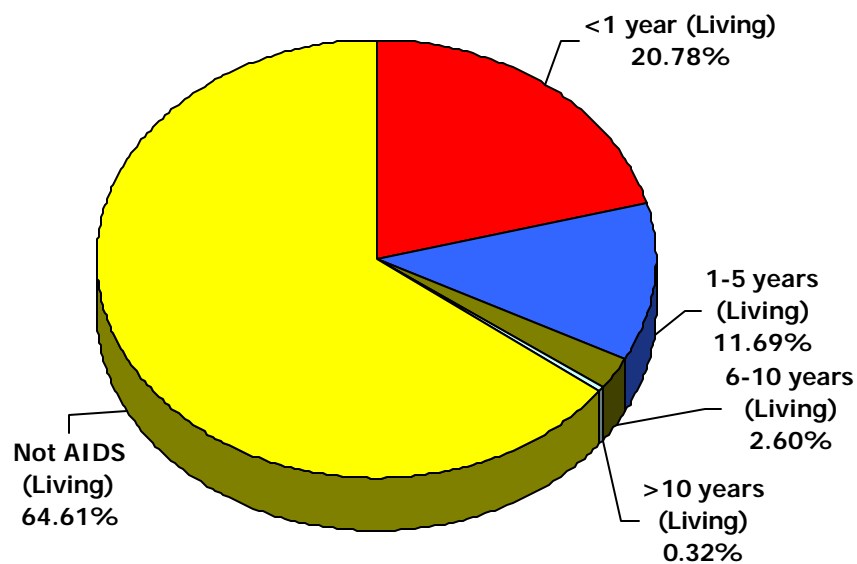


**Figure 12. HIV Progression to AIDS: North Central Region
As of 12/31/03**

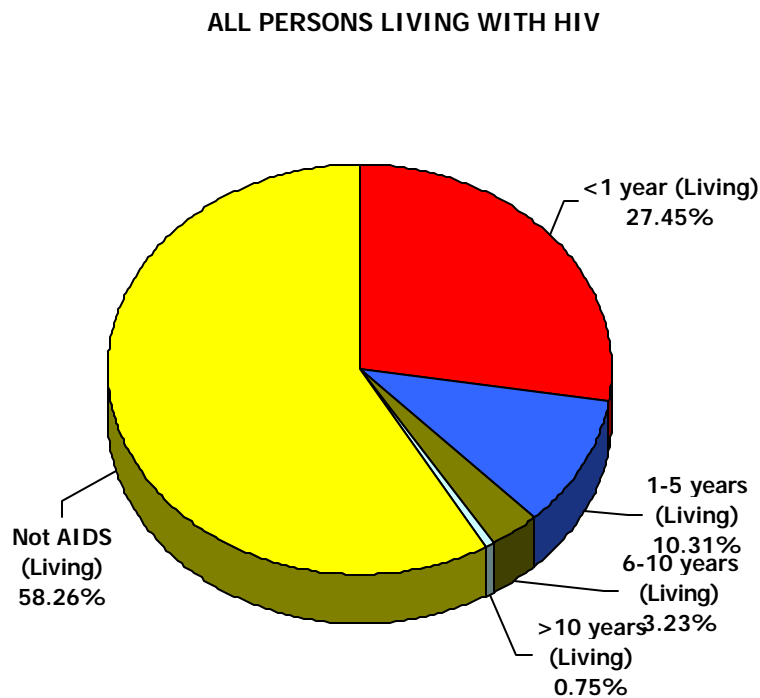
ALL PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV



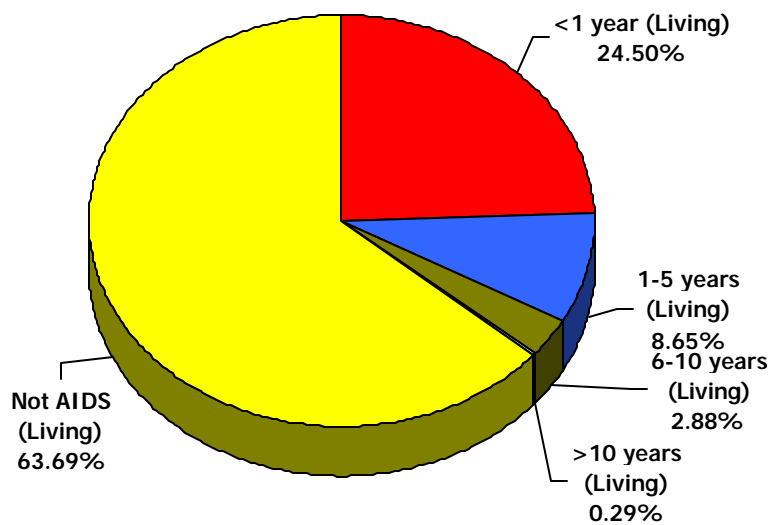
PERSONS ENROLLED IN HIV CASE MANAGEMENT



**Figure 13. HIV Progression to AIDS: Southwest Region
As of 12/31/03**

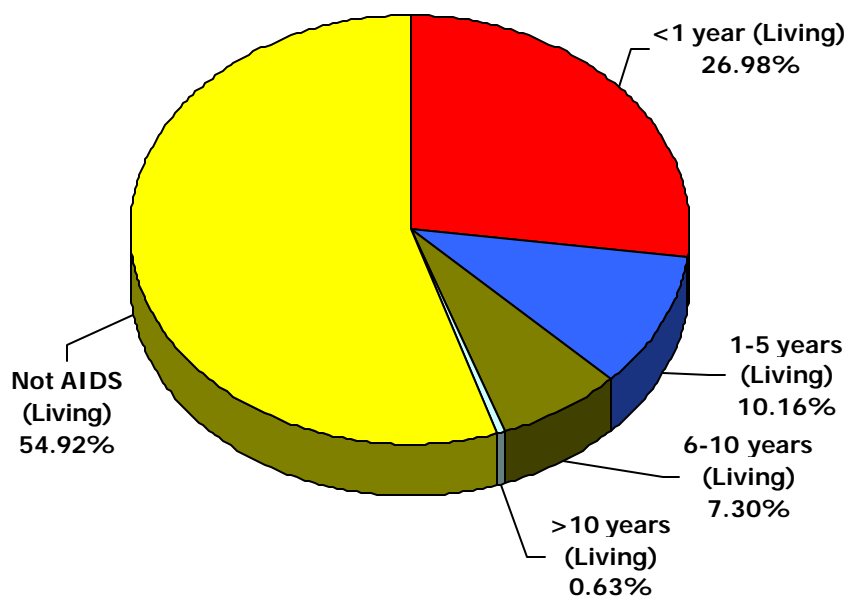


PERSONS ENROLLED IN HIV CASE MANAGEMENT

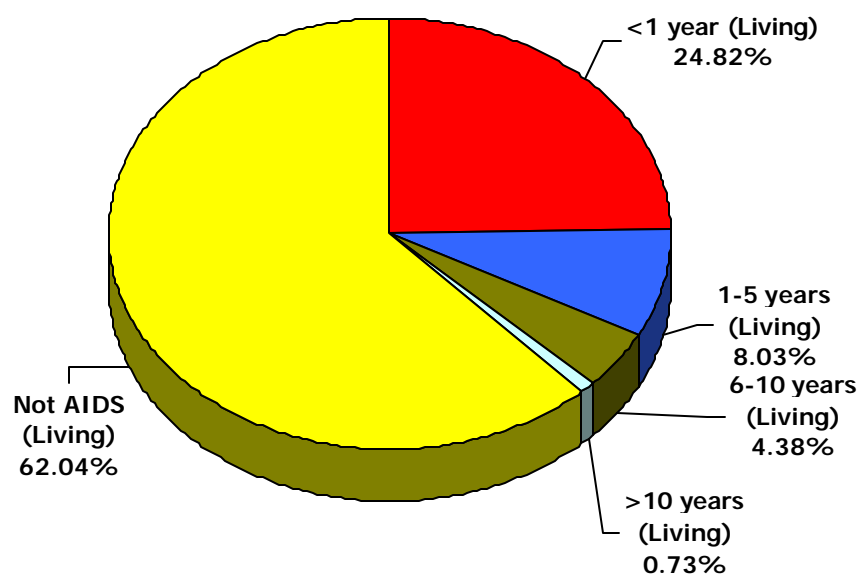


**Figure 14. HIV Progression to AIDS: Southeast Region
As of 12/31/03**

ALL PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV



PERSONS ENROLLED IN HIV CASE MANAGEMENT



HIV/AIDS Care Planning: Missouri

Patterns of Service Utilization Of Ryan White Services

Title I provides grants to eligible metropolitan areas for services for persons living with HIV.

Title II provides grants to states and territories for services for persons living with HIV.

ADAP (AIDS Drug Assistance Program) provides grants to states and territories for assistance in providing pharmaceuticals to persons living with HIV.

Title III provides grants to organizations for outpatient early intervention services and primary care.

Title IV provides comprehensive community-based, and family centered services to children, youth, and women living with HIV and their families.

Please Note: The following are available at www.hab.hrsa.gov. ADAP has only Client Reports available, Title III has only Client and Services Reports available, and Title IV has only Client Reports available.

Grantee: Title I - Kansas City

Demographic Characteristics of Clients Receiving Services Funded by Ryan White CARE Act Title I Programs* 2001

| Characteristics | Percent of Clients** |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Race - Ethnicity | |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 46.5 % |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 46.8 % |
| Hispanic | 5.6 % |
| Asian - Pacific Islander | 0.3 % |
| American Indian - Alaska Native | 0.4 % |
| Other*** | 0.5 % |
| Gender | |
| Male | 81.8 % |
| Female | 18.2 % |
| Age | |
| Less than 13 years | 1.3 % |
| 13 - 19 years | 0.3 % |
| 20 - 44 years | 78.7 % |
| 45 years or older | 19.6 % |

* Clients served includes all individuals who had at least one visit for any eligible service during the reporting period. Client counts are duplicated at the Grantee level.

** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding error.

*** Other includes people of other races and people of two or more races.

Grantee: Title I - Kansas City
**Number of Client Visits for Selected Services
Ryan White CARE Act Title I Programs 2001**

| Service | Number of Visits |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Case Management | 3,376 |
| Medical Care | 4,762 |
| Dental Care | 1,338 |
| Mental Health Counseling | 385 |
| Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling | 0 |
| Rehabilitation Services | 0 |
| Home Health | 0 |

**Number of Clients Receiving Services
Ryan White CARE Act Title I Programs* 2001**

| Services | Number of Clients |
|--|-------------------|
| Hospice | 0 |
| Buddy-Companion Services | 0 |
| Client Advocacy | 14 |
| Counseling (not Mental Health) | 71 |
| Service Outreach / Secondary Prevention Counseling | 1,728 |
| Emergency Financial Assistance | 196 |
| Food Bank/Home Delivered Meals | 1,777 |
| Transportation | 604 |
| Housing Assistance | 40 |
| Other Services | 2,617 |

* Clients served includes all individuals who had at least one visit for any eligible service during the reporting period. Client counts are duplicated at the Grantee level.

HIV/AIDS Care Planning: Missouri

Grantee: Title I - St. Louis

Demographic Characteristics of Clients Receiving Services Funded by Ryan White CARE Act Title I Programs* 2001

| Characteristics | Percent of Clients** |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Race-Ethnicity | |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 44.1% |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 53.6% |
| Hispanic | 1.7% |
| Asian - Pacific Islander | 0.1% |
| American Indian - Alaska Native | 0.1% |
| Other*** | 0.4% |
| Gender | |
| Male | 78.2% |
| Female | 21.8% |
| Age | |
| Less than 13 years | 3.0% |
| 13 - 19 years | 1.1% |
| 20 - 44 years | 73.8% |
| 45 years or older | 22.2% |

* Clients served includes all individuals who had at least one visit for any eligible service during the reporting period. Client counts are duplicated at the Grantee level.

** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding error.

*** Other includes people of other races and people of two or more races.

Number of Client Visits for Selected Services Ryan White CARE Act Title I Programs 2001

| Service | Number of Visits |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Case Management | 4,757 |
| Medical Care | 3,384 |
| Dental Care | 1,666 |
| Mental Health Counseling | 1,077 |
| Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling | 291 |
| Rehabilitation Services | 2,624 |
| Home Health | 459 |

Grantee: Title I - St. Louis

Number of Clients Receiving Services Ryan White CARE Act Title I Programs* 2001

| Services | Number of Clients |
|--|-------------------|
| Hospice | 0 |
| Buddy-Companion Services | 182 |
| Client Advocacy | 725 |
| Counseling (not Mental Health) | 262 |
| Service Outreach / Secondary Prevention Counseling | 0 |
| Emergency Financial Assistance | 803 |
| Food Bank/Home Delivered Meals | 2,511 |
| Transportation | 1,172 |
| Housing Assistance | 1,317 |
| Other Services | 5,803 |

* Clients served includes all individuals who had at least one visit for any eligible service during the reporting period. Client counts are duplicated at the Grantee level.

Grantee (State): Title II Missouri

Demographic Characteristics of Clients Receiving Services Funded by Ryan White CARE Act Title II Programs* 2001

| Characteristics | Percent of Clients** |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Race-Ethnicity | |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 50.0 % |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 46.2 % |
| Hispanic | 2.9 % |
| Asian - Pacific Islander | 0.2 % |
| American Indian - Alaska Native | 0.3 % |
| Other*** | 0.5 % |
| Gender | |
| Male | 78.3 % |
| Female | 21.7 % |
| Age | |
| Less than 13 years | 1.1 % |
| 13 - 19 years | 0.7 % |
| 20 - 44 years | 77.0 % |
| 45 years or older | 21.2 % |

* Clients served includes all individuals who had at least one visit for any eligible service during the reporting period. Client counts are duplicated at the Grantee level.

** Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding error.

*** Other includes people of other races and people of two or more races.

HIV/AIDS Care Planning: Missouri

Grantee (State): Title II Missouri

Number of Client Visits for Selected Services Ryan White CARE Act Title II Programs 2001*

| Service | Number of Visits |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Case Management | 6,046 |
| Medical Care | 7,441 |
| Dental Care | 2,472 |
| Mental Health Counseling | 1,144 |
| Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling | 0 |
| Rehabilitation Services | 2,487 |
| Home Health | 459 |

Number of Clients Receiving Services Ryan White CARE Act Title II Programs* 2001

| Services | Number of Clients |
|---|-------------------|
| Hospice | 0 |
| Buddy Companion Services | 0 |
| Client Advocacy | 77 |
| Counseling (Not mental health) | 0 |
| Service Outreach /Secondary Prevention Counseling | 1,710 |
| Emergency Financial Assistance | 614 |
| Food Bank/Home Delivered Meals | 1,274 |
| Transportation | 1,512 |
| Housing Assistance | 574 |
| Other Services | 3,974 |

* Clients served includes all individuals who had at least one visit for any eligible service during the reporting period. Client counts are duplicated at the Grantee level.

Grantee (State): ADAP - Missouri

Demographic Characteristics of ADAP Clients
2001 AIDS Pharmaceutical Assistance Program

| Client Characteristics | Number | Percent* |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Gender | | |
| Male | 1,495 | 83.1% |
| Female | 305 | 16.9% |
| Race-Ethnicity | | |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 959 | 53.3% |
| African American/Black (Non-Hispanic) | 774 | 43.0% |
| Hispanic | 58 | 3.2% |
| Asian - Pacific Islander | *** | - |
| Native American - Alaska Native | *** | - |
| Other** | *** | - |
| Age | | |
| Less than 13 years | *** | - |
| 13-19 years | 13 | 0.7% |
| 20-44 years | 1,406 | 78.1% |
| 45 years or older | 379 | 21.1% |

* Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding error.

** Other includes people of other races and people of two or more races.

*** The count of clients served was less than 10.

HIV/AIDS Care Planning: Missouri

Grantee: Title III- AIDS Project of the Ozarks

Demographic Characteristics of Clients Receiving Services Funded by Ryan White CARE Act Title III EIS Programs 2001

| Characteristics | Clients Served | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Number | Percent* |
| Race-Ethnicity | | |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 300 | 83.3% |
| African American/Black (Non-Hispanic) | 46 | 12.8% |
| Hispanic | 10 | 2.8% |
| Asian - Pacific Islander | ** | - |
| American Indian - Alaska Native | ** | - |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 270 | 75.0% |
| Female | 90 | 25.0% |
| Age | | |
| Less than 13 years | ** | - |
| 13 - 19 years | ** | - |
| 20 years or older | 355 | 98.6% |

* Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding error.

** The count of clients served is less than 10.

Ryan White CARE Act Title III EIS Programs Number of Clients Served by Type of Service 2001

| Services | Number of Clients |
|--|-------------------|
| Primary Health Care | 360 |
| Counseling and Testing | 611 |
| Referrals | 10 |
| Outreach | 278 |
| Case Management/Eligibility Assistance | 501 |

Grantee: Title III - Kansas City Free Health Clinic**Demographic Characteristics of Clients Receiving Services Funded by
Ryan White CARE Act Title III EIS Programs 2001**

| Characteristics | Clients Served | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Number | Percent* |
| Race-Ethnicity | | |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 648 | 53.4% |
| African American/Black (Non-Hispanic) | 492 | 40.6% |
| Hispanic | 66 | 5.4% |
| Asian - Pacific Islander | ** | - |
| American Indian - Alaska Native | ** | - |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 1,069 | 87.8% |
| Female | 148 | 12.2% |
| Age | | |
| Less than 13 years | ** | - |
| 13 - 19 years | ** | - |
| 20 years or older | 1,215 | 99.8% |

* Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding error.

** The count of clients served is less than 10.

**Ryan White CARE Act Title III EIS Programs
Number of Clients Served by Type of Service 2001**

| Services | Number of Clients |
|--|-------------------|
| Primary Health Care | 1,217 |
| Counseling and Testing | 5,682 |
| Referrals | 102 |
| Outreach | 8,250 |
| Case Management/Eligibility Assistance | 1,362 |

HIV/AIDS Care Planning: Missouri

Grantee: Title III - SAINT LOUIS CONNECTCARE

Demographic Characteristics of Clients Receiving Services Funded by Ryan White CARE Act Title III EIS Programs 2001

| Characteristics | Clients Served | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Number | Percent* |
| Race-Ethnicity | | |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 63 | 18.4% |
| African American/Black (Non-Hispanic) | 280 | 81.6% |
| Hispanic | ** | - |
| Asian - Pacific Islander | ** | - |
| American Indian - Alaska Native | ** | - |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 300 | 86.5% |
| Female | 47 | 13.5% |
| Age | | |
| Less than 13 years | ** | - |
| 13 - 19 years | ** | - |
| 20 years or older | 335 | 99.4% |

* Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding error.

** The count of clients served is less than 10.

Ryan White CARE Act Title III EIS Programs Number of Clients Served by Type of Service 2001

| Services | Number of Clients |
|--|----------------------|
| Primary Health Care | 347 |
| Counseling and Testing | 0 |
| Referrals | 197 |
| Outreach | 0 |
| Case Management/Eligibility Assistance | 266 |

Grantee: Title IV Kansas City Free Clinic

Demographic Characteristics of Clients Served by
Ryan White CARE Act Title IV Programs 2001

| Client Characteristics | Number | Percent* |
|--|--------|----------|
| Gender** | | |
| Male | 55 | 32.7% |
| Female | 113 | 67.3% |
| Race-Ethnicity | | |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 73 | 29.9% |
| African American/Black (Non-Hispanic) | 152 | 62.3% |
| Hispanic | 12 | 4.9% |
| Asian | *** | - |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | *** | - |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | *** | - |
| Unknown | *** | - |
| Age-Gender and Pregnant Women | | |
| Infants (<2 years old) | 11 | 4.5% |
| Children (2-12 years old) | 62 | 25.4% |
| Adolescents (13-19 years old) | *** | - |
| Young Adults (20-24 years old) | 18 | 7.4% |
| Pregnant Women | *** | - |
| Women (25 and older) | 89 | 36.5% |
| Men (25 and older) | 45 | 18.4% |
| Unknown | *** | - |

* Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding error.

** Gender is reported only for adolescents and adults ages 13 and older.

*** The count of clients served is less than 10.

HIV/AIDS Care Planning: Missouri

Grantee: Title IV - Washington University - Project ARK

Demographic Characteristics of Clients Served by Ryan White CARE Act Title IV Programs 2001

| Client Characteristics | Number | Percent* |
|--|--------|----------|
| Gender** | | |
| Male | 100 | 18.8% |
| Female | 431 | 81.2% |
| Race-Ethnicity | | |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 135 | 15.3% |
| African American/Black (Non-Hispanic) | 459 | 52.1% |
| Hispanic | 11 | 1.2% |
| Asian | *** | - |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | *** | - |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | *** | - |
| Unknown | 271 | 30.8% |
| Age-Gender and Pregnant Women | | |
| Infants (<2 years old) | 69 | 7.8% |
| Children (2-12 years old) | 178 | 20.2% |
| Adolescents (13-19 years old) | 68 | 7.7% |
| Young Adults (20-24 years old) | 106 | 12.0% |
| Pregnant Women | 30 | 3.4% |
| Women (25 and older) | 306 | 34.7% |
| Men (25 and older) | 21 | 2.4% |
| Unknown | 103 | 11.7% |

* Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding error.

** Gender is reported only for adolescents and adults ages 13 and older.

*** The count of clients served is less than 10.

HIV Disease Epidemiologic Reports

DHSS. **HIV/AIDS: Scientific Studies and Reports** (Includes links to current and past editions of the Missouri *HIV/STD Epidemiologic Profiles* [formerly the *KWIK Facts*], as well as to current and past editions of *HIV/STD Statistics*.)

<http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/SSRHIVAIDS.html>

CDC. **HIV/AIDS Basic Statistics**

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats.htm>

CDC. **HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report**

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm>

HIV Disease Web Sites

DHSS: **HIV/AIDS**

<http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/HIVAIDS.html>

DHSS. **Section of STD/HIV**

<http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/sshapcs/SSHAPCS.html>

CDC **Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention Home Page**

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/dhap.htm>

CDC. **Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS)**

<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/AIDSlist.html>

NIAID. **NIAID Publications on HIV/AIDS**

<http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/aids.htm>

National Library of Medicine. **HIV/AIDS Information**

<http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/HIV/HIVMain.html>

Helena Hatch Special Care Center for Women (St. Louis)

<http://hhscc.wustl.edu/>

Project A.R.K. - AIDS/HIV Resources for Kids (St. Louis)

<http://peds.wustl.edu/div/id/spec/>

Healthfinder[®] (A gateway consumer health and human services information web site from the U.S. Government.)

<http://www.healthfinder.gov/default.htm>

DHSS = Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

NIAID = National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

HRSA=Health Resources and Services Administration

USPHS = U.S. Public Health Service

HIV Disease Internet Resources: Missouri

HIV Disease Treatment/Prevention Information

HIV InSite Knowledge Base (A comprehensive, on-line textbook of HIV disease from the University of California San Francisco and San Francisco General Hospital.)

<http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu/InSite.jsp?page=KB>

Medical Management of HIV Infection by John G. Bartlett, M.D. and Joel E. Gallant, M.D., M.P.H. (A handbook of HIV disease management that serves as the standard of care for the Johns Hopkins AIDS Service and has been accepted as the standard of care for quality assurance by Maryland Medicaid.)

<http://www.hopkins-aids.edu/publications/>

HRSA. A Guide to the Clinical Care of Women With HIV

<http://hab.hrsa.gov/womencare.htm>

HRSA. HIV/AIDS Services

<http://hab.hrsa.gov/>

HIV Disease Clinical Trials and Patient Care Information

CDC. Taking Part in Research Studies: What Questions Should You Ask?

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/brochure/unc3bro.htm>

The Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trials Group

<http://pactg.s-3.com/>

Helena Hatch Special Care Center for Women (St. Louis)

<http://hhscc.wustl.edu/>

Project A.R.K. - AIDS/HIV Resources for Kids (St. Louis)

<http://peds.wustl.edu/div/id/spec/>

HIV Disease Educational Opportunities for Health Professionals

Midwest AIDS Education and Training Centers (MATEC)

<http://www.uic.edu/depts/matec/>

AIDS Education Training Centers (AETC)

<http://www.aids-etc.org/>

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

HRSA=Health Resources and Services Administration

USPHS = U.S. Public Health Service

STDs-Epidemiologic Reports

MDOH. **Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Scientific Studies and Reports** (Includes links to current and past editions of the Missouri *HIV/STD Epidemiologic Profiles* [formerly the KWIK Facts], as well as to current and past editions of *HIV/STD Statistics*.)

<http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/SSRSTD.html>

CDC. **STD Surveillance & Statistics**

http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/Stats_Trends/Stats_and_Trends.htm

STDs-Web Sites

DHSS. **Disease Directory: Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Syphilis-Congenital** (From the DHSS Home Page main menu, click on "Resources", and then on "Disease Directory".)

<http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/>

DHSS. **Section of STD/HIV/AIDS Prevention & Care Services**

<http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/sshapcs/SSHAPCS.html>

CDC. **Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Facts & Information**

http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/disease_info.htm

CDC. **CDC Division of STD Prevention Home Page**

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/dstdp.html>

CDC. **National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) - STD Resources**

<http://www.cdcnpin.org/scripts/index.asp>

NIAID. **NIAID Publications on STDs**

<http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/stds.htm>

Healthfinder® (A gateway consumer health and human services information web site from the U.S. Government.)

<http://www.healthfinder.gov/default.htm>

STDs-Treatment/Prevention Information

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines 2002

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/default.htm>

DHSS. **STD Manual**

<http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/sshapcs/page 38.html>

STDs-Educational Opportunities for Health Professionals

St. Louis STD/HIV Prevention and Training Center

<http://std.wustl.edu/>

National STD/HIV Prevention and Training Center Network

<http://depts.washington.edu/nnptc/>

DHSS = Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

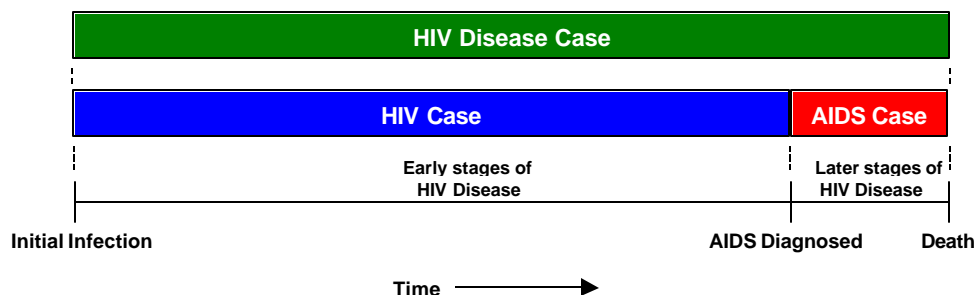
NIAID = National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

2002 Missouri HIV/STD Epi Profile

HIV/STD Statistics

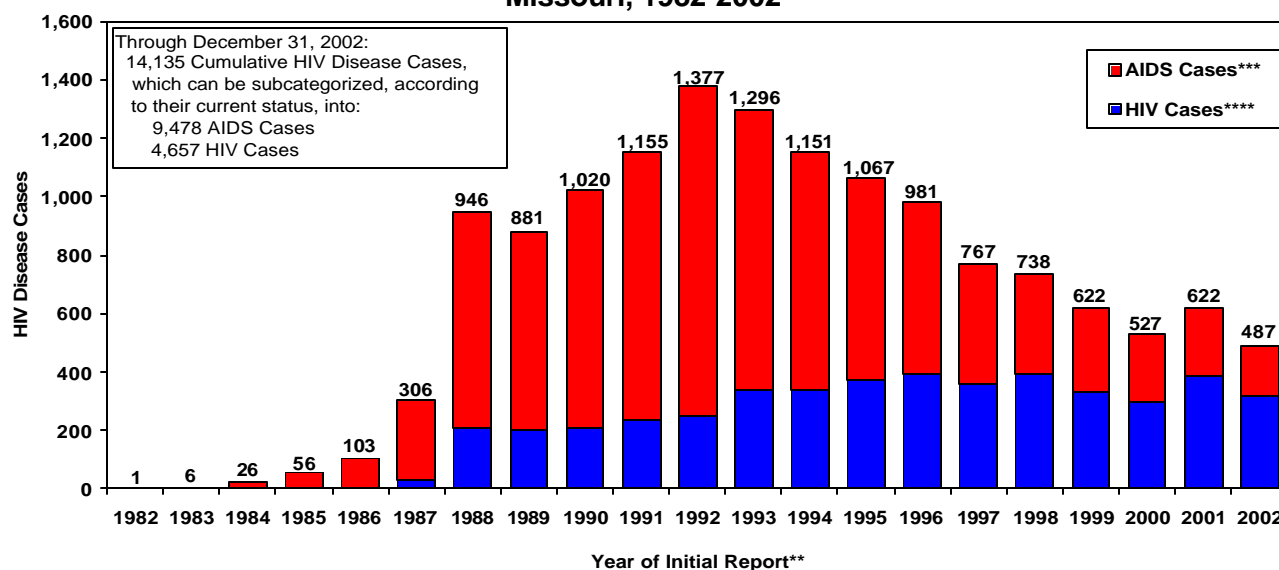
December 2002

Relationship of HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases



From the time a person is infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) until death, he/she has **HIV Disease**. All persons with HIV Disease can be subclassified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS) or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition).

Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report** Missouri, 1982-2002



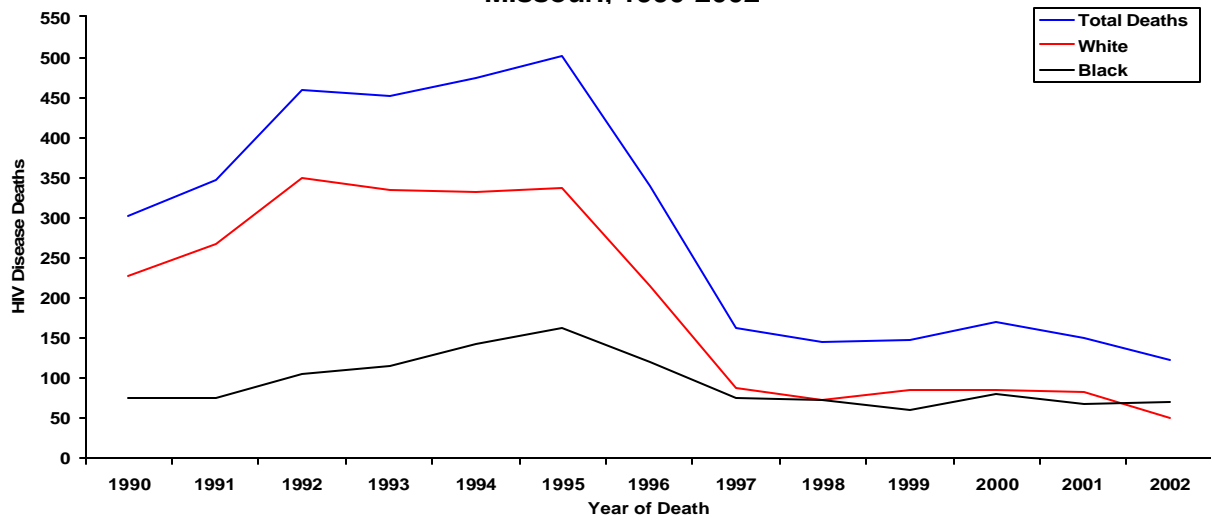
* HIV Case vs. AIDS Case

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

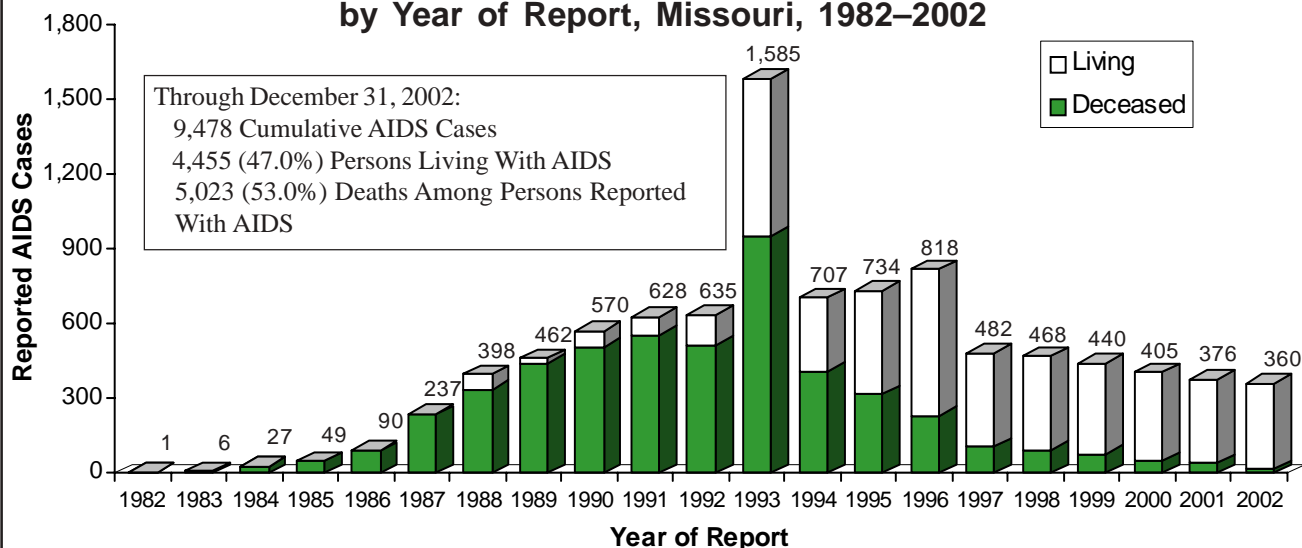
****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Deaths* by Race and Year of Death Missouri, 1990-2002



* Based on death certificate data.

Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Missouri, 1982–2002



Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Missouri, 1982–2002

| | HIV Cases* | | | | AIDS Cases** | | | | HIV/AIDS Cases | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| | Reported 2002 Cases | % | Cumulative* Cases | % | Reported 2002 Cases | % | Cumulative Cases | % | Cumulative Cases | % |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 250 | (79.1%) | 3,848 | (82.6%) | 298 | (82.8%) | 8,520 | (89.9%) | 12,368 | (87.5%) |
| Female | 66 | (20.9%) | 809 | (17.4%) | 62 | (17.2%) | 958 | (10.1%) | 1,767 | (12.5%) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 156 | (49.4%) | 2,504 | (53.8%) | 185 | (51.4%) | 6,098 | (64.3%) | 8,602 | (60.9%) |
| Black | 136 | (43.0%) | 1,981 | (42.5%) | 160 | (44.4%) | 3,125 | (33.0%) | 5,106 | (36.1%) |
| Hispanic | 14 | (4.4%) | 114 | (2.4%) | 14 | (3.9%) | 197 | (2.1%) | 311 | (2.2%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | (0.6%) | 16 | (0.3%) | 1 | (0.3%) | 26 | (0.3%) | 42 | (0.3%) |
| American Indian | 2 | (0.6%) | 15 | (0.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 32 | (0.3%) | 47 | (0.3%) |
| Unknown | 6 | (1.9%) | 27 | (0.6%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 27 | (0.2%) |
| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Male | 131 | (41.5%) | 2,193 | (47.1%) | 168 | (46.7%) | 5,701 | (60.1%) | 7,894 | (55.8%) |
| Black Male | 96 | (30.4%) | 1,507 | (32.4%) | 119 | (33.1%) | 2,587 | (27.3%) | 4,094 | (29.0%) |
| Hispanic Male | 13 | (4.1%) | 101 | (2.2%) | 11 | (3.1%) | 181 | (1.9%) | 282 | (2.0%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Male | 2 | (0.6%) | 12 | (0.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 22 | (0.2%) | 34 | (0.2%) |
| American Indian Male | 2 | (0.6%) | 14 | (0.3%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 29 | (0.3%) | 43 | (0.3%) |
| Unknown Male | 6 | (1.9%) | 21 | (0.4%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 21 | (0.1%) |
| White Female | 25 | (7.9%) | 311 | (6.7%) | 17 | (4.7%) | 397 | (4.2%) | 708 | (5.0%) |
| Black Female | 40 | (12.7%) | 474 | (10.2%) | 41 | (11.4%) | 538 | (5.7%) | 1,012 | (7.2%) |
| Hispanic Female | 1 | (0.3%) | 13 | (0.3%) | 3 | (0.8%) | 16 | (0.2%) | 29 | (0.2%) |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 4 | (0.1%) | 1 | (0.3%) | 4 | (0.0%) | 8 | (0.1%) |
| American Indian Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 1 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 3 | (0.0%) | 4 | (0.0%) |
| Unknown Female | 0 | (0.0%) | 6 | (0.1%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 0 | (0.0%) | 6 | (0.0%) |
| Age at Diagnosis[†] | | | | | | | | | | |
| <13 | 1 | (0.3%) | 45 | (1.0%) | 1 | (0.3%) | 58 | (0.6%) | 103 | (0.7%) |
| 13-19 | 14 | (4.4%) | 214 | (4.6%) | 5 | (1.4%) | 101 | (1.1%) | 315 | (2.2%) |
| 20-24 | 52 | (16.5%) | 728 | (15.6%) | 15 | (4.2%) | 559 | (5.9%) | 1,287 | (9.1%) |
| 25-29 | 47 | (14.9%) | 1,006 | (21.6%) | 35 | (9.7%) | 1,521 | (16.0%) | 2,527 | (17.9%) |
| 30-34 | 77 | (24.4%) | 1,028 | (22.1%) | 64 | (17.8%) | 2,326 | (24.5%) | 3,354 | (23.7%) |
| 35-39 | 50 | (15.8%) | 749 | (16.1%) | 87 | (24.2%) | 1,982 | (20.9%) | 2,731 | (19.3%) |
| 40-44 | 40 | (12.7%) | 454 | (9.7%) | 74 | (20.6%) | 1,323 | (14.0%) | 1,777 | (12.6%) |
| 45-49 | 19 | (6.0%) | 230 | (4.9%) | 34 | (9.4%) | 760 | (8.0%) | 990 | (7.0%) |
| 50+ | 16 | (5.1%) | 203 | (4.4%) | 45 | (12.5%) | 848 | (8.9%) | 1,051 | (7.4%) |
| Missouri Total | 316 (100.0%) | | 4,657 (100.0%) | | 360 (100.0%) | | 9,478 (100.0%) | | 14,135 (100.0%) | |

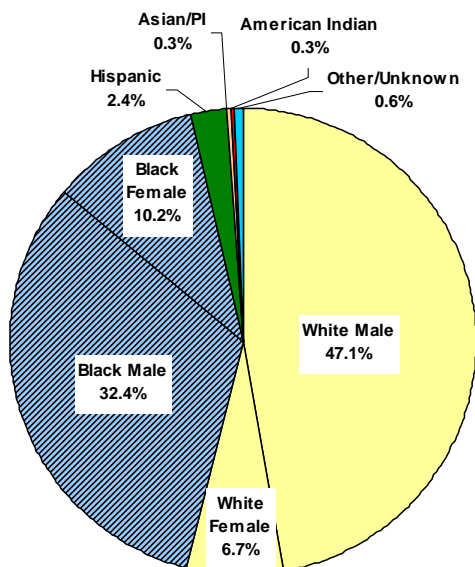
* HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

** AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

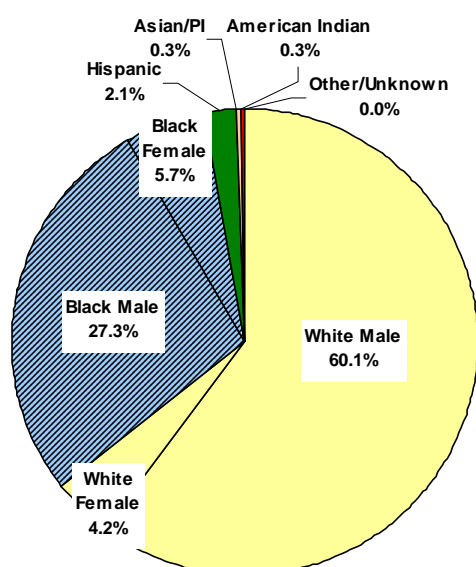
[†]For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

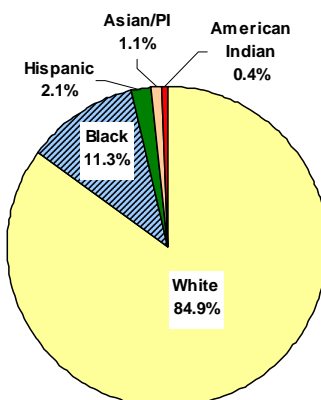
Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and (for Whites and Blacks) Gender, Missouri, 1985–2002 (n=4,657)



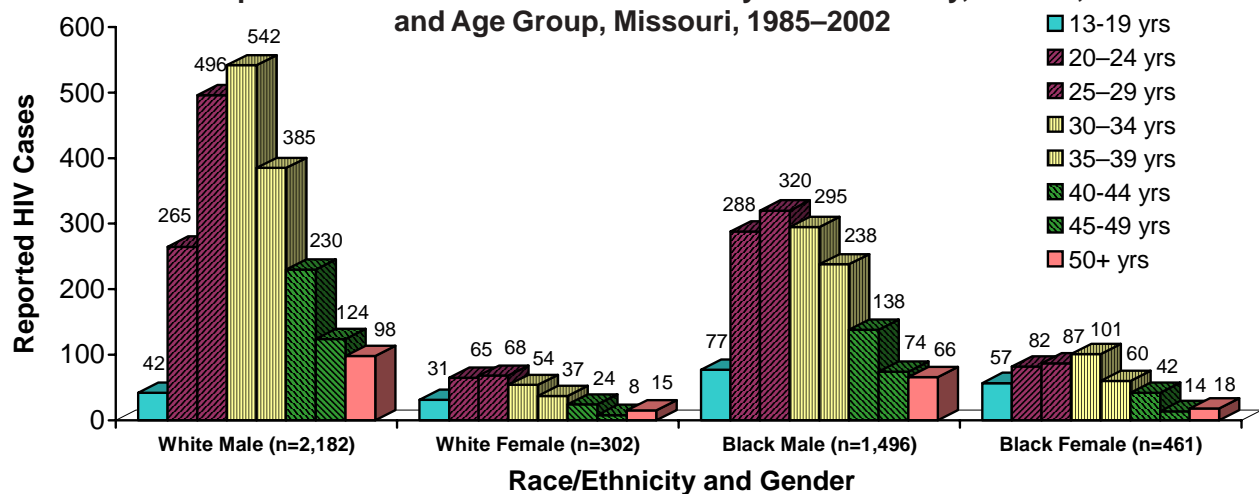
Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and (for Whites and Blacks) Gender, Missouri, 1982–2002 (n=9,478)



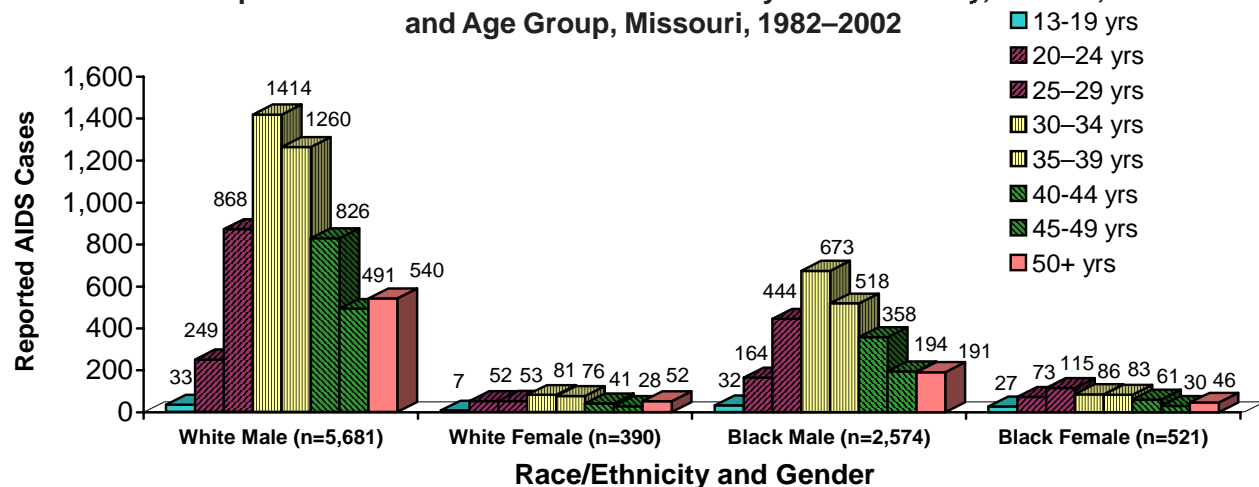
Missouri Population Estimates 2000 (n=5,595,211)



Reported Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Missouri, 1985–2002



Reported Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Missouri, 1982–2002



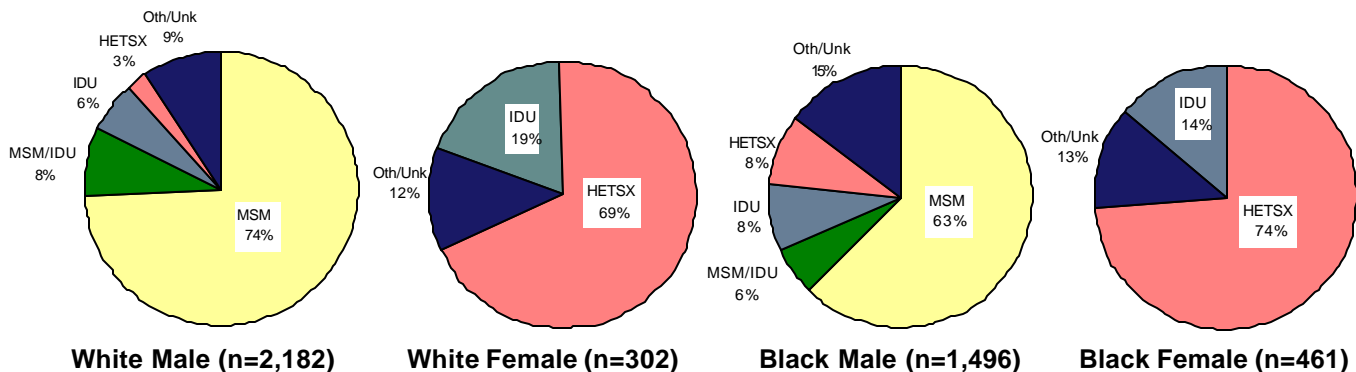
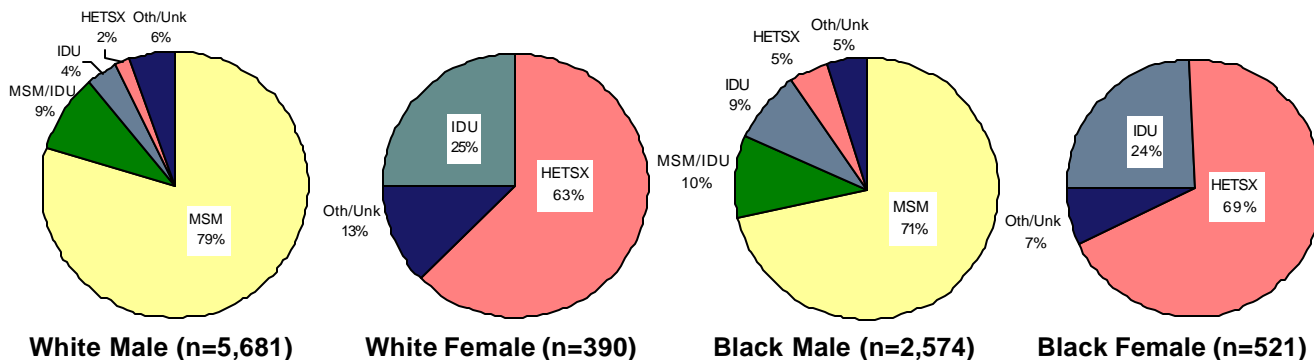
Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Missouri, 1982–2002

| Exposure Category [†] | HIV Cases* | | | | AIDS Cases** | | | | HIV/AIDS Cases | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % | Cases | % |
| MSM | 120 | (38.0%) | 2,654 | (57.0%) | 169 | (46.9%) | 6,508 | (68.7%) | 9,162 | (64.8%) |
| MSM/IDU | 10 | (3.2%) | 273 | (5.9%) | 13 | (3.6%) | 813 | (8.6%) | 1,086 | (7.7%) |
| IDU | 10 | (3.2%) | 393 | (8.4%) | 28 | (7.8%) | 709 | (7.5%) | 1,102 | (7.8%) |
| Heterosexual Contact | 35 | (11.1%) | 748 | (16.1%) | 47 | (13.1%) | 837 | (8.8%) | 1,585 | (11.2%) |
| Adult Hemophiliac | 0 | (0.0%) | 30 | (0.6%) | 3 | (0.8%) | 148 | (1.6%) | 178 | (1.3%) |
| Adult Transfusion | 0 | (0.0%) | 14 | (0.3%) | 2 | (0.6%) | 104 | (1.1%) | 118 | (0.8%) |
| Other/Unknown Adult | 140 | (44.3%) | 500 | (10.7%) | 94 | (26.1%) | 287 | (3.0%) | 787 | (5.6%) |
| Perinatal Transmission | 0 | (0.0%) | 38 | (0.8%) | 2 | (0.6%) | 48 | (0.5%) | 86 | (0.6%) |
| Other/Unknown Pediatric | 1 | (0.3%) | 7 | (0.2%) | 2 | (0.6%) | 24 | (0.3%) | 31 | (0.2%) |
| Missouri Total | 316 | (100.0%) | 4,657 | (100.0%) | 360 | (100.0%) | 9,478 | (100.0%) | 14,135 | (100.0%) |

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

†MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users

Reported Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Exposure Category[†], Missouri, 1985-2002Reported Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Exposure Category[†], Missouri, 1982-2002

†MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users; HETSX=heterosexual contact; Oth/Unk=Other/Unknown

Reported HIV and AIDS Cases and Rates by Area of Residence at Time of Diagnosis, Missouri, 1982–2002

| Geographic Area | HIV Cases* | | | | AIDS Cases** | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | | Reported 2002 | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | % | Rate*** | Cases | % | Rate*** | Cases | % |
| Location | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis City [†] | 68 | (21.5%) | 19.5 | 1,340 | (28.8%) | 32.7 | 2,693 | (28.4%) |
| St. Louis County [†] | 54 | (17.1%) | 5.3 | 629 | (13.5%) | 4.8 | 1,466 | (15.5%) |
| Kansas City [†] | 76 | (24.1%) | 17.2 | 1,155 | (24.8%) | 18.1 | 2,614 | (27.6%) |
| Outstate [†] | 86 | (27.2%) | 2.3 | 1,190 | (25.6%) | 2.8 | 2,475 | (26.1%) |
| Missouri Correctional Facilities ^{††} | 32 | (10.1%) | -- | 343 | (7.4%) | -- | 230 | (2.4%) |
| Missouri Total | 316 | (100.0%) | 5.6 | 4,657 | (100.0%) | 6.4 | 9,478 | (100.0%) |

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

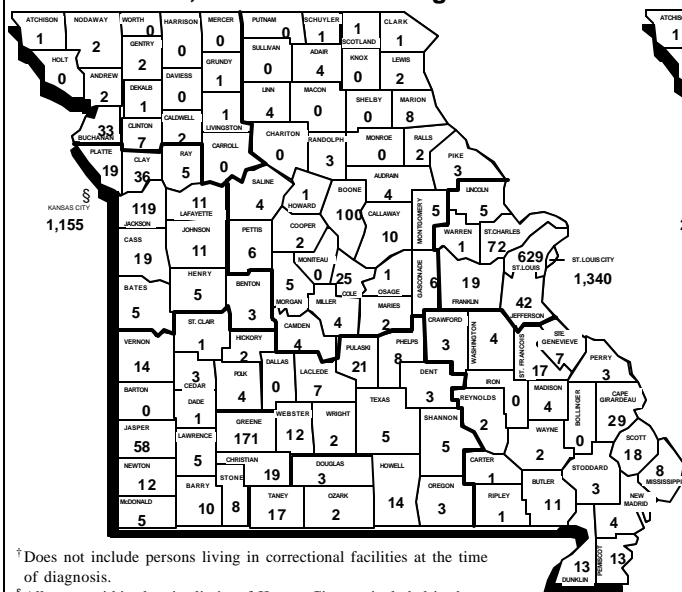
**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

***Per 100,000 population, based on 2000 population estimates.

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis. These persons are included in the "Missouri Correctional Facilities" category.

††Includes state, county and local correctional facilities.

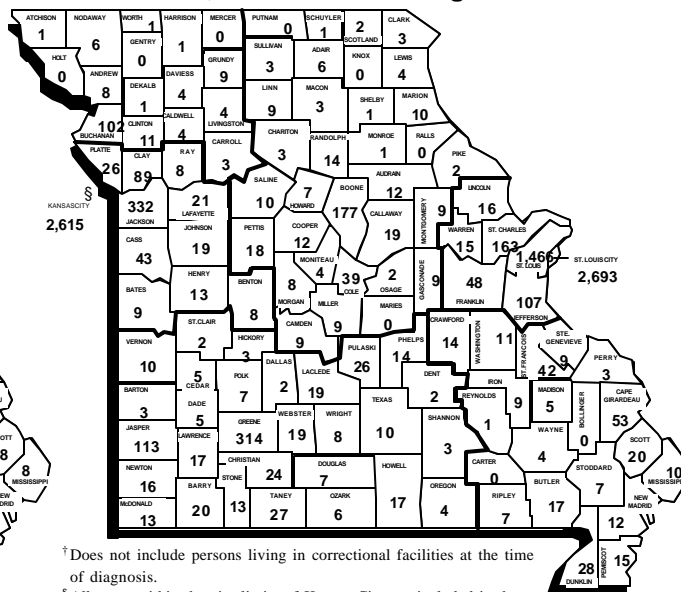
**Reported HIV Cases by County
of Residence at Time of Diagnosis[†]
Missouri, Cumulative Through 2002**



[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

[§] All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

**Reported AIDS Cases by County
of Residence at Time of Diagnosis[†]
Missouri, Cumulative Through 2002**



[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

[§] All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area of Residence at Time of Diagnosis, Missouri, 2002

| Geographic Area | Total | | White | | Black | | Hispanic | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | 2002 Cases | Rate* | 2002 Cases | Rate* | 2002 Cases | Rate* | 2002 Cases | Rate* |
| St. Louis City [†] | 68 | 19.5 | 23 | 15.1 | 37 | 20.8 | 3 | 42.7 |
| St. Louis County [†] | 54 | 5.3 | 27 | 3.5 | 24 | 12.4 | 2 | 13.7 |
| Kansas City [†] | 76 | 17.2 | 32 | 11.9 | 36 | 26.1 | 6 | 19.6 |
| Outstate [†] | 86 | 2.3 | 61 | 1.7 | 20 | 16.7 | 3 | 4.5 |
| Missouri Correctional Facilities ^{††} | 32 | -- | 13 | -- | 19 | -- | 0 | -- |
| Missouri Total | 316 | 5.6 | 156 | 3.3 | 136 | 21.6 | 14 | 11.8 |

* Per 100,000 population, based on 2000 population estimates.

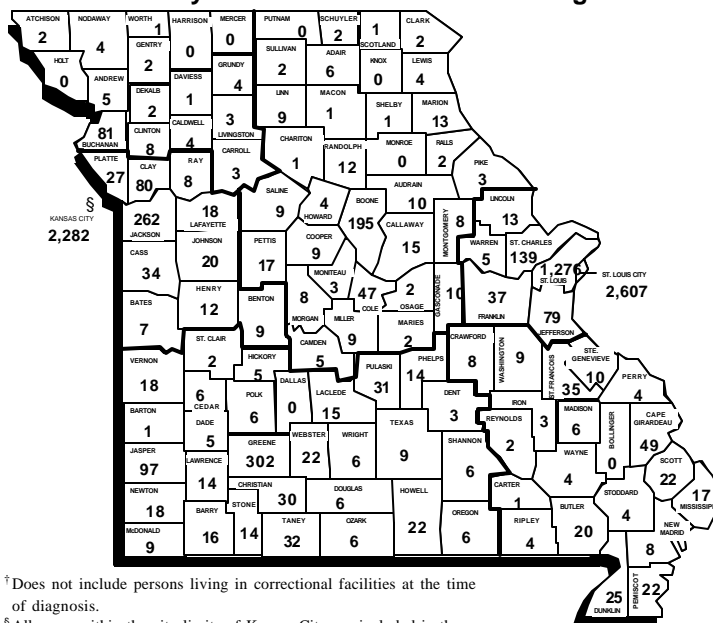
[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis. These persons are included in the "Missouri Correctional Facilities" category.

^{††} Includes state, county and local correctional facilities.

**Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons
(HIV and AIDS Cases) Who Were Residents
of Missouri at the Time of Diagnosis, and
Who Were Reported Through 2002,
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity**

| | Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons | % |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|
| Gender | | |
| Male | 7,563 | 84.8% |
| Female | 1,355 | 15.2% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 5,005 | 56.1% |
| Black | 3,617 | 40.6% |
| Hispanic | 211 | 2.4% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 28 | 0.3% |
| American Indian | 30 | 0.3% |
| Unknown | 27 | 0.3% |
| Race/Ethnicity and Gender | | |
| White Male | 4,492 | 50.4% |
| Black Male | 2,815 | 31.6% |
| Hispanic Male | 186 | 2.1% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Male | 20 | 0.2% |
| American Indian Male | 29 | 0.3% |
| Unknown Male | 21 | 0.2% |
| White Female | 513 | 5.8% |
| Black Female | 802 | 9.0% |
| Hispanic Female | 25 | 0.3% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander Female | 8 | 0.1% |
| American Indian Female | 1 | 0.0% |
| Unknown Female | 6 | 0.1% |
| Total Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons | 8,918 | 100.0% |

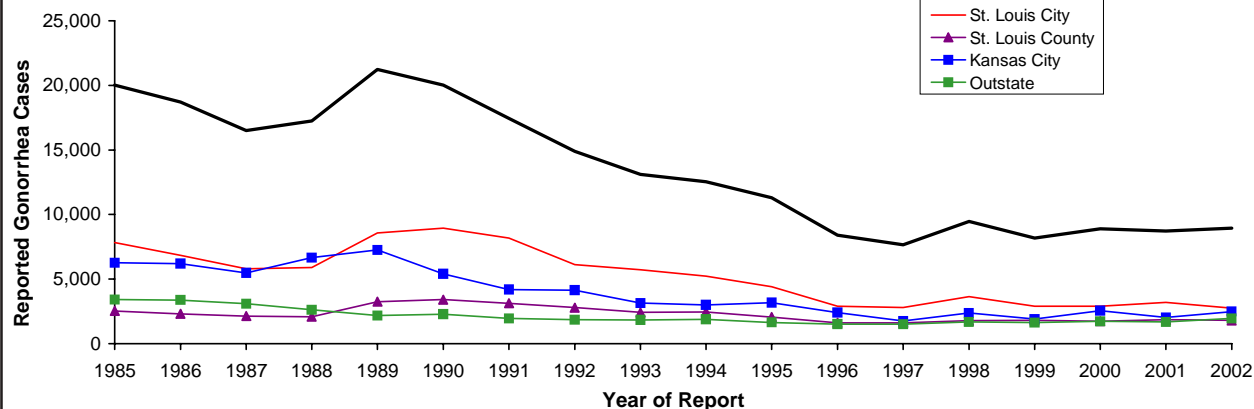
**Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons (HIV and
AIDS Cases), Reported Through 2002, by Missouri
County of Residence[†] at Time of Diagnosis**



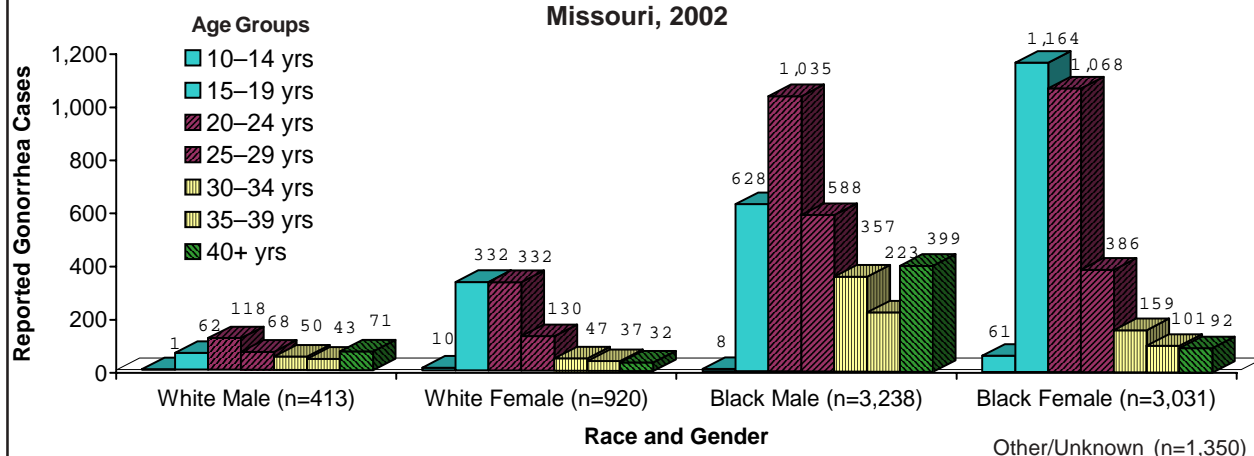
[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

[§] All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

**Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1985-2002**



**Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 2002**

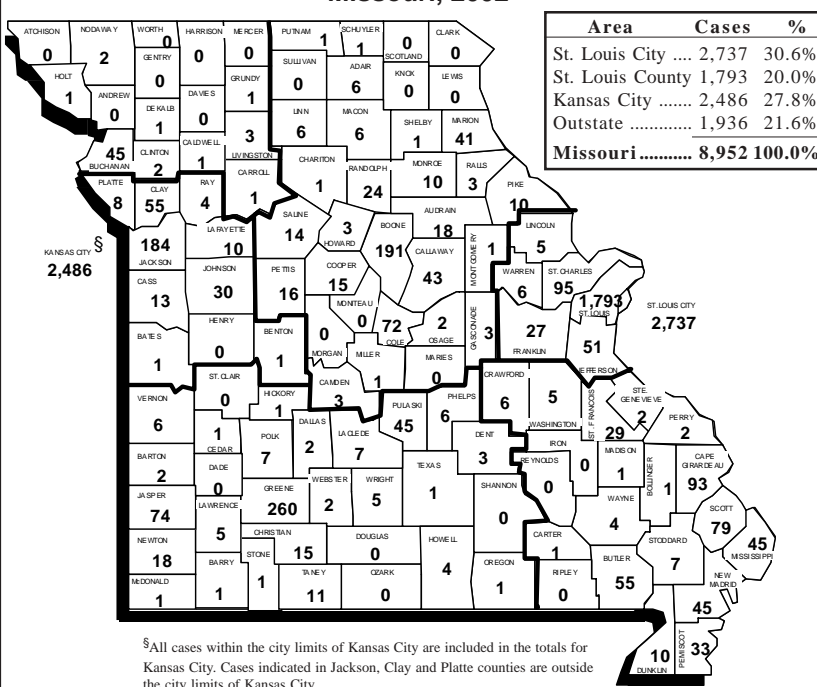


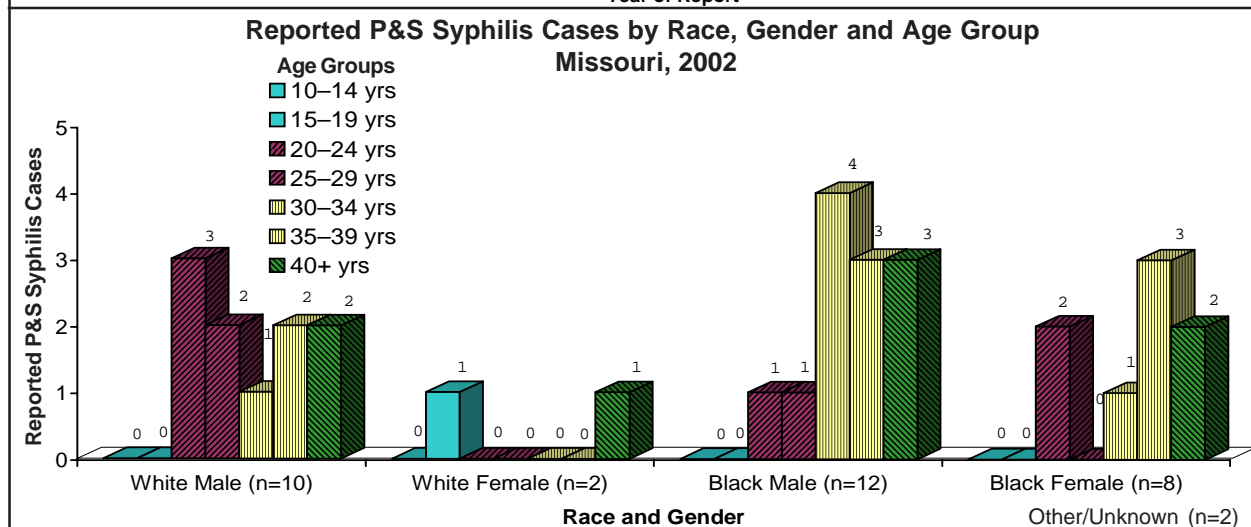
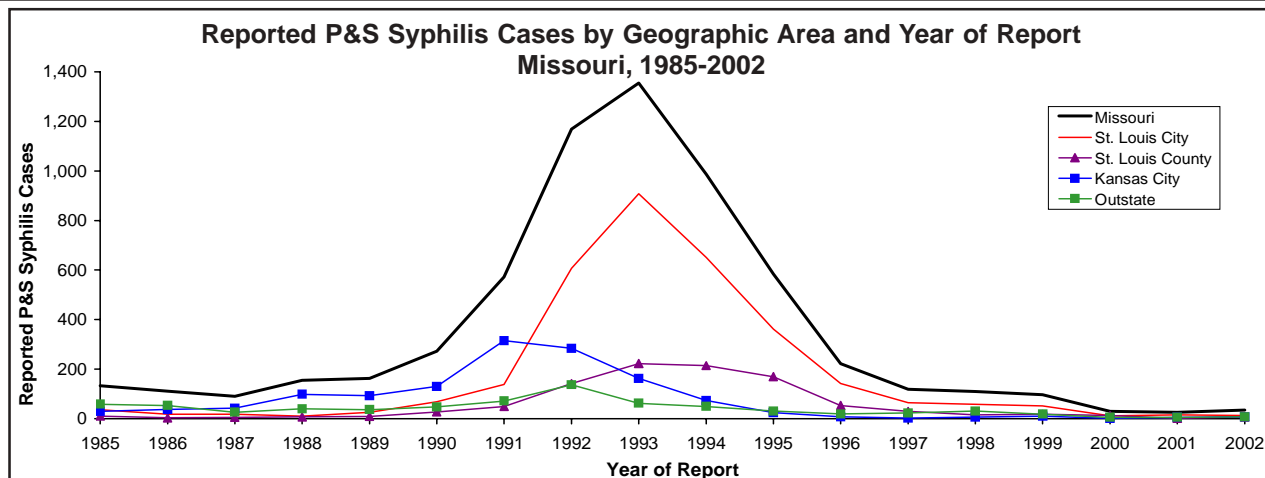
**Reported Gonorrhea Cases
and Rates by Geographic Area,
Missouri, 2002**

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Missouri | | | |
| Whites | 1,339 | 15.0% | 28.2 |
| Blacks | 6,289 | 70.3% | 999.2 |
| Other/Unknown | 1,324 | 14.8% | -- |
| Total Cases | 8,952 | 100.0% | 160.0 |
| St. Louis City | | | |
| Whites | 107 | 3.9% | 70.1 |
| Blacks | 2,260 | 82.6% | 1,267.8 |
| Other/Unknown | 370 | 13.5% | -- |
| Total Cases | 2,737 | 100.0% | 786.1 |
| St. Louis County | | | |
| Whites | 135 | 7.5% | 17.3 |
| Blacks | 1,356 | 75.6% | 701.5 |
| Other/Unknown | 302 | 16.8% | -- |
| Total Cases | 1,793 | 100.0% | 176.4 |
| Kansas City | | | |
| Whites | 250 | 10.0% | 93.3 |
| Blacks | 1,921 | 77.3% | 1,393.3 |
| Other/Unknown | 315 | 12.8% | -- |
| Total Cases | 2,486 | 100.0% | 563.0 |
| Outstate | | | |
| Whites | 847 | 43.8% | 23.9 |
| Blacks | 752 | 38.8% | 627.0 |
| Other/Unknown | 337 | 17.4% | -- |
| Total Cases | 1,936 | 100.0% | 51.1 |

*Per 100,000 population

**Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County
Missouri, 2002**



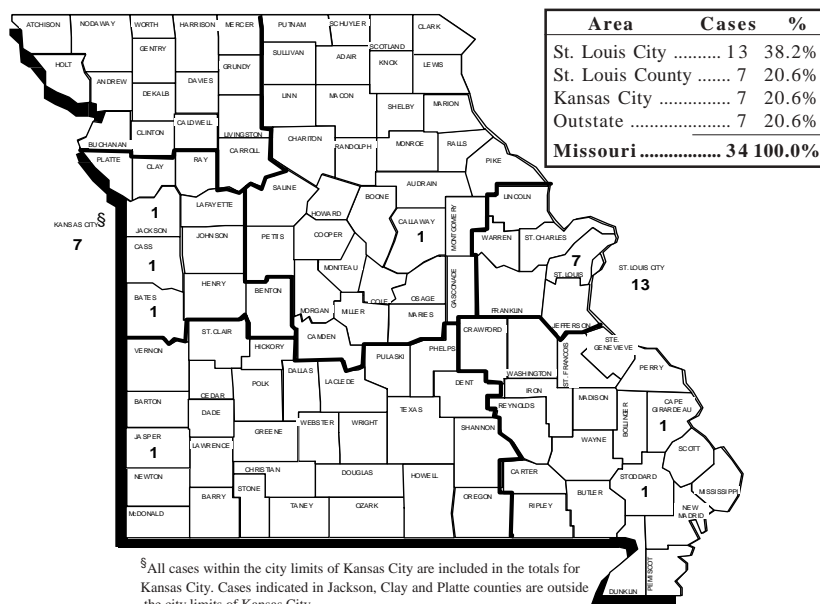


Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 2002

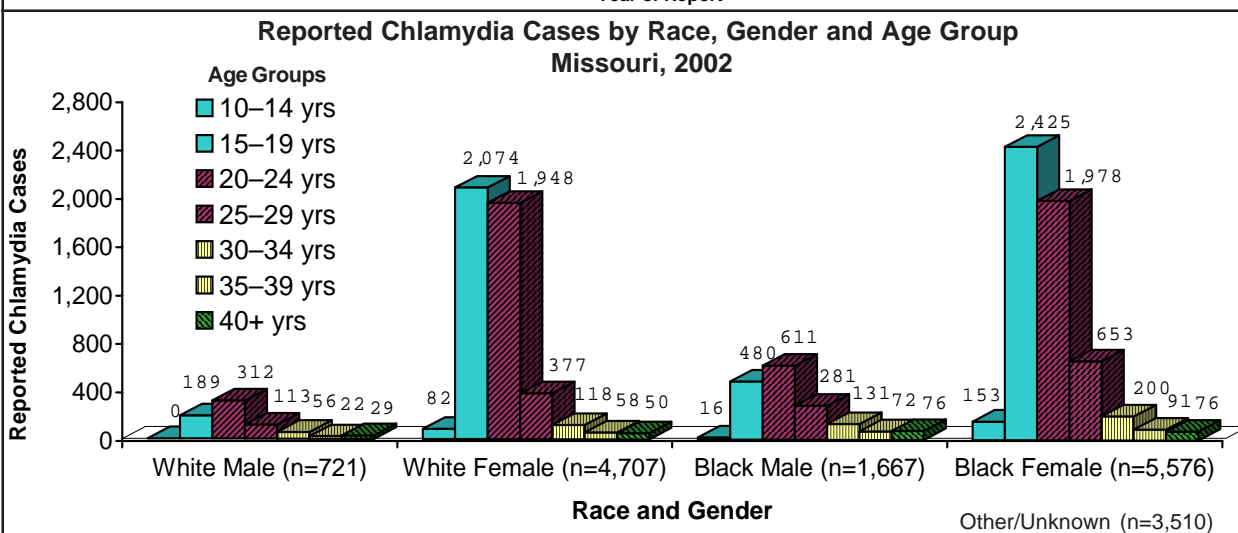
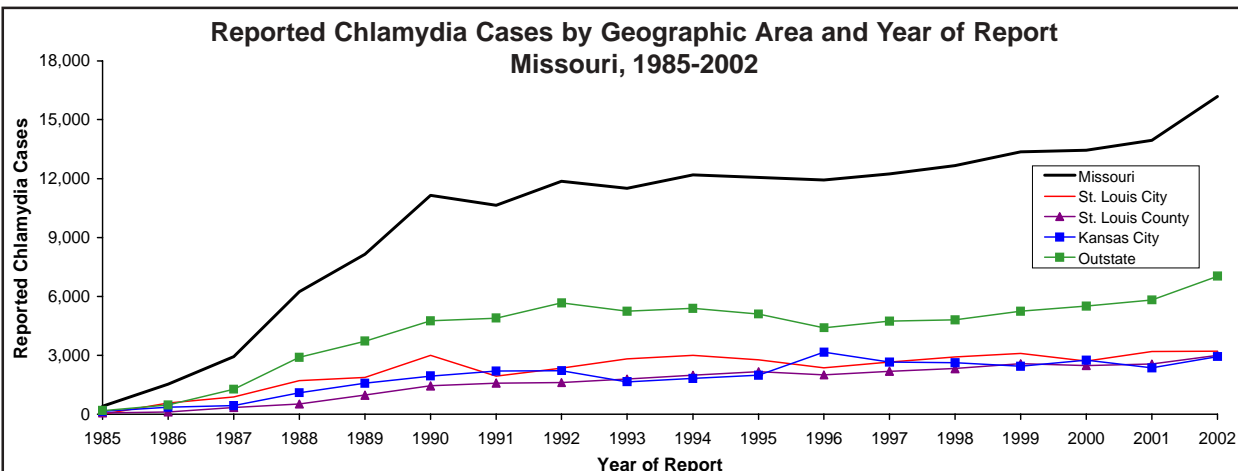
| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Missouri | | | |
| Whites | 12 | 35.3% | 0.3 |
| Blacks | 20 | 58.8% | 3.2 |
| Other/Unknown | 2 | 5.9% | -- |
| Total Cases | 34 | 100.0% | 0.6 |
| St. Louis City | | | |
| Whites | 4 | 30.8% | 2.6 |
| Blacks | 9 | 69.2% | 6.0 |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | -- |
| Total Cases | 13 | 100.0% | 3.7 |
| St. Louis County | | | |
| Whites | 1 | 14.3% | 0.1 |
| Blacks | 5 | 71.4% | 2.6 |
| Other/Unknown | 1 | 14.3% | -- |
| Total Cases | 7 | 100.0% | 0.7 |
| Kansas City | | | |
| Whites | 1 | 14.3% | 0.4 |
| Blacks | 5 | 71.4% | 3.6 |
| Other/Unknown | 1 | 14.3% | -- |
| Total Cases | 7 | 100.0% | 1.6 |
| Outstate | | | |
| Whites | 6 | 85.7% | 0.2 |
| Blacks | 1 | 14.3% | 0.8 |
| Other/Unknown | 0 | 0.0% | -- |
| Total Cases | 7 | 100.0% | 0.2 |

*Per 100,000 population

**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by County
Missouri, 2002**



1 Congenital Syphilis case was reported in 2002 in St. Louis City



**Reported Chlamydia Cases
and Rates by Geographic Area,
Missouri, 2002**

| | Cases | % | Rate* |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Missouri | | | |
| Whites | 5,474 | 33.8% | 115.3 |
| Blacks | 7,280 | 45.0% | 1,256.7 |
| Other/Unknown | 3,427 | 21.2% | -- |
| Total Cases | 16,181 | 100.0% | 289.2 |
| St. Louis City | | | |
| Whites | 179 | 5.6% | 117.2 |
| Blacks | 2,312 | 72.2% | 1,296.9 |
| Other/Unknown | 711 | 22.2% | -- |
| Total Cases | 3,202 | 100.0% | 919.6 |
| St. Louis County | | | |
| Whites | 365 | 12.2% | 46.8 |
| Blacks | 2,012 | 67.1% | 1,040.8 |
| Other/Unknown | 623 | 20.8% | -- |
| Total Cases | 3,000 | 100.0% | 295.2 |
| Kansas City | | | |
| Whites | 514 | 17.5% | 191.8 |
| Blacks | 1,809 | 61.5% | 1,312.0 |
| Other/Unknown | 619 | 21.0% | -- |
| Total Cases | 2,942 | 100.0% | 666.3 |
| Outstate | | | |
| Whites | 4,416 | 62.8% | 124.5 |
| Blacks | 1,147 | 16.3% | 956.3 |
| Other/Unknown | 1,474 | 20.9% | -- |
| Total Cases | 7,037 | 100.0% | 185.7 |

*Per 100,000 population

**Reported Chlamydia Cases by County
Missouri, 2002**

